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A
GRAMMAR

OF THE

GREEK LANGUAGE.

BY

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FISK.

Σὺν μυρίοις τὰ καλὰ γίγνεται πόνοις.....EURIP.

**Nec minore curâ Græca studia secutus est, amorem præstantiamque linguæ
occasione omni professus.....SÆTON.**

STEREOTYPE EDITION.

BOSTON:
HILLIARD, GRAY, AND COMPANY.

1836.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, *to wit:*

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1830, and in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FISK, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, *to wit:*

"A Grammar of the Greek Language. By Benjamin Franklin Fisk.

Ἐν μὲντοις τὰ καλὰ γίγνεται πόνοις.....EURIP.

Nec minore curâ Græca studia secutus est, amorem præstantiamque linguæ occasione omni professus.....SÆTON."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;'" and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JNO. W. DAVIS,

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

PERHAPS no elementary work has so long and so justly been the subject of complaint, as the grammars employed for the purpose of introducing beginners into a knowledge of the Greek language. Those most esteemed for copiousness and methodical arrangement, fail either by the omission of much important matter, or by the incommodious disposition and defective exemplification of what they contain.

With the hope of remedying these faults the following work was undertaken, the extreme difficulty of which the compiler was by no means aware of; but he soon discovered that, without a familiar acquaintance with the principal writers of the Greek language, and whatever has been published to elucidate them, no one could be qualified to compose a full, clear, and accurate system of its grammar, wherein the rules and observations should be properly exemplified, and their respective importance attached to them; and accordingly, with a labor to be appreciated by those only who are conversant with such studies (to say nothing of extraneous impediments of no ordinary character), he collected and perused every work which seemed likely to afford any thing of service to his undertaking.

In particular he read over all the more popular Greek authors, most of them many times, especially those from Homer to Demosthenes, as also their different commentators, besides having constant recourse to the invaluable lexicons and indexes of single authors by Damm, Seberus, Schweig-

haeuser, Sturze, Schleusner, Sanxay, Beck, Reiske, and others. He also availed himself of the labors of Vigerus, Hoogeveen, Bos, Fischer, Matthiæ, Buttmann, and the other grammarians before the public, with the principal general lexicons, from the smallest up to the voluminous one of Stephanus. In perusing these works, all of which were constantly before him, he copied whatever might be of use in any part of the grammar, and thus accumulated a mass of materials, from which he was enabled to deduce the general principles of the language, with the particular observations and exceptions, and to illustrate them by a selection from a large number of the most pertinent examples that are to be found in all the Greek writers. And here he would observe, without further acknowledgment, that he has borrowed from other grammarians whatever answered his purpose, retaining their language wherever greater clearness would not be produced by an alteration of it.

The parts preceding the Syntax required less attention than most of the others ; nevertheless much pains have been bestowed on these, and it is hoped that many deficiencies have been supplied, and that the whole has been considerably simplified. The modern division of nouns into three declensions was adopted, because it appeared most convenient, and had in its favor the suffrages of nearly all the later grammarians ; but as the ancient division is preferred by many, and as a knowledge of it is necessary in perusing those writings in which it is exclusively referred to, this also is subjoined in a smaller character. It was discovered that when baryton verbs are divided into four conjugations, the rules concerning them are far less complex than when they are reduced to one. The tenses universally called the *perfect* and *pluperfect middle*, until they were lately transferred by the German grammarians to the active voice, under

the denomination of the *second perfect* and *second pluperfect*, are here retained in the middle voice; because the advantage of a more philosophical classification, even if it be incontestably so, seemed not in this case a sufficient reason for disturbing the nomenclature so generally recognised by philologists, and for destroying the symmetry which has hitherto existed in the three voices. The List of Defective Verbs, with some slight modifications from Matthiæ, Busby, and others, was derived from Fischer, by whom unquestionable authorities are given for the use of the tenses here inserted.

But the chief cause of the complaints made by teachers and learners has always existed in the Syntax, and to present the Greek student with one as complete as possible, was, in all his researches, the great object of the compiler, in the attainment of which he flatters himself that he has not wholly failed. His design was, by its copiousness, to adapt it to the student at any stage of his studies, and accordingly here, as also elsewhere, the parts first to be learned are printed in the largest character, and those last of all in the smallest. The rules and observations, for the ease of the learner, are expressed as concisely as possible, and those which the Greek language has in common with the Latin, generally in the words of Adam's Latin Grammar; but where they would still have been too long to be cited on every occasion, the inconvenience is obviated, either by comprising so much only in the principal part as is of most frequent use, and after the exemplification subjoining the remainder, or by dividing the rule into several parts, of which that only is to be taken which is immediately applicable. Moreover the use of difficult or abstract terms was studiously avoided, although in so doing it was sometimes necessary to employ others hardly so precise or expressive.

The Prosody also, which next to the Syntax demanded most attention, is the result of much labor and reflection; and, it is believed, is as full and satisfactory as the limits allowable to its relative importance will admit of its being made. The prosodists from whom it was drawn are Maltby, Leeds, and others of the highest authority, and from it may be ascertained, in almost every case, whether the doubtful vowel of any word be long by the usage of the poets. It is presented in the form which seemed most convenient for reference; and that every proper facility might be afforded to the younger student, derivatives and compounds, particularly from less obvious primitives, are often given, for which the more advanced student may have little occasion.

Considerable pains likewise have been taken with the rules for the Accents; and they will be found to comprise nearly all those delivered on this subject in much larger treatises by the earlier grammarians, but which later ones have been able, with scarcely any loss, greatly to condense, and which perhaps admit of little further simplification. As the omission of these marks involves many passages in needless obscurities, which often require the aid of adscititious light, where their presence alone would have rendered the sense perfectly clear and obvious, it is to be hoped that no Greek will hereafter be printed without them.

The Dialects it was thought advisable to take from the Gloucester Greek Grammar, in consequence of the great and unexpected difficulties experienced in the execution of the more important parts. They have been altered and corrected, however, in many places, and the accents inserted throughout.

The compiler cannot dismiss his performance, without returning his thanks to those gentlemen who so kindly aided him in procuring the books necessary to be consulted; and he

regrets that its appearance should convey so inadequate an idea of the labor bestowed upon it, particularly to the superficial or casual reader, that it would hardly protect him against the charge of ostentation, should he acknowledge in detail the obligations laid upon him. He must, however, be permitted to express his gratitude for the use he was allowed to make of the literary treasures of Harvard University, from the Librarian of which he experienced every kindness consistent with the duties of his important charge.

It has long been the opinion of the compiler, and one which he finds pretty generally to prevail among others, that a considerable portion of the time usually allotted to the study of Greek, might be employed to much greater advantage in the writing of exercises in this language; not such exercises, indeed, as have been drawn up for this purpose by Neilson and Huntingford, which, from the difficulties they present, fail altogether of the end they were designed for; but such as, by the simplicity and pertinency of the examples to be written, by the gradual transition from the easiest rules of construction to those more difficult, and, above all, by their not presupposing a knowledge of what has not already been learned, shall render the progress of the student more rapid, than any method hitherto devised. Such a volume he is endeavoring to prepare; and, as most of the materials necessary had previously been collected, it is already in such a state of forwardness, that, should no unforeseen obstacle prevent, it will appear not long after the publication of this Grammar.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE compiler of this Grammar, by a maturer consideration of the subject, and by the suggestions of several respectable teachers, has been enabled in the Second Edition to make various improvements, which he flatters himself will be found considerably to enhance its value.

To render the inflection of words more easy to the understanding of the pupil, new declensions of substantives and adjectives have been inserted, and examples for the exercise of the learner subjoined to each declension; transpositions have been made in the declensions of adjectives, by which they have been better arranged; the four conjugations of baryton verbs have been exhibited at length, through all the voices, and the contract verbs have been conjugated in a form better adapted for use; complete synopses of the modes and tenses have been given, of the four conjugations of baryton verbs, and of the three forms of contract verbs, and the synopses of the verbs in μ have been more conveniently disposed; and numerous other additions and simplifications have been interspersed throughout the whole.

The penultimate quantity of polysyllables has been indicated by the usual signs, wherever it might otherwise have been doubtful, that the beginner may be enabled to give each word its proper accent from the first time he has occasion to pronounce it. This was deemed of so much importance, that whenever the marks of quantity would have been excluded by the Greek accents, the latter have been sacri-

ficed without hesitation ; as we have no regard to them in our pronunciation of the language, but observe the same rules that we do in Latin, in which we accent the penultima of dissyllables, whether it be long or short, but the penultima of polysyllables only when it is long, and when it is short, the antepenultima. Of the polysyllables not marked, comparatives in *ων*, as *βελτιων*, have the accent on the penultima, except in writers not Attic ; and the words which have a short vowel in the penultima, rendered common by a mute and liquid following, as *ἡδαιστος*, p. 48., are to be accented on the antepenultima in prose.

The Exercises promised in the Preface to the first edition have been duly published, and the compiler has the assurance of experienced teachers, that they fully answer the purpose for which they were intended. It is believed that, if the Grammar be first committed to memory, and a portion of easy Greek be next read, they may then be written with the greatest profit. Although the Notes appended to the Exercises refer to the pages of the first edition of the Grammar, which do not correspond with those of the second, yet, by means of the Table at the end of this volume, they may be used alike with both editions.

Waltham, Massachusetts, October, 1831.

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GREEK GRAMMAR.

LETTERS.

THE Greek Language is written by means of twenty-four letters.

Figure.	Name.	Power.
<i>A</i> α	ἄλφα alpha	a
<i>B</i> β ε	βῆτα beta	b
<i>Γ</i> γ Ϛ	γάμμα gamma	g
<i>Δ</i> δ	δέλτα delta	d
<i>E</i> ε	ἐ ψιλὸν epsilōn	ě
<i>Z</i> ζ	ζῆτα zeta	z
<i>H</i> η	ἥτα eta	ē
<i>Θ</i> θ θ	θῆτα theta	th
<i>I</i> ι	ἰῶτα iōta	i
<i>K</i> κ	κάππα kappa	k
<i>Λ</i> λ	λάμβδα lambda	l
<i>M</i> μ	μῦ mu	m
<i>N</i> ν	νῦ nu	n
<i>Ξ</i> ξ	ξι xi	x
<i>O</i> ο	ὀ μίκρον omīcron	ō
<i>Π</i> π ϖ	πί pi	p
<i>P</i> ϱ ϓ	ῥῶ rho	r
<i>Σ</i> σ Ϛ	σίγμα sigma	s
<i>T</i> τ τ	ταῦ tau	t
<i>Υ</i> υ	ὕ ψιλὸν upsilōn	u
<i>Φ</i> φ	φί phi	ph
<i>X</i> χ	χί chi	ch
<i>Ψ</i> ψ	ψί psi	ps
<i>Ω</i> ω	ὦ μέγα omēga	ō

The different characters for the same sound are used indiscriminately, with the exception of σ and ς , of which the former is used only at the beginning and in the middle of words, and the latter only at the end. By some modern editors, however, ς is used at the end of syllables, when they form an entire word, with which another is compounded; as, $\delta\upsilon\varsigma\mu\epsilon\nu\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma\eta\tau\acute{\omicron}\omega\upsilon$. Also in a word where the last vowel is cut off, σ is retained before the apostrophe; as, $\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\eta\sigma'$ Ἀγαμέμνονα.

Γ before γ , κ , ξ , χ , is pronounced like *ng* in *angle*; as, ἄγγελος, *angelos*; Ἀγχισίης, *Anchises*.

When Greek words are written in Latin, κ and υ are generally represented by *c* and *y*; as, κύκνος, *cycnus*. The Latin *v* is expressed in Greek by β or $\upsilon\nu$, and sometimes by υ alone; as, Σεβίσιος, or Σερούσιος, *Servius*; Σευήρος *Sevērus*.

The old Greek alphabet consisted of sixteen letters only, $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \epsilon \iota \kappa \lambda \mu \nu \omicron \pi \rho \sigma \tau \upsilon$, which were sufficient to express all the sounds of the Greek language. The remaining eight were afterwards added, for the sake of convenience rather than from necessity.

The letters are divided into seven vowels and seventeen consonants.

The vowels are ϵ , \omicron , short; η , ω , long; and α , ι , υ , doubtful.

The doubtful vowels are long in some syllables, short in others, and either long or short in others.

The ancient Greeks used ϵ for η , and \omicron for ω or $\upsilon\nu$. as, ΑΕΜΕΤΡΟΣ for Αἰμετρός, ΘΕΟΝ for Θεὸν, ΗΕΡΩΔΟ for Ἡρώδου.

There are twelve diphthongs; six proper, $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\nu$, $\omicron\iota$, $\upsilon\nu$. and six improper, $\alpha\eta$, $\eta\iota$, $\omicron\upsilon$, $\eta\nu$, $\omega\nu$, $\upsilon\iota$.

All diphthongs end with ι or υ . hence these vowels are called *subjunctive*, and the others *prepositive*.

The *iōta subscript*, in the diphthongs $\alpha\eta$, $\eta\iota$, $\omega\iota$, is not sounded, but serves only to indicate the derivation of the word. It was anciently written in the line, and in capital letters this is still practised; as, ΤΩΙ ΑΗΙΣΤΗΙ, τῷ λησιτῇ, τῷ Αἰδῇ or αἰδῇ.

$\alpha\iota$ is commonly represented in Latin by *æ*, as, Φαίδρος, *Phædrus*, sometimes by *ai*, as, Μαῖα, *Maia*; $\epsilon\iota$ by *i* long, as, Νῆιλος, *Nilus*, sometimes by *e* long, as, Μῆδεα, *Medæ*; $\omicron\iota$ by *æ*, as, Βοιωτία, *Bæotia*; and $\upsilon\nu$ by *u* long, as Μοῦσα, *Mūsa*.

The consonants are divided into *mutes*, *semivowels*, and *double consonants*.

The mutes are nine;

Three *smooth*, π , κ , τ .

Three *middle*, β , γ , δ .

Three *aspirate*, ϕ , χ , θ .

Each smooth mute has its corresponding middle and aspirate, into each of which it is frequently changed; thus, π has β for its middle, and φ for its aspirate.

When two mutes come together, the former must be of the same breathing with the latter; a smooth must stand before a smooth, a middle before a middle, and an aspirate before an aspirate; thus, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\iota\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\varphi\theta\eta\nu$, not $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\varphi\iota\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\theta\eta\nu$ · except when the same aspirate would be doubled, and therefore, $\Sigma\alpha\varphi\acute{\omega}$, $B\acute{\alpha}\kappa\chi\omicron\varsigma$, not $\Sigma\alpha\varphi\varphi\acute{\omega}$, $B\acute{\alpha}\chi\chi\omicron\varsigma$.

The poets often drop the final vowel of the preposition $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$, and change the τ into π before φ , into κ before χ , and into β , γ , δ , π , λ , μ , ν , ρ , before those letters respectively; as, $\kappa\alpha\kappa\chi\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha\iota$ for $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\chi\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\beta\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon$ for $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon$, $\kappa\alpha\delta\delta\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\nu$ for $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\nu$, $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\psi\omega$ for $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\psi\omega$.

The semivowels are five, λ , μ , ν , ρ , σ , the four first of which are also called *liquids*.

N is changed into γ before γ , κ , ξ , χ · into μ before β , μ , π , φ , ψ · and into λ , ρ , and σ , before those letters respectively; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\varphi\omega$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\varphi\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ for $\sigma\upsilon\nu\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$.

The double consonants are three;

ζ for $\delta\sigma$ ·

ξ for $\kappa\sigma$, $\gamma\sigma$, $\chi\sigma$ ·

ψ for $\pi\sigma$, $\beta\sigma$, $\varphi\sigma$ ·

These double letters are universally used instead of their corresponding simple ones; as, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi\omega$ for $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\sigma\omega$, from $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\omega$ · $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$ for $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\sigma\omega$, from $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ · except where the two simple letters belong to two different parts of a compound; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\omega$, not $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\omega$.

BREATHINGS.

There are two breathings, the *smooth* or *soft* (´), and the *rough* or *aspirate* (´), one of which is placed over every vowel or diphthong beginning a word.

The aspirate breathing has the force of the English *h* aspirate; as, $\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\rho\lambda\alpha$, *historia*; $\omicron\omicron\mu\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, *Homeros*. The smooth is

used where, in modern languages, we begin with a vowel ; as, ἐγὼ, *ego* ; ὅμος, *omos*.

In diphthongs the breathing is placed over the second vowel ; as, Εὐριπύδης, οἶος • except when it is silent ; as, Ἀιδης, ἄδης.

Υ and ρ at the beginning of a word have always the aspirate ; as, ὕδωρ, ῥήτωρ. When ρ is doubled, the former has the smooth, and the latter the aspirate ; as, Πύργος.

The ancient mark for the aspirate was *H*, as in Latin ; thus, *HEKATON* was written for ἑκατόν. This was afterwards divided, and *ι* used as the soft, and *ι* as the aspirate. These were next altered to *ʹ* and *ʹ*, and finally rounded into their present form, *ʹ* and *ʹ*.

The Æolians, who avoided the aspirate, used another sound, similar to a *v* or a *w*, to prevent the hiatus occasioned by the meeting of vowels in different syllables : this was called the *digamma*, because its figure resembled two gammas, one above the other, thus, *F* or *ξ*. Thus *ξασπέρα* for ἑσπέρα, ὦρον for ὦν, τοῦτο ξίδον for τοῦτο ἴδον. Hence the Latin *vēsp̄ra*, *ovum*, *video*, &c.

ACCENTS.

There are three accents, the *acute* (*´*), the *grave*, (*`*), and the *circumflex* (*˘*).

The acute stands over one of the three last syllables of a word ; the grave over the last syllable only ; and the circumflex over one of the two last.

The circumflex stands only over long vowels and diphthongs ; the acute and the grave, also over short vowels.

Words accented on the last syllable are called *oxýtōns* or *acutýtōns* ; those not accented on the last syllable, *barýtōns* or *gravýtōns*.

MARKS OF READING.

The Greek comma (*,*) and period (*.*) are the same as the English ; the colon (*:*), which is not distinguished from the semicolon, is a point at the top of the line ; and the note of interrogation (*;*) is the English semicolon.

The *diastōle* or *hypodiastōle* is a comma, used to distinguish certain words from others consisting of the same letters ; as, ὁ,τι, *which*, to distinguish it from ὅτι, *that*.

The *apostrophē* denotes that a vowel is cut off; as, ἀλλ' ἐγὼ for ἀλλὰ ἐγώ.

The *diæresis* is placed over the latter of two vowels, to show that they do not form a diphthong; as, οἶς, pronounced *o-is*.

CHANGE OF FINAL SYLLABLES ON THE MEETING OF TWO WORDS.

The Greeks have three methods of preventing the meeting of vowels in different words; by cutting off the last vowel of the former word, by adding a consonant to it, and by drawing the two words into one.

1. The final vowel of some words is often cut off when the next word begins with a vowel, and the omission denoted by an apostrophe; as, πάντ' ἔλεγον for πάντα ἔλεγον. If a smooth mute be left before an aspirate vowel, it is changed into its corresponding aspirate; as, ἀφ' οὗ for ἀπὸ οὔ.

The vowels thus cut off are α, ε, ι, ο, and the diphthongs αι and οι · but περι and προ never, and datives of the third declension seldom lose their final vowel.

The Attics and Dorians sometimes cut off these vowels and diphthongs at the beginning of words; as, ὦ γὰρ θεῖ for ὦ ἀγαθῆ.

2. *N* is added to the dative plural in σι, and to verbs of the third person in ε and ι, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, πᾶσιν εἶπεν ἐκεῖνος, for πᾶσι εἶπε ἐκεῖνος. Also to εἴκοσι, πέρῳσι, παντάπᾶσι, νόσφι, πρόσθε, ὀπίσθε, κέ, and νύ.

In like manner οἴτω, ἄχρι, μέχρι, and ἀτρέμα, take ε before a vowel; as, οἴτως εἶπε. Οὐ becomes οὐκ before a smooth vowel, and οὐχ before an aspirate.

N is often added before a consonant in verse; as, ὦτιρῶνεν δὲ ἐξαστον.

3. When a word ending with a vowel or diphthong precedes another beginning with a vowel or diphthong, they are sometimes drawn into one;

as, τὰ δῖκα for τὰ ἄδῖκα, καὶ γὼ for καὶ ἐγὼ, καὶ τι for καὶ ἐτι, καὶ τα for καὶ εἷτα, χὼ πότε for καὶ ὅποτε, ὠνήρ for ὁ ἀνήρ, οὐκ for ὁ ἐκ, ἐγὼ ὄδα for ἐγὼ οἶδα, θοιμάτιον for τὸ ἱμάτιον.

Some of the most learned critics omit ι, when in the former of the two words thus drawn together, and subscribe it when in the latter, as in the examples above; but others subscribe it in both cases, writing καὶ γὼ, καὶ τι, as well as καὶ τα.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

The parts of speech in Greek are eight, viz. *article, noun, pronoun, verb, participle, adverb, preposition, and conjunction*; the *interjection* being reckoned as an adverb by the Greek grammarians.

The article, noun, pronoun, and participle, are declined with *gender, number, and case*.

There are three genders, *masculine, feminine, and neuter*.

There are three numbers; the *singular*, which speaks of one; the *plural*, which speaks of more than one; and the *dual*, which speaks of two, or a pair.

The dual is not used in the Æolic dialect any more than in the Latin, which was derived from it; nor is it found in the New Testament, in the Septuagint, or in the Fathers. It is used most frequently by the Attics, who, however, often employ the plural instead of it.

There are five cases, *nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative*.

ARTICLE.

The article ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, generally answers to the definite article *the* in English. When no article is expressed in Greek, the English indefinite article *a* is signified. Thus ἄνθρωπος means *a man, or man* in general; and ὁ ἄνθρωπος *the man*. It is thus declined:

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ὁ, ἡ, τό,						N. οἱ, αἱ, τὰ,		
G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ,			N. A. τὸ, τὰ, τὸ,			G. τῶν, τῶν, τῶν,		
D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ,			G. D. τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν.			D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς,		
A. τὸν, τὴν, τό.						A. τοὺς, τὰς, τὰ.		

There is no form of the article for the vocative, for *ὦ* is an adverb.

The article with *δε* or *γε* annexed to it has the signification of a demonstrative pronoun. The declension remains the same; as, *ὁδε, ἡδε, τόδε, τοῦδε, τῆσδε, τοῦδε, &c.*

NOUN.

GENDER.

To indicate the gender of the noun, use is made of the article *ὁ* for the masculine, *ἡ* for the feminine, and *τό* for the neuter.

The gender of nouns is determined partly by their signification, and partly by their termination: the following are the rules concerning the former; those concerning the latter will be given with each declension.

I. The names of male persons or animals, of months, and rivers, are masculine; as, *ὁ Σωκράτης, ὁ Μουνυχίων, ὁ Σιμόεις.*

Exc. The gender of some names of rivers depends on the termination; as, *ἡ Λήθη, the river Lethe.*

II. The names of female persons or animals, of trees, countries, islands, and towns, are feminine; as, *ἡ Ἀσπασία, ἡ Αἰώντιον · ἡ φηγός, ἡ πῖτος · ἡ Αἰγυπτός, ἡ Σάμος, ἡ Λακεδαίμων.*

Exc. 1. Diminutives in *ον* are neuter; as, *τὸ γύναιον, from γυνή, wife.*

Exc. 2. Some names of trees are masculine; as, *ὁ ἐρινεός, wild fig-tree; ὁ φέλλος, cork-tree; ὁ κερῶσος, cherry-tree; ὁ λωτός, lote-tree; ὁ κύτισος, cyttisus.*

Some are masculine or feminine; as, *ὁ, ἡ πᾶνυρος, papyrus; ὁ, ἡ κόλινος, wild olive-tree.*

Exc. 3. Several names of towns are masculine; as, *ὁ Σελινούς, &c.* Others are either masculine or feminine: *ὁ, ἡ Μαγῶθών · ὁ, ἡ Ἀγοῦγας. Ἄγορος, εὐρος, is neuter.*

Many names of islands and cities are of both genders; as, *ὁ, ἡ Ζάκυνθος · ὁ, ἡ Ἐπίδαυρος.*

III. Nouns used as masculine when the male, and feminine when the female is spoken of, are common; as, *ὁ and ἡ βοῦς, ox or cow; ὁ and ἡ ἵππος, horse or mare.*

Obs. In most names of animals one gender is used for both sexes, called the *epicene* gender; as, δ *λύκος*, *wolf*, and η *άλωπιξ*, *fox*, whether masculine or feminine.

DECLENSION.

There are three declensions of nouns, corresponding to the three first declensions in Latin.

GENERAL RULES OF DECLENSION.

The nominative and vocative are mostly the same in the singular, and always in the dual and plural.

The dative singular always ends in ι , either in the line, as in the third declension, or subscribed, as in the first and second.

The genitive plural always ends in $\omega\nu$.

The nominative, accusative, and vocative of neuters are alike, and in the plural end in α .

The dual has but two terminations, one for the nominative, accusative, and vocative, and the other for the genitive and dative.

VIEW OF THE THREE DECLENSIONS.

I. Decl.		II. Decl.		III. Decl.	
		<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	α, η	$\alpha\varsigma, \eta\varsigma$	$\omega\varsigma$ Neut. $\omega\nu$	—	
G.	$\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma - \eta\varsigma$	$\omega\nu$	$\omega\nu$	$\omega\varsigma$	
D.	$\alpha - \eta$	ω	ω	$\tilde{\iota}$	
A.	$\alpha\nu - \eta\nu$	$\omega\nu$	$\omega\nu$	$\tilde{\alpha} - \nu$	Neut. like the Nom.
V.	$\alpha - \eta$	ε	Neut. $\omega\nu$	—	
		<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	$\tilde{\alpha}$	ω	ε		
G. D.	$\alpha\nu$	$\omega\nu$	$\omega\nu$		
		<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	$\alpha\iota$	$\omega\iota$ Neut. $\tilde{\alpha}$	$\varepsilon\varsigma$ Neut. $\tilde{\alpha}$		
G.	$\tilde{\omega}\nu$	$\omega\nu$	$\omega\nu$		
D.	$\alpha\iota\varsigma$	$\omega\iota\varsigma$	$\sigma\tilde{\iota}$		
A.	$\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\omega\nu\varsigma$ Neut. $\tilde{\alpha}$	$\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ Neut. $\tilde{\alpha}$		
V.	$\alpha\iota$	$\omega\iota$ Neut. $\tilde{\alpha}$	$\varepsilon\varsigma$ Neut. $\tilde{\alpha}$		

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension end in α, η, feminine; and in ας, ης, masculine.

ἡ μουσα, *muse.*

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.
N. μουσ-α, <i>a</i>		N. μουσ-α, <i>two</i>		N. μουσ-αι,
G. μουσ-ης, <i>of a</i>		G. μουσ-αιν, <i>of two</i>		G. μουσ-ων, <i>of</i>
D. μουσ-η, <i>to a</i>	<i>muse.</i>	D. μουσ-αιν, <i>to two</i>	<i>muses.</i>	D. μουσ-αις, <i>to</i>
A. μουσ-αν, <i>a</i>		A. μουσ-α, <i>two</i>		A. μουσ-ας,
V. μουσ-α, <i>O</i>		V. μουσ-α, <i>O two</i>		V. μουσ-αι, <i>O</i>

In like manner decline

ἀμιλλα, <i>contest.</i>	θύελλα, <i>tempest.</i>
γλῶσσα, <i>tongue.</i>	μέλισσα, <i>bee.</i>
διψα, <i>thirst.</i>	ρίζα, <i>root.</i>
ἔχιδνα, <i>viper.</i>	τράπεζα, <i>table.</i>
θάλασσα, <i>sea.</i>	χλαῖνα, <i>outer garment.</i>

Nouns in ρα, α pure, and ᾱ contracted, with some proper names, as *Ἀθήδα*, *Ἀνδρομέδα*, *Μάρθα*, *Φιλομήλα*, *Γέλα*, make the genitive in ας, and the dative in α· thus,

ἡ φιλια, *friendship.*

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
N. φιλι-α,		N. A. V. φιλι-α,		N. φιλι-αι,
G. φιλι-ας,				G. φιλι-ων,
D. φιλι-α,		G. D. φιλι-αιν.		D. φιλι-αις,
A. φιλι-αν,				A. φιλι-ας,
V. φιλι-α.				V. φιλι-αι.

In like manner decline

ἀγορά, <i>market.</i>	αἷτια, <i>cause.</i>
ἄρουρα, <i>field.</i>	ἀλήθεια, <i>truth.</i>
γέφυρα, <i>bridge.</i>	δωρεά, <i>gift.</i>
ἡμέρα, <i>day.</i>	ἐλαία, <i>olive-tree.</i>
θύρα, <i>door.</i>	ἑσπία, <i>hearth.</i>
μάχαιρα, <i>sword, knife.</i>	πέλεια, <i>dove.</i>
μοῖρα, <i>share.</i>	σκιὰ, <i>shadow.</i>
σφαῖρα, <i>sphere.</i>	στοά, <i>porch.</i>

Obs. 1. A vowel is called *pure*, when it immediately follows a vowel or diphthong, with which it is not *mixed* or united in sound.

Obs. 2. The ancient Latins followed this manner of making the genitives in *as*; as, *terras, escas, Latōnas*, for *terræ, escæ, Latōnæ*. *Paterfamilias* continued always in use.

ἡ τιμή, *honor.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τιμή,		N. τιμαί,
G. τιμῆς,	N. A. V. τιμᾶ,	G. τιμῶν,
D. τιμῇ,		D. τιμαῖς,
A. τιμῇν,	G. D. τιμαῖν.	A. τιμᾶς,
V. τιμή.		V. τιμαί.

In like manner decline

ἄξινη, <i>axe.</i>	νεφέλη, <i>cloud.</i>
ἀρετή, <i>virtue.</i>	νίκη, <i>victory.</i>
ἡδονή, <i>pleasure.</i>	νύμφη, <i>bride.</i>
κόρη, <i>girl.</i>	ὀδύνη, <i>pain.</i>
κώμη, <i>village.</i>	πύλη, <i>gate.</i>
λύπη, <i>grief.</i>	φωνή, <i>voice.</i>

ὁ ταμίας, *a steward.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ταμί-ας,		N. ταμί-αι,
G. ταμί-ου,	N. A. V. ταμί-α,	G. ταμί-ῶν,
D. ταμί-α,		D. ταμί-αις,
A. ταμί-αν,	G. D. ταμί-αιν.	A. ταμί-ας,
V. ταμί-α.		V. ταμί-αι.

In like manner decline

Ἀινείας, <i>Ænēas.</i>	νεανίας, <i>youth.</i>
κοχλίας, <i>cockle.</i>	ὄρνιθοθήρας, <i>fowler.</i>

Some nouns in *ας* make the genitive in *α* as well as *ου*· as, Πυθαγόρας, gen. Πυθαγόρου and Πυθαγόρα, *Pythagōras*; πατρικολας, gen. πατρικολου and πατρικολα, *parricide*. Some keep *α* exclusively, as, Θωμᾶς, gen. Θωμᾶ, *Thomas*; βορρᾶς, gen. βορρᾶ, *north wind*; Σατᾶνᾶς, gen. Σατᾶνᾶ, *Satan*; πάππας, gen. πάππα, *father*. These genitives in *α* were the Doric form.

ὁ τελώνης, *publican.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τελών-ης,		N. τελῶν-αι,
G. τελών-ου,	N. A. V. τελών-α,	G. τελων-ῶν,
D. τελών-η,		D. τελών-αις,
A. τελών-ην,	G. D. τελών-αιν.	A. τελών-ας,
V. τελών-η.		V. τελῶν-αι.

In like manner decline

ἄδολεσχος, <i>prater.</i>	Ἀτρείδης, <i>Atrīdes.</i>
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All nouns in *της*, poetical nouns in *πης*, national names in *ης*, and compounds of *μειρέω*, *πωλέω*, *τρίβω*, make the vocative in *α*· as, *προφήτης*, *προφήτῃα*, *prophet*; *κυνῶπις*, *κυνῶπα*, *shameless*; *Σκύθης*, *Σκύθα*, *Sythian*; *γεωμέτρης*, *γεωμέτρα*, *geometrician*. Also *λάγνης*, *Μενάλχμης*, *Πυρράλχμης*. But *Αιήτης*, *αἰναρέτης*, *καλλιχαμπέτης*, make *η*. Nouns in *σις* make *α* or *η*· as, *λησιτής*, *λησιτᾶ* and *λησιτῇ*, *robber*.

Words for Practice.

ἀροπώλης, <i>seller of bread.</i>	πολίτης, <i>citizen.</i>
δεσπότης, <i>master.</i>	τεχνίτης, <i>artist.</i>
κλέπτης, <i>thief.</i>	τοξότης, <i>archer.</i>
κριτής, <i>judge.</i>	
μαθητής, <i>disciple.</i>	ἐραστής, <i>lover.</i>
Πέρσης, <i>Persian.</i>	Ὀρέστης, <i>Orestes.</i>
ποιητής, <i>poet.</i>	πολεμιστής, <i>warrior.</i>

The Æolians and Macedonians adopted the termination *α* even in the nominative of these nouns; thus, *ἵππῶτα* for *ἵππότης*, *horseman*; *νεφεληγερέτα* for *νεφεληγερέτης*, *cloud-gathering*. Hence in Latin *comēta*, *planēta*, *poēta*, from *κομήτης*, *πλανήτης*, *ποιητής*.

Contracts of the First Declension.

Some nouns of the first declension are contracted, by dropping the vowels preceding the terminations *α*, *η*, *ας*, *ης*· except *εα* not preceded by a vowel or *ο*, which is contracted into *ῆ*· thus,

μνᾶα, <i>ᾶ, mina.</i>	ἐρέα, <i>ᾶ, wool.</i>	γῆα, <i>γῆ, earth.</i>	γαλέη, <i>ῆ, weasel.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. μν-ᾶα, <i>ᾶ,</i>	N. ἐρ-ῆα, <i>ᾶ,</i>	N. γ-ῆα, <i>ῆ,</i>	N. γολ-ῆη, <i>ῆ,</i>
G. μν-ᾶας, <i>ᾶς,</i>	G. ἐρ-ῆας, <i>ᾶς,</i>	G. γ-ῆας, <i>ῆς,</i>	G. γολ-ῆης, <i>ῆς,</i>
D. μν-ᾶα, <i>ᾶ,</i>	D. ἐρ-ῆα, <i>ᾶ,</i>	D. γ-ῆα, <i>ῆ,</i>	D. γολ-ῆη, <i>ῆ,</i>
A. μν-ᾶαν, <i>ᾶν,</i>	A. ἐρ-ῆαν, <i>ᾶν,</i>	A. γ-ῆαν, <i>ῆν,</i>	A. γολ-ῆην, <i>ῆν,</i>
V. μν-ᾶα, <i>ᾶ, &c.</i>	V. ἐρ-ῆα, <i>ᾶ, &c.</i>	V. γ-ῆα, <i>ῆ, &c.</i>	V. γολ-ῆη, <i>ῆ, &c.</i>

ἀπλόη, <i>ῆ, simplicity.</i>	Ἑρμῆας, <i>ῆς, Mercury.</i>	Ἀπελλῆης, <i>ῆς, Apelles.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἀπλ-όη, <i>ῆ,</i>	N. Ἑρμ-ῆας, <i>ῆς,</i>	N. Ἀπελλ-ῆης, <i>ῆς,</i>
G. ἀπλ-όης, <i>ῆς,</i>	G. Ἑρμ-έου, <i>οῦ,</i>	G. Ἀπελλ-έου, <i>οῦ,</i>
D. ἀπλ-όη, <i>ῆ,</i>	D. Ἑρμ-έα, <i>ῆ,</i>	D. Ἀπελλ-έη, <i>ῆ,</i>
A. ἀπλ-όην, <i>ῆν,</i>	A. Ἑρμ-έαν, <i>ῆν,</i>	A. Ἀπελλ-έην, <i>ῆν,</i>
V. ἀπλ-όη, <i>ῆ, &c.</i>	V. Ἑρμ-έα, <i>ῆ, &c.</i>	V. Ἀπελλ-έη, <i>ῆ, &c.</i>

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension end in *ος*, generally masculine, but sometimes feminine, and *ον* neuter.

ὁ λόγος, word, speech.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λόγ-ος,		N. λόγ-οι,
G. λόγ-ου,	N. A. V. λόγ-ω,	G. λόγ-ων,
D. λόγ-ω,		D. λόγ-οις,
A. λογ-ον,	G. D. λόγ-οιν.	A. λόγ-ους,
V. λογ-ε.		V. λόγ-οι.

In like manner decline

ὁ ἄνεμος,	<i>wind.</i>	ἡ νῆσος,	<i>island.</i>
ὁ ἄργυρος,	<i>silver.</i>	ἡ ὁδός,	<i>way.</i>
ἡ δοκός,	<i>beam.</i>	ὁ οἶκος,	<i>house.</i>
ἡ ἡπειρός,	<i>continent.</i>	ὁ σίδηρος,	<i>iron.</i>
ὁ κήπος,	<i>garden.</i>	ἡ φηγός,	<i>beech.</i>

Obs. In a few instances, the common dialect, like the Attic, makes the vocative like the nominative; as, ὦ Θεός, whence the Latin *ô Deus*; and ὦ οὔτις, *heus tu*.

τὸ ξύλον, wood.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ξύλ-ον,		N. ξύλ-α,
G. ξύλ-ου,	N. A. V. ξύλ-ω,	G. ξύλ-ων,
D. ξύλ-ω,		D. ξύλ-οις,
A. ξύλ-ον,	G. D. ξύλ-οιν.	A. ξύλ-α,
V. ξύλ-ον.		V. ξύλ-α.

In like manner decline

ἄργύριον,	<i>silver.</i>	μῆλον,	<i>apple.</i>
βιβλίον,	<i>book.</i>	πέδιλον,	<i>sandal, shoe.</i>
δένδρον,	<i>tree.</i>	προβάτιον,	<i>sheep.</i>
ζῷον,	<i>animal.</i>	ρόδον,	<i>rose.</i>
μέτρον,	<i>measure.</i>	σῦκον,	<i>fig.</i>

Contracts of the Second Declension.

Some nouns of the second declension are contracted, by changing *εο*, *οο*, into *ου*, and *εα*, *οα*, into *ᾱ*, and dropping *ε* and *ο* before a long vowel or diphthong.

τὸ ὀστέον, *bone*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὀστι-έον, οὖν,	N. A. V. ὀστι-έω, ῶ,	N. ὀστι-έα, α,
G. ὀστι-έου, οῦ,		G. ὀστι-έων, ῶν,
D. ὀστι-έω, ῶ,	G. D. ὀστι-έοιν, οῖν.	D. ὀστι-έοις, οῖς,
A. ὀστι-έον, οὖν,		A. ὀστι-έα, ᾱ,
V. ὀστι-έον, οὖν.		V. ὀστι-έα, ᾱ.

In like manner decline κἄνεον, *basket, dish*.ὁ νόος, *understanding*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ν-όος, οὖς,	N. A. V. ν-όω, ῶ,	N. ν-όοι, οῖ,
G. ν-όου, οῦ,		G. ν-όων, ῶν,
D. ν-όω, ῶ,	G. D. ν-όοιν, οῖν.	D. ν-όοις, οῖς,
A. ν-όον, οὖν,		A. ν-όους, οῖς,
V. ν-όε, οῦ.		V. ν-όοι, οῖ.

So its compounds εὐνοος, ἄνοος, &c. Also ὁ ῥόος, *stream*; ὁ πλόος, *voyage*; ὁ χνόος, *down*; ὁ χροός, *skin*; with their compounds. But the neuter plural in α of compounds remains uncontracted; as, εὐνοα, καλλιρόοα, εὐπλοα. Even in the genitive we rather say εὐνόων, εὐπλόων, than εὐνων, εὐπλων, &c.

To the contracted of this form may ὁ Ἰησοῦς be referred, differing in the dative only, which ends in οῦ and (with more propriety than to the triptots) diminutives in ῶς as, ὁ Διονῶς, ὁ Καμῶς; ὁ Κλανσῶς.

Sing.	Sing.
N. Ἰησ-οῦς, <i>Jesus</i> ,	N. Διον-ῶς,
G. Ἰησ-οῦ,	G. Διον-ῶ,
D. Ἰησ-οῦ,	D. Διον-ῶ,
A. Ἰησ-οῦν,	A. Διον-ῶν,
V. Ἰησ-οῦ.	V. Διον-ῶ.

ATTIC FORM.

In some nouns of the second declension the Attics change the last vowel or diphthong into ω, subscribing ι, and making the vocative like the nominative; as, ὁ λαγῶς, λαγῶ, *hare*, for λαγός, λαγού.

If the vowel preceding ως be α long, it is changed into ε as, ὁ λεῶς for λαός, *people*; τὸ ἀνώγειον, ἀνώγειον, *hall*.

ὁ νεῶς, *temple.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. νε-ῶς,		N. νε-ῶ,
G. νε-ῶ,	N. A. V. νε-ῶ,	G. νε-ῶν,
D. νε-ῶ,		D. νε-ῶς,
A. νε-ῶν,	G. D. νε-ῶν.	A. νε-ῶς,
V. νε-ῶς.		V. νε-ῶ.

In like manner decline

ἡ γάλως, *brother's wife.*ὁ Μενέλεως, *Menelāus.*ὁ κάλως, *cable.*ὁ ταῶς, *peacock.*τὸ ἀνώγειον, *hall.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἀνώγε-ων,		N. ἀνώγε-ω,
G. ἀνώγε-ω,	N. A. V. ἀνώγε-ω,	G. ἀνώγε-ων,
D. ἀνώγε-ω,		D. ἀνώγε-ως,
A. ἀνώγε-ων,	G. D. ἀνώγε-ων.	A. ἀνώγε-ω,
V. ἀνώγε-ων.		V. ἀνώγε-ω.

In like manner decline the neuter adjectives

εὐγειον, *fertile.*ἱλεων, *propitious.*

Obs. 1. There is one neuter in *ως*, viz. τὸ χρέως, τοῦ χρέω, *debt.*

Obs. 2. The Attics frequently omit *ν* in the accusative; as, τὸν λαγῶ, τὸν νεῶ, τὴν εῶ. So Κῶ, Κέω, Ἀθω. Sometimes in the nominative; as, τὸ ἀγήρω, for ἀγήρων.

Obs. 3. The Attics often decline after this form, words which otherwise belong to the third declension; as, Μινω for Μινως, from Μινως · γέλων for γέλωτα, from γέλως · and the later Greeks decline words in *ως*, which belong to the second, according to the third declension; as, κάλως for κάλω, from κάλως.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third declension end in *α, ι, υ, ω, ρ, ξ, ρ, ζ, ψ*, and increase in the genitive.

ὁ σωτήρ, *savior.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σωτ-ήρ,		N. σωτ-ήρες,
G. σωτ-ήρος,	N. A. V. σωτ-ήρε,	G. σωτ-ήρων,
D. σωτ-ήρι,		D. σωτ-ήρσι,
A. σωτ-ήρα,	G. D. σωτ-ήροιν.	A. σωτ-ήρας,
V. σωτ-εῖρ.		V. σωτ-ήρες.

τὸ σῶμα, *body*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σῶμα,		N. σώματα,
G. σώμα-τος,	N. A. V. σώμα-τε,	G. σωμ-άτων,
D. σώμα-τι,		D. σώμα-σι,
A. σῶμα,	G. D. σων-άτουν.	A. σώματα,
V. σῶμα.		V. σώματα.

ὁ παῖς, *pæan*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. παι-άν,		N. παι-ᾶνες,
G. παι-ᾶνος,	N. A. V. παι-ᾶνε,	G. παι-άνων,
D. παι-ᾶνι,		D. παι-ᾶσι,
A. παι-ᾶνα,	G. D. παι-άνοιν.	A. παι-ᾶνας,
V. παι-άν.		V. παι-ᾶνες.

ἡ λαῖλαψ, *storm*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λαῖλα-ψ,		N. λαίλα-πες,
G. λαίλα-πος,	N. A. V. λαίλα-πε,	G. λαίλα-πων,
D. λαίλα-πι,		D. λαίλα-ψι,
A. λαίλα-πα,	G. D. λαίλα-ποιν.	A. λαίλα-πας,
V. λαῖλα-ψ.		V. λαίλα-πες.

ὁ θῶς, *jackall*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. θ-ῶς,		N. θ-ῶες,
G. θωδς,	N. A. V. θ-ῶε,	G. θ-ῶων,
D. θ-ωϊ,		D. θ-ωισι,
A. θ-ῶα,	G. D. θ-ωοῖν.	A. θ-ῶας,
V. θ-ῶς.		V. θ-ῶες.

Words for practice in the third declension are given with the examples of the different formations of the genitive.

GENDER.

Nouns of the third declension admit of no general rule for the determination of their gender; but that of a large proportion of them may be known by the following rules for some of the principal endings, in which those nouns, whose gender is determinable from their signification, are not noticed.

1. Nouns in *ην, ηρ, ευς, ως, -ωτος*, and those which have *ντος* in the genitive, are masculine; as, ὁ λιμήν, *harbor*; ὁ ζώστιος, *girdle*; ὁ ἀμφορεύς, *amphōra*; ὁ γέλως -ωτος, *laughter*; ὁ τένων -οντος, *tendon*; ὁ ὀδούς -οντος, *tooth*; ὁ ἱμάς -άντος, *thong*.

Except ἡ φρήν, *intellect*; ὁ, ἡ χήν, *goose*; ἡ γαστήρ, *belly*; ἡ χήρ, *fate*; ὁ, ἡ ἀήρ, *air, mist*; with the neuter contracts in *ηρ* and τὸ φῶς, *light*.

2. Nouns in *ας -αδος, ις, ω* and *ως -οος*, with nouns of quality in *της*, are feminine ; as, *ἡ λαμπάς -ἄδος, torch* ; *ἡ χάρις, grace* ; *ἡ πειθὼ, persuasion* ; *ἡ αἰδὼς -ῶος, modesty* ; *ἡ γλυκύτης, sweetness*.

Except some adjectives in *ας -αδος* of the common gender, and the following nouns in *ις* : *ὁ ὄφις, serpent* ; *ὁ ἕχης, adder* ; *ὁ κῆρις, bug* ; *ὁ μᾶρις, a certain measure* ; *ὁ κίς, weevil* ; *ὁ λῆς, lion* ; *ὁ δελφίς, dolphin* ; *ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, bird* ; *ἡ, ὁ τίγρις, tiger* ; and *ἡ, ὁ θίς, bank, shore*.

3. Nouns in *α, ι, υ, ορ, ωρ, ος, ας -ατος* and *-αος, αρ*, with contracts in *εαρ -ηρ*, are neuter ; as, *τὸ σῶμα, body* ; *τὸ μέλι, honey* ; *τὸ ἄστυ, city* ; *τὸ ἥτορ, breast* ; *τὸ ὕδωρ, water* ; *τὸ τεῖχος, wall* ; *τὸ τέρας -ἄτος, miracle* ; *τὸ δέπας -ῶος, cup* ; *τὸ ἥπαρ, liver* ; *τὸ κῆρ, κῆρ, heart*.

Except *ὁ ψᾶρ, starling* ; *ὁ, ἡ ἰχὼρ, lymph* ; *ὁ ἄχῳρ, ulcer* ; *ὁ λᾶς -ῶος, stone* ; and *ὁ* or *τὸ κεῖρας, κρατὶς, head*.

There are no other neuter substantives of this declension, except *τὸ πῦρ, fire* ; *τὸ φῶς, light* ; *τὸ οὖς, ear* ; and *τὸ σταις, dough*.

Those in *ας*, therefore, are generally masculine, when they make the genitive in *αντος* · feminine, when they make it in *αδος* · and neuter, when they make it in *ατος* and *αος*.

GENITIVE.

The genitive of the third declension always ends in *ος*, and admits of a great variety of formations.

From the vowels *α, ι, υ, ω*.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------|---|
| <i>α</i> | <i>—ατος</i> | <i>τὸ σῶμα, σώματος, body</i> ; <i>τὸ νόημα, thought</i> ; <i>τὸ πρᾶγμα, thing</i> ; <i>τὸ στόμα, mouth</i> . |
| <i>ι</i> | <i>—ιος</i> | <i>τὸ σίγητι, σιγῆτιος, mustard</i> ; <i>τὸ κόμμι, gum</i> ; <i>τὸ πέπερι, pepper</i> . |
| | <i>—ιτος</i> | <i>τὸ μέλι, μέλιτος, honey</i> , the only substantive of this form ; but there are several neuter adjectives, which may be said, however, to derive their genitive rather from the masculine termination in <i>ις</i> . |
| <i>υ</i> | <i>—υος</i> | <i>τὸ δάκρυ, δάκρυος, tear</i> ; <i>τὸ ῥάπυ, mustard</i> . In like manner <i>τὸ γόνυ, knee</i> , and <i>τὸ δόρυ, spear</i> ; but these two sometimes take <i>αιος</i> from the obsolete <i>γόνας</i> and <i>δόρας</i> . |
| | <i>—εος</i> | <i>τὸ ἄστυ, ἄστεος, city</i> ; <i>τὸ πῶϋ, flock</i> . |
| <i>ω</i> | <i>—οος</i> | <i>ἡ Λητώ, Λητώος, Latōna</i> ; <i>ἡ πειθὼ, persuasion</i> ; <i>ἡ ἠχώ, echo</i> . |

From the consonants ν, ρ, ε, ξ, ψ.

ν

- αν —ανος ὁ παιᾶν, παιᾶνος, *pæan*; ὁ Τιτᾶν, *Titan*.
 —αντιος τὸ τύψαν, τύψαντιος, *having struck*, neuter participles, which follow their masculine.
- εν —ενος τὸ τέρεν, τέρενος, *tender*, neuters of adjectives in ην.
- ην —ηνος ὁ Ἕλλην, Ἕλληνος, *Greek*; ὁ μῆν, *month*; ἡ Σειρήν, *Siren*.
 —ενος ὁ ποιμήν, ποιμένος, *shepherd*; ὁ λιμήν, *harbor*; ἡ φρόνη, *intellect*.
- ιν —ιnos ὁ δελφίν, δελφίνος, *dolphin*; ἡ ἄκτιν, *ray*; ἡ ῥίν, *nose*. The nominative of these nouns frequently ends in ις, as, ὁ δελφίς.
- ον —ονος τὸ μεῖζον, μεῖζονος, *greater*, neuters of adjectives in ων.
- οντιος τὸ τύπτον, τύπτοντιος, *striking*, neuters of participles in ων.
- υν —υνος ὁ μῶσυν, μῶσυνος, *wooden tower*; and those ending in υν or υς, as, ὁ Φόρκυν or Φόρκυς, Φόρκυνος, *Phorcys*, the name of a sea deity.
- υντιος τὸ ζευγνύν, ζευγνύντιος, *joining*, neuter participles of verbs in υμι.
- ων —ωνος, ὁ Πλάτων, Πλάτωνος, *Plato*; ὁ κλών, *branch*; ἡ μήκων, *poppy*.
 —ονος ἡ χελιδών, χελιδόνος, *swallow*; ἡ σιαγών, *cheek*; ὁ πρίων, *saw*.
 —ωντιος ὁ Ξενοφῶν, Ξενοφώντιος, *Xenophon*. In like manner the present participles of contracted verbs in αω, as, ὁ τιμῶν, τιμῶντιος, *honoring*.
 —οντιος ὁ δράκων, δράκοντιος, *dragon*; ὁ λέων, *lion*; ὁ τένων, *tendon*. So the present, first future, and second aorist active of participles, as, ὁ τύπτων, τύπτοντιος, *striking*.
 —ουντιος ὁ τυπῶν, τυποῦντιος, *going to strike*, the second future active of participles: also the present of contracted verbs in εω and ωω, as, ὁ ποιῶν, ποιοῦντιος, *making*.
- ουν —οδος neuter compounds of πούς, as, τὸ δίπουν, δίποδος, *from δίπους, two-footed*.
 —οῦντιος τὸ τυποῦν, τυποῦντιος, neuter participles.

Q

αρ —ατος	τὸ ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, <i>the liver</i> ; τὸ δέλεαρ, <i>bait</i> ; τὸ φρέαρ, <i>the well</i> .
—αρος	ὁ ψᾶρ, ψαρὸς, <i>starling</i> ; τὸ νέκταρ, <i>nectar</i> ; ἡ ὕαρ, <i>wife</i> . ἡ δάμαρ, <i>wife</i> , makes δάμαρτος.
ηρ —ηρος	ὁ θῆρ, θηρὸς, <i>wild beast</i> ; ὁ βοτήρ, <i>shepherd</i> ; ὁ ζωστήρ, <i>girdle</i> ; ἡ κῆρ, <i>fate</i> .
—ερος	ὁ αἰθήρ, αἰθέρος, <i>sky</i> ; ὁ, ἡ ἀήρ, <i>air, mist</i> ; ὁ δαήρ, <i>brother-in-law</i> .
ορ —ορος	τὸ ἥτορ, ἥτορος, <i>breast</i> ; τὸ ἄορ, <i>sword</i> .
υρ —υρος	ὁ, ἡ μάρτυρ, μάρτυρος, <i>witness</i> ; τὸ πῦρ, <i>fire</i> .
ωρ —ωρος	ὁ φῶρ, φωρὸς, <i>thief</i> ; ὁ ἰχώρ, <i>lymph</i> ; τὸ ἐλωρ, <i>prey</i> .
—ορος	ὁ Νέστωρ, Νέστορος, <i>Nestor</i> ; ὁ ῥήτωρ, <i>orator</i> .
ειρ —ειρος	ἡ χεῖρ, χειρὸς, <i>hand</i> ; ὁ φθειρ, <i>louse</i> .

S

ας —αντος	ὁ ἀνδριάς, ἀνδριάντος, <i>statue</i> ; ὁ γίγας, <i>giant</i> ; ὁ ἱμάς, <i>thong</i> .
—ανος	ὁ μέλας, μέλανος, <i>black</i> ; ὁ τάλας, <i>wretched</i> .
—ατος	τὸ γῆρας, γήρᾱτος, <i>old age</i> ; τὸ κρέας, <i>flesh</i> .
—αδος	ἡ λαμπάς, λαμπᾶδος, <i>torch</i> ; ἡ πελειάς, <i>dove</i> ; ὁ, ἡ φυγὰς, <i>fugitive</i> .
—αος	ὁ λᾶας, λάᾱος, <i>a stone</i> .
ες —εος	τὸ ἀληθές, ἀληθέος, <i>true</i> , the neuter of adjectives in ης.
ευς —εος	ὁ βασιλεύς, βασιλέος, Att. βουσιλέως, Ion. βασιλῆος, <i>king</i> ; ὁ ἄλιεύς, <i>fisherman</i> ; ὁ ἱερεὺς, <i>priest</i> ; ὁ ἵππεύς, <i>horseman</i> .
ης —εος	ἡ τριήρης, τριήρεος, <i>galley</i> ; ὁ Δημοσθένης, <i>De-</i> <i>mosthēnes</i> .
—ητος	ἡ φιλότης, φιλότητος, <i>love</i> ; ὁ λέβης, <i>caldron,</i> <i>kettle</i> ; ἡ ἔσθης, <i>clothing</i> .
—ηθος	ἡ Πάρνηξ, Πάρνηθος, <i>Parnes</i> , a mountain of <i>Attica</i> .
—εντος	ὁ Κλήμης, Κλήμεντος, <i>Clemens</i> ; ὁ Οὐᾶλης, Οὐά- λεντος, <i>Valens</i> , and other names borrowed from the Latin.
—ηντος	ὁ τιμῆς, τιμῆντος, <i>honored</i> , contracted from ηεις.
ις —ιος	ὁ ὄφης, ὄφιος, Att. ὄφεως, <i>serpent</i> ; ἡ πόλις, <i>city</i> ; ὁ μάντις, <i>seer</i> ; ἡ δυνάμις, <i>power</i> ; ἡ πράξις, <i>action</i> .

ις	—ιδος	ή ἐλπῖς, ἐλπίδος, <i>hope</i> ; ὁ Πάρις, <i>Paris</i> ; ή κηλῖς, κηλίδος, <i>spot</i> .
	—ιθος	ὁ, ή θορνῖς, θορνιθος, <i>bird</i> ; ή μέρμις, <i>cord</i> .
	—ιτος	ή χάρις, χάριτος, <i>a favor</i> .
	—ιστος	ή θέμις, θέμιστος, and θέμιδος, <i>right</i> .
	—ινος	ὁ, ή τις, τινός, <i>any</i> . So words in ις which often end in ιν, as, ὁ δελφίς, <i>dolphin</i> .
ος	—εος	τὸ τεῖχος, τείχεος, <i>wall</i> ; τὸ ἄνθος, <i>flower</i> ; τὸ μέρος, <i>part</i> ; τὸ ὄρος, <i>mountain</i> ; τὸ χεῖλος, <i>lip</i> .
	—οτος	τὸ τετυφός, τετυφότος, <i>having struck</i> , neuter participles.
υς	—υος	ὁ μῦς, μυός, <i>mouse</i> ; ὁ ἰχθύς, <i>fish</i> ; ή δρυς, <i>oak</i> ; ή πῖτυς, <i>pine</i> .
	—εος	ὁ ὀξύς, ὀξέος, <i>sharp</i> ; ὁ ἡδύς, <i>sweet</i> .
	—εως Att.	ὁ πέλεκυς, πελέκειως, <i>axe</i> ; ὁ πῆχυς, <i>ell</i> .
	—υδος	ή χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, <i>military robe</i> ; ὁ, ή νέηλυς, <i>stranger</i> .
	—υθυς	ή κόρυς, κόρυθος, <i>helmet</i> .
	—ύντος	ὁ ζευγνύς, ζευγνύντος, <i>joining</i> , and the like participles of verbs in υμι.
	—υνος	ὁ Φόρκυς or Φόρκυν, Φόρκυνος, <i>Phorcys</i> .
ως	—οος	ή αἰδώς, αἰδέοος, <i>shame</i> ; ή ἡώς, <i>dawn</i> .
	—ωτος	ὁ ἔρως, ἔρωτος, <i>love</i> ; ὁ γέλως, <i>laughter</i> ; ὁ φῶς, <i>man</i> ; τὸ φῶς, <i>light</i> ; and contracted participles from αως, as, ὁ ἐστὼς, ἐστῶτος, from ἐσταῶς, <i>standing</i> .
	—ωδος	ή φῶς, φωδός, <i>a red spot on the legs</i> , occasioned by being too near the fire, the only word of this form.
	—ωος	ὁ ἦρως, ἦρωος, <i>hero</i> ; ὁ θῶς, <i>jackall</i> ; ὁ Τρῶς, <i>Trojan</i> .
	—οτος	ὁ τετυφός, τετυφότος, <i>having struck</i> , and such like participles.
αις	—αιτος	ὁ δαῖς, δαιτός, <i>meal</i> , <i>entertainment</i> ; τὸ σταις, <i>dough</i> .
	—αιδος	ὁ, ή παῖς, παιδός, <i>child</i> .
αυς	—αος	ή γραιῦς, γραιός, <i>old woman</i> .
εις	—ειδος	ή κλεις, κλειδός, <i>key</i> .
	—ενος	ὁ κτεῖς, κτενός, <i>comb</i> ; εἷς, ἐνός, <i>one</i> .
	—εντος	ὁ Σιμόεις, Σιμόεντος, <i>Simöis</i> , a river of Troas; ή Ὀπόεις, <i>Opus</i> , a city of Greece; ὁ χαρῆεις, <i>comely</i> . Likewise the participles, as, ὁ τυφθεῖς, τυφθέντος, <i>having been struck</i> .
ους	—οος	ὁ, ή βοῦς, βοός, <i>ox or cow</i> ; ὁ χοῦς, <i>skin</i> .
	—οδος	ὁ ποῦς, ποδός, <i>foot</i> .

- ους —οντος ὁ ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, *tooth*; and participles of verbs in *μι*, as, δούς, δόντος, *having given*.
- οὔντος ἡ Ὀπούς, Ὀποῦντος, *Opus*, and other nouns contracted from ὀεις.
- τὸ οὖς, ὠτός, *ear*, is contracted from οὔας, οὔατος.
- λς —λος ἡ ἄλς, ἀλός, *sea*.
- νς —νθός ἡ ἔλμινς, ἐλμινθος, *earth-worm, belly-worm*; ἡ Τίρυνς, the name of a city.
- ρς —ρτος ὁ μάκαρς, μάκαρτος, *happy*.

Ξ

- Ξ —γος ὁ τέττιξ, τέττιγος, *grasshopper*; ὁ ὄρτυξ, ὄρτυγος, *quail*; ἡ φλόξ, *flame*; ἡ σάλπιγξ, *trumpet*; ὁ, ἡ φάλαγξ, *phalanx*.
- κος ὁ θώραξ, θώρακος, *breastplate*; ὁ κόραξ, κόρακος, *raven*; ἡ κύλιξ, κύλικος, *cup*; ὁ μύρμηξ, *ant*; ἡ ἀλώπηξ, ἀλώπεκος, changing *η* into *ε*, *fox*.
- κτος ὁ ἄναξ, ἄνακτος, *king*; ἡ νύξ, *night*.
- χος ἡ βήξ, βηχός, *cough*; ὁ ὄνυξ, *nail, claw*; ἡ στίξ, *rank*.

Ψ

- Ψ —πος ἡ ὥψ, ὠπός, *visage*; ἡ λαῖλαψ, *storm*; ὁ Κύκλωψ, *Cyclops*.
- βος ὁ Ἄραψ, Ἀρᾶβος, *Arab*; ἡ φλέψ, *vein*; ὁ χάλυψ, *steel*.
- φος ὁ Κίτυψ, Κίτυφος, *Cinyps*, a river of Africa; ἡ κατῆλιψ, *stair*.

Obs. Some nouns form their genitive from an obsolete nominative; as, τὸ γάλα, γάλακτος, from γάλαξ, *milk*; ἡ γυνή, γυναικός, from γύναιξ, *woman*; τὸ ὕδωρ, ὑδάτος, from ὕδας, *water*; τὸ σκῶρ, σκατός, from σκάς, *filth*; ὁ Ζεὺς, Αἰὼς from Αἷς, and Ζηνός from Ζῆν, *Jupiter*.

ACCUSATIVE.

The accusative singular of masculine and feminine nouns generally ends in *α* · as, ὁ Τίτᾱν, Τιτᾱνα, *Titan*.

Exc. 1. Nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *αυς*, *ους*, having *ος* pure in the genitive, change *ς* of the nominative into *ν* · as, ὁ βότρυς, βότρυος, βότρυν, *bunch of grapes*; ἡ ναῦς, ναός, ναῦν, *ship*. Also ὁ λίᾱς, *stone*, makes λίᾱν. But ὁ Αἷς, Αἰὼς, *Jupiter*, makes Αἷα, and ὁ χοῦς, χοῦς, *skin*, commonly χοῦα. The poets frequently use the regular termination in *α*, as βότρυα, εὐρέα, νέα or νῆα.

Exc. 2. Barytons in *ις* and *υς*, having *ος* impure in the genitive, make both *α* and *ν* · as, *ἡ ξίς, ξίδος, ξίδα* and *ξιν, strife*; *ἡ κόρυς, κόρυθος, κόρυθα* and *κόρυν, helmet*. Also the compounds of *πους* · as, *ὁ Οἰδίπους, Οἰδιποδα* and *Οιδίπουν, Œdipus*; with *ἡ κλεις, κλειδός, key*. *Ἡ χάρις, favor*, has *χάριν*, but *Χάρις, Grace, Χάρϊτα*.

VOCATIVE.

The vocative of nouns generally, and of participles universally, is like the nominative; as, *Τιτάν, ὦ Τιτάν*.

Exc. 1. Adjectives in *ην*, barytons in *ων -ονος* and *-οντος*, *ηρ, ωρ*, and nouns in *ης -εος*, form the vocative by shortening the long vowel of the nominative; as, *τέρην, ὦ τέρεν, tender*; *ἐλεήμων, ὦ ἐλεῆμον, compassionate*; *βελτίων, ὦ βέλτιον, better*; *ὁ λέων, ὦ λέον, lion*; *μήτηρ, ὦ μήτερ, mother*; *ὁ Ἑκτωρ, ὦ Ἑκτορ, Hector*; *ὁ Δημοσθένης, ὦ Δημοσθένης, Demosthenes*. Also *ὁ Ἀπόλλων, ὦ Ἀπολλόν, Apollo*; *ὁ Ποσειδῶν, ὦ Πόσειδον, Neptune*; *ἀνὴρ, ὦ ἄνερ, man*; *διδῆρ, ὦ δᾶερ, brother-in-law*; *πατήρ, ὦ πάτερ, father*; *σωτήρ, ὦ σῶτερ, savior*, though we meet also with *ὦ σωτήρ*.

Exc. 2. All nouns in *εϋς* and *ους*, barytons in *ις*, and barytons, contracted nouns, and adjectives in *υς*, drop *ς* to form the vocative; as, *βασιλεϋς, ὦ βασιλεϋ, king*; *ὁ Σιμοϋς, ὦ Σιμοϋ, Simōis*, a river of Troas; *ὁ ὄφις, ὦ ὄφι, serpent*; *ὁ βότρυς, ὦ βότρυ, bunch of grapes*; *ὁ μῦς, ὦ μῦ, mouse*; *ὁ ξύς, ὦ ὄξυ, sharp*. Likewise *γραις, ὦ γραι, old woman*; *ὁ, ἡ παῖς, ὦ παῖ, child*: but *ὁ ποῦς, ὦ ποῦς, foot*; and *ὁ ὀδούς, ὦ ὀδοῦς, tooth*. Other words also lose *ς* among the poets; as, *Ἀμαρυλλίς, ὦ Ἀμαρυλλί, Amaryllis*, the name of a woman. *Γυνή, woman*, makes *γύναι, from the obsolete γύναις, and ἄναξ, king*, in addressing a deity, *ἄνα*.

Exc. 3. Barytons in *ας -ανος* and *-αντος*, and adjectives in *εις -εντος*, form the vocative by dropping *ος* or *τος* from the genitive; as, *τάλας, τάλανος, ὦ τάλαν, wretched*; *Αἴας, Αἴαντος, ὦ Αἴαν, Ajax*; *χαρῆεις, χαρλεντος, ὦ χαρῆεν, comely*. So *ὁ Σιμόεις, Σιμόεντος, ὦ Σιμόεν*. Some of these also form the vocative by dropping *ς* from the nominative; as, *Αἴας, ὦ Αἴα · χαρῆεις, ὦ χαρῆει*.

Exc. 4. Feminines in *ω* and *ως* form the vocative in *οι* · as, *ἡ Σαπφώ, ὦ Σαπφοῖ, Sappho*; *ἡ ἠώς, ὦ ἠοῖ, dawn*.

DATIVE PLURAL.

The dative plural is formed from the dative singular by inserting *σ* before *ι* · as, *ὁ σωτήρ, σωτήρι, σωτήρσι, savior*; *ὁ γῶψ, γυπι, γυπι* (for *γυποι*, the double consonant *ψ* being put

for *πσ*, by page 3), *vulture*. But *δ, θ, ν, τ*, are dropped for the sake of softness; as, *λαμπᾶδι, λαμπᾶσι* for *λαμπάδσι*, from *ἡ λαμπάς, torch*; *γίγαντι, γίγᾶσι* for *γίγαντισι*, from *ὁ γίγας, giant*. *Οντι* is changed into *ουσι*· as, *λέοντι, λέουσι*.

Words ending in *ς* after a diphthong add *ι* to the nominative singular; as, *ἵππευς, ἵππευσι, horseman*; *τυπείς, τυπεῖσι, having been struck*. Except *ὁ κτεῖς, κτεσι, comb*; *ὁ δρομεύς, δρομέσι, runner*; *υἱεύς, υἱέσι, son*; *τὸ οὖς, ὠσι, ear*; *ὁ ποὺς, ποσι, foot*; which are regular from *κτενί, δρομεῖ, υἱέι, ὠτὶ ποδί*. *Τρεῖς, three*, makes *τρισι*.

Syncopated nouns in *ηρ* make the dative in *ασι*· as, *πατήρ, father, πατρί, πατράσι*. Also *ὁ ἀστήρ, ἀστράσι, star*; *ὁ ἀρνῆρ, ἀρνός, ἀρνάσι, lamb*; *υἱς, υἱάσι, son*. But *ἡ γαστήρ, belly*, makes *γαστήρσι*.

Ἡ χεῖρ, hand, makes *χερσί*, from the poetic *χερὶ*.

CONTRACTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Contracted nouns of the third declension are very numerous, and are divided into five forms.

I. Nouns in *ης, ες, and ος*, are contracted in all the cases where two vowels meet.

ἡ τριήρης, galley.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>τριήρ-ης,</i>		N. <i>τριήρ-εες, εις,</i>
G. <i>τριήρ-εος, ους,</i>	N. A. V. <i>τριήρ-εε, η,</i>	G. <i>τριήρ-έων, ὦν,</i>
D. <i>τριήρ-εϊ, ει,</i>		D. <i>τριήρ-εσι,</i>
A. <i>τριήρ-εα, η,</i>	G. D. <i>τριήρ-έοιν, οῖν.</i>	A. <i>τριήρ-εας, εις,</i>
V. <i>τρίηρ-ες.</i>		V. <i>τριήρ-εες, εις.</i>

τὸ τεῖχος, wall.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>τεῖχ-ος,</i>		N. <i>τεῖχ-εα, η,</i>
G. <i>τεῖχ-εος, ους,</i>	N. A. V. <i>τεῖχ-εε, η,</i>	G. <i>τεῖχ-έων, ὦν,</i>
D. <i>τεῖχ-εϊ, ει,</i>		D. <i>τεῖχ-εσι,</i>
A. <i>τεῖχ-ος,</i>	G. D. <i>τεῖχ-έοιν, οῖν.</i>	A. <i>τεῖχ-εα, η,</i>
V. <i>τεῖχ-ος.</i>		V. <i>τεῖχ-εα, η.</i>

Obs. 1. Proper names have sometimes the accusative and vocative according to the first declension; as, *τὸν Σωκράτην, τὸν Ἀντισθένην, τὸν Ἀριστοφάνην, ὦ Σωκράτη, ὦ Ἀριστοφάνη.*

Obs. 2. Proper names in κλέης are doubly contracted; thus,

1st Contraction.	2d Contraction.
N. ῥακλ-έης,	ῥς,
G. ῥακλ-έεος, έους,	έος,
D. ῥακλ-έει, έει,	έϊ, εῖ,
A. ῥακλ-έέα, έα,	έα, ῆ,
V. ῥακλ-εες, εις,	ες.

Obs. 3. The termination εα, when preceded by a vowel, is contracted into α, and not into η· as, ὕγιής, τὸν and τὰ ὕγέα, ὕγιᾶ· χρέος, τὰ χρέεα, χρέα.

II. Nouns in ις and ι contract υ, ιε, ια, of the singular and plural, into ι.

ὁ ὄφις, *serpent.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὄφ-ις,		N. ὄφ-ιες, ις,
G. ὄφ-ίος,	N. A. V. ὄφ-ιε,	G. ὄφ-ίων,
D. ὄφ-ιι, ι,	G. D. ὄφ-ιουν.	D. ὄφ-ισι,
A. ὄφ-ιν,		A. ὄφ-ιας, ις,
V. ὄφ-ι.		V. ὄφ-ιες, ις.

τὸ σίγηπι, *mustard.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σίγηπ-ι,		N. σιγήπ-ια, ι,
G. σιγήπ-ίος,	N. A. V. σιγήπ-ιε,	G. σιγηπ-ίων,
D. σιγήπ-ιι, ι,	G. D. σιγηπ-ιουν.	D. σιγήπ-ισι,
A. σίγηπ-ιν,		A. σιγήπ-ια, ι,
V. σίγηπ-ι.		V. σιγήπ-ια, ι.

Obs. The form ις, -ιος is properly Ionic. Nouns in ις are more commonly inflected in εος, D. εῖ, ει. Dual, N. εε, G. έιον. Plural, N. V. εες, εις, G. έων, D. εσι, A. εας, εις. But the most usual form of the genitive is the Attic, in εως and εων.

III. Nouns in ευς, υς, and υ, making εος in the genitive, contract εῖ into ει, εε into η, εες, εας, into εις, and εα of the neuter plural into η.

ὁ βασιλεύς, *king.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. βασιλ-εὺς,		N. βασιλ-έες, εῖς,
G. βασιλ-έος,	N. A. V. βασιλ-έε, ῆ,	G. βασιλ-έων,
D. βασιλ-εῖ, εῖ,	G. D. βασιλ-έουν.	D. βασιλ-εῦσι,
A. βασιλ-έα,		A. βασιλ-έας, εῖς,
V. βασιλ-εῦ.		V. βασιλ-έες, εῖς.

ὁ πέλεκυς, *axe.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. πέλεκ-υς,		N. πελέκ-εες, εις,
G. πελέκ-εος,	N. A. V. πελέκ-εε, η,	G. πελεκ-έων,
D. πελέκ-εϊ, ει,		D. πελέκ-εσι,
A. πέλεκ-υν,	G. D. πελεκ-έοιν.	A. πελέκ-εας, εις,
V. πέλεκ-υ.		V. πελέκ-εες, εις.

τὸ ἄστυ, *city.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἄστ-υ,		N. ἄστ-εα, η,
G. ἄστ-εος,	N. A. V. ἄστ-εε, η,	G. ἄστ-έων,
D. ἄστ-εϊ, ει,		D. ἄστ-εσι,
A. ἄστ-υ,	G. D. ἄστ-έοιν.	A. ἄστ-εα, η,
V. ἄστ-υ.		V. ἄστ-εα, η.

Obs. The Attic genitive in *εως* is most in use, particularly from masculines in *ευσ*. Nouns in *ευσ* pure contract *εως* in the genitive into *ως*, and *εα* in the accusative singular and plural into *α* · as, *χοεὺς*, a certain *measure*, *χοῶς* for *χοέως*, *χοᾶ* for *χοέα*, and *χοᾶς* for *χοέας*.

IV. Nouns in *ω* and *ως* contract *οος* into *ους*, *οῖ* into *οι*, and *οα* into *ω*.

ἡ αἰδώς, *modesty.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. αἰδ-ὼς,		N. αἰδ-οι,
G. αἰδ-όος, οῶς,	N. A. V. αἰδ-ὼ,	G. αἰδ-ῶν,
D. αἰδ-όῃ, οῖ,		D. αἰδ-οῖς,
A. αἰδ-όα, ὦ,	G. D. αἰδ-οῖν.	A. αἰδ-οὺς,
V. αἰδ-οῖ.		V. αἰδ-οι.

Obs. 1. The dual and plural are formed like nouns in *ος* of the second declension.

Obs. 2. The only nouns in *ως* of this form are *αἰδώς* and *ἡρώς*, and the use of these scarcely extends beyond the singular.

Obs. 3. In the same manner are declined the Attic forms in *ὦ* for *ὠν* -όνος · as, *Γοργῶ*, *Γοργοῦς*, for *Γοργῶν*, *Γοργόνος*.

V. Neuters in *ας* pure and *ρας* are both syncopated and contracted in every case, except the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and the dative plural.

τὸ κέρας, *horn*.

Sing.

N. κέρ-ας,		
G. κέρ-ατος, (by syncope)	κέρ-ᾱος, (by crasis)	κέρ-ως,
D. κέρ-ατι,	κέρ-ᾱϊ,	κέρ-α,
A. κέρ-ας,		
V. κέρ-ας.		

Dual.

N. A. V. κέρ-ᾱτε,	κέρ-ᾱε,	κέρ-α,
G. D. κερ-ᾱτιων,	κερ-ᾱοιν,	κερ-ᾱων.

Plur.

N. κέρ-ᾱτα,	κέρ-ᾱα,	κέρ-α,
G. κερ-ᾱτιων,	κερ-ᾱων,	κερ-ᾱων,
D. κέρ-ᾱσι,		
A. κέρ-ᾱτα,	κέρ-ᾱα,	κέρ-α,
V. κέρ-ᾱτα,	κέρ-ᾱα,	κέρ-α.

OTHER CONTRACTIONS.

Some nouns are contracted in every case ; as,

τὸ ἔαρ, <i>spring</i> .	ὁ λίθος, <i>stone</i> .	ἡ δαΐς, <i>torch</i> .
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἔαρ, ἦρ,	N. λίθος, λίς,	N. δαΐς, δᾱΐς,
G. ἔαρος, ἦρος, &c.	G. λίθου, λίου, &c.	G. δαΐδος, δαδός, &c.

Some are contracted only in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural ; as,

ἡ γραιῦς, <i>old woman</i> .	ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, <i>ox or cow</i> .
Sing.	Sing.
N. γραιῦς,	N. βοῦς,
G. γραιῶς.	G. βοός.
Plur.	Plur.
N. γρ-ᾱες,	N. β-όες,
A. γρ-ᾱας,	A. β-όας,
V. γρ-ᾱες,	V. β-όες,
αῦς.	οῦς.
ὁ βότρυς, <i>bunch of grapes</i> .	ἡ κλεις, <i>key</i> .
Sing.	Sing.
N. βότρυς,	N. κλεις,
G. βότρυος.	G. κλειδός.
Plur.	Plur.
N. βότρ-ῦες,	N. κλ-εΐδες,
A. βότρ-υας,	A. κλ-εΐδας,
V. βότρ-υες,	V. κλ-εΐδες,
υς.	εῖς.

Θυγάτηρ, *daughter*, ἀνὴρ, *man*, and ἡ Δημήτηρ, *Ceres*, are syncopated in all cases, except the nominative and vocative

singular, and the dative plural, ἀνῆρ inserting δ, because ρ is never immediately preceded by ν.

Sing.		Sing.	
N.	θυγαῖ-ηρ,	N.	ἀν-ήρ,
G.	θυγατ-έρος, θυγατ-ρὸς,	G.	ἀν-έρος, ἀν-δρὸς,
D.	θυγατ-έρι, θυγατ-ρι,	D.	ἀν-έρι, ἀν-δρι,
A.	θυγατ-έρα, θυγατ-ρα,	A.	ἀν-έρα, ἀν-δρα,
V.	θυγατ-ερ.	V.	ἀν-ερ.
Dual.		Dual.	
N. A. V.	θυγατ-έρε, θυγατ-ρε,	N. A. V.	ἀν-έρε, ἀν-δρε,
G. D.	θυγατ-έροιν, θυγατ-ροῖν.	G. D.	ἀν-έροιν, ἀν-δροῖν.
Plur.		Plur.	
N.	θυγατ-έρες, θυγατ-ρες,	N.	ἀν-έρες, ἀν-δρες,
G.	θυγατ-έρων, θυγατ-ρῶν,	G.	ἀν-έρων, ἀν-δρῶν,
D.	θυγατ-ράσι,	D.	ἀν-δράσι,
A.	θυγατ-έρας, θυγατ-ρας,	A.	ἀν-έρας, ἀν-δρας,
V.	θυγατ-έρες, θυγατ-ρες.	V.	ἀν-έρες, ἀν-δρες.

After this manner also ὁ ἀρῆν, ἀρένος, ἀρνὸς, *lamb*, and ὁ, ἡ κύνων, κύνος, κυνὸς, *dog*, are syncopated, the latter dropping ο in all the cases. To these may be joined πατήρ, *father*, μήτηρ, *mother*, and ἡ γαστήρ, *belly*; but they are not syncopated in the accusative singular, and the genitive and accusative plural, to distinguish them from ἡ πάτρα, *one's native country*, ἡ μήτρα, *matrix*, and ἡ γάστρα, *bottom of a vessel*, of the first declension. Γαστήρ differs from πατήρ and μήτηρ, by making γαστήρ-σι in the dative plural.

* * [The old Greek Grammarians made ten declensions, five of simple, and five of contracted nouns. Of these declensions the four first are *parisyllabic*, or have an equal number of syllables in all the cases; the rest are *imparisyllabic*, or have a greater number of syllables in the oblique cases than in the nominative.

I. SIMPLES.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension of simples end in ας, ης, masculine.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N.	ταμί-ας,	N. A. V.	ταμί-α,	N.	ταμί-αι,
G.	ταμί-ου,			G.	ταμί-ῶν,
D.	ταμί-α,			D.	ταμί-αις,
A.	ταμί-αν,	G. D.	ταμί-αιν,	A.	ταμί-ας,
V.	ταμί-α.			V.	ταμί-αι.

ὁ ταμίης, *steward*.

Some nouns in *ας* make the genitive in *α* as well as *ου*· as, *Πυθαγόρας*, gen. *Πυθαγόρου* and *Πυθαγόρα*· *πατραλοίας*, gen. *πατραλοίου* and *πατραλοία*. Some keep *α* exclusively; as, *Θωμάς*, gen. *Θωμά*· *Βούβῃς*, gen. *Βούβῃ*· *Σατᾶνῆς*, gen. *Σατᾶνᾶ*· *πάππας*, gen. *πάππα*. These genitives in *α* were the Doric form.

ὁ τελώνης, *publican*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τελών-ης,		N. τελών-αι,
G. τελών-ου,	N. A. V. τελών-α,	G. τελών-ων,
D. τελών-η,		D. τελών-αις,
A. τελών-ην,	G. D. τελών-αιν.	A. τελών-ας,
V. τελών-η.		V. τελών-αι.

All nouns in *της*, poetical nouns in *πης*, national names in *ης*, and compounds of *μετρέω*, *πωλέω*, *τρίβω*, make the vocative in *α*· as, *προφήτης*, *προφήτα*· *κυνώπης*, *κυνῶπα*· *Σκυθης*, *Σκυθα*· *γεωμέτρης*, *γεωμέτρα*. Also *λάγνης*, *Μεναιχμης*, *Πυραϊχμης*. But *Αἰήτης*, *αἰναρέτης*, *καλλιλαμπέτης*, make *η*. Nouns in *στης* make *α* or *η*· as, *ληστής*, *ληστῖα* and *ληστῆ*.

The Æolians and Macedonians adopted the termination *α* even in the nominative of these nouns; thus, *ἱππότα* for *ἱππότης*, *νεφεληγερέτα* for *νεφεληγερέτης*. Hence in Latin *comēta*, *planēta*, *poēta*, from *κομήτης*, *πλανήτης*, *ποιητής*.

Some nouns of this declension are contracted; as,

Ἑρμίας, ἦς, *Mercury*.

Sing.
N. Ἑρμ-ίας, ἦς,
G. Ἑρμ-ίου, οὔ,
D. Ἑρμ-ία, ἦ,
A. Ἑρμ-ίαν, ἦν,
V. Ἑρμ-ία, ἦ, &c.

Ἀπελλέης, ἦς, *Apelles*.

Sing.
N. Ἀπελλ-έης, ἦς,
G. Ἀπελλ-έου, οὔ,
D. Ἀπελλ-έη, ἦ,
A. Ἀπελλ-έην, ἦν,
V. Ἀπελλ-έη, ἦ, &c.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension of simples end in *α*, *η*, feminine.

ἡ μούσα, *muse*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. μούσ-α,		N. μούσ-αι,
G. μούσ-ης,	N. A. V. μούσ-α,	G. μούσ-ων,
D. μούσ-η,		D. μούσ-αις,
A. μούσ-αν,	G. D. μούσ-αιν,	A. μούσ-ας,
V. μούσ-α.		V. μούσ-αι.

Nouns in *ρα*, *α* pure, and *ᾱ* contracted, with some proper names, as *Ἀῖδα*, *Ἀνδρομέδα*, *Μάρθα*, *Φιλομήλα*, *Γέλα*, make the genitive in *ας*, and the dative in *ᾱ*· thus,

ἡ φίλα, *friendship*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. φίλῃ-α,		N. φίλῃ-αι,
G. φίλῃ-ας,	N. A. V. φίλῃ-α,	G. φίλῃ-ων,
D. φίλῃ-α,		D. φίλῃ-αις,
A. φίλῃ-αν,	G. D. φίλῃ-αιν.	A. φίλῃ-ας,
V. φίλῃ-α.		V. φίλῃ-αι.

Obs. 1. A vowel is called *pure*, when it immediately follows a vowel or diphthong, with which it is not *mixed* or united in sound.

Obs. 2. The ancient Latins followed this manner of making the genitives in *as*; as, *terras, escas, Latōnas*, for *terræ, escæ, Latōnæ*. *Pater-familias* continued always in use.

ἡ τιμῇ, *honor.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τιμ-ῆ,		N. τιμ-αῖ,
G. τιμ-ῆς,	N. A. V. τιμ-ᾶ.	G. τιμ-ῶν,
D. τιμ-ῇ,		D. τιμ-αῖς,
A. τιμ-ῆν,	G. D. τιμ-αῖν.	A. τιμ-ᾶς,
V. τιμ-ῆ.		V. τιμ-αί.

Some nouns of the second declension are contracted, by dropping the vowel preceding the termination *α, η* · except *εα* not preceded by a vowel or *ορ*, which is contracted into *ῆ* · thus,

μνάα, <i>ᾶ, mna.</i>	ῥέα, <i>ᾶ, wool.</i>	γέα, γῆ, <i>earth.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. μν-άα, ᾶ,	N. ῥο-έα, ᾶ,	N. γ-έα, ῆ,
G. μν-άας, ᾶς,	G. ῥο-έας, ᾶς,	G. γ-έας, ῆς,
D. μν-άα, ᾶ,	D. ῥο-έα, ᾶ,	D. γ-έα, ῆ,
A. μν-άαν, ᾶν,	A. ῥο-εαν, ᾶν,	A. γ-εαν, ῆν,
V. μν-άα, ᾶ, &c.	V. ῥο-έα, ᾶ, &c.	V. γ-έα, ῆ, &c.
γαλέη, ῆ, <i>weasel.</i>	ἀπλόη, ῆ, <i>simplicity.</i>	
Sing.	Sing.	
N. γαλ-έη, ῆ,	N. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ,	
G. γαλ-έης, ῆς,	G. ἀπλ-όης, ῆς,	
D. γαλ-έη, ῆ,	D. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ,	
A. γαλ-έην, ῆν,	A. ἀπλ-όην, ῆν,	
V. γαλ-έη, ῆ, &c.	V. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ, &c.	

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third declension of simples end in *ος*, generally masculine, but sometimes feminine, and *ον* neuter.

ὁ λόγος, *word, speech.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λόγ-ος,		N. λόγ-οι,
G. λόγ-ου,	N. A. V. λόγ-ω,	G. λόγ-ων,
D. λόγ-οι,		D. λόγ-οις,
A. λόγ-ον,	G. D. λόγ-οιν.	A. λόγ-ους,
V. λόγ-ε.		V. λόγ-οι.

Obs. In a few instances the common dialect, like the Attic, makes the vocative like the nominative; as, *ὦ Θεός*, whence the Latin *o Deus*; and *ὦ οὐτός*, *heus tu*.

τὸ ξύλον, *wood.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ξύλ-ον,		N. ξύλ-α,
G. ξύλ-ου,	N. A. V. ξύλ-ω,	G. ξύλ-ων,
D. ξύλ-οι,		D. ξύλ-οις,
A. ξύλ-ον,	G. D. ξύλ-οιν.	A. ξύλ-α,
V. ξύλ-οι.		V. ξύλ-α.

Some nouns of the third declension are contracted, by changing $\epsilon\sigma$, $\sigma\sigma$, into $\sigma\upsilon$, and $\epsilon\alpha$, $\sigma\alpha$, into $\tilde{\alpha}$, and dropping ϵ and σ before a long vowel or diphthong.

$\tau\delta\ \delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\nu$, *bone*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\nu$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$,		N. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha}$,
G. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\nu$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$,	N. A. V. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$,	G. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$, $\tilde{\omega}\nu$,
D. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma$, $\tilde{\sigma}$,	G. D. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\iota\nu$, $\sigma\tilde{\iota}\nu$.	D. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\sigma\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$,
A. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\nu$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$,		A. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha}$,
V. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\nu$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$.		V. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha}$.

$\delta\ \nu\acute{\omicron}\sigma$, *understanding*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. $\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\sigma$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$,		N. $\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\sigma\iota$, $\sigma\tilde{\iota}$,
G. $\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\sigma\upsilon$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$,	N. A. V. $\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$,	G. $\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\omega\nu$, $\tilde{\omega}\nu$,
D. $\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\sigma$, $\tilde{\sigma}$,	G. D. $\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\sigma\iota\nu$, $\sigma\tilde{\iota}\nu$.	D. $\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\sigma\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$,
A. $\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\sigma\nu$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$,		A. $\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\sigma\upsilon\varsigma$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$,
V. $\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\sigma$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$.		V. $\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\sigma\iota$, $\sigma\tilde{\iota}$.

So its compounds $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\rho\sigma\sigma$, $\tilde{\alpha}\rho\sigma\sigma$, &c. Also $\acute{\omicron}\ \acute{\rho}\acute{\omicron}\sigma$, *stream*; $\acute{\omicron}\ \pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\sigma$, *voyage*; $\acute{\omicron}\ \chi\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma$, *down*; $\acute{\omicron}\ \chi\tilde{\rho}\acute{\omicron}\sigma$, *skin*; with their compounds. But the neuter plural in α of compounds remains uncontracted; as, $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\nu\sigma\alpha$, $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\iota}\acute{\omicron}\rho\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\sigma\alpha$. Even in the genitive we rather say $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\nu\acute{\omicron}\omega\nu$, $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\omega\nu$, than $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\nu\omega\nu$, $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\omega\nu$, &c.

To the contracted of this form may $\acute{\omicron}\ \tau\eta\sigma\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$ be referred, differing in the dative only, which ends in $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$ and (with more propriety than to the triptots) diminutives in $\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$ as, $\acute{\omicron}\ \Delta\iota\sigma\nu\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\acute{\omicron}\ \text{Καμ}\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\acute{\omicron}\ \text{Κλα}\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$.

Sing.	Sing.
N. $\tau\eta\sigma\text{-}\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$,	N. $\Delta\iota\sigma\nu\text{-}\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$,
G. $\tau\eta\sigma\text{-}\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$,	G. $\Delta\iota\sigma\nu\text{-}\tilde{\upsilon}$,
D. $\tau\eta\sigma\text{-}\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$,	D. $\Delta\iota\sigma\nu\text{-}\tilde{\upsilon}$,
A. $\tau\eta\sigma\text{-}\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$,	A. $\Delta\iota\sigma\nu\text{-}\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$,
V. $\tau\eta\sigma\text{-}\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$.	V. $\Delta\iota\sigma\nu\text{-}\tilde{\upsilon}$.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth declension of simples end in $\sigma\varsigma$, mostly masculine, but sometimes feminine, and $\omega\nu$ neuter.

This declension is, in reality, nothing but the Attic dialect of the third, from which it is formed by changing the last vowel or diphthong into ω , subscribing ι , and making the vocative like the nominative; as, $\acute{\omicron}\ \lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, $\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}$, *hare*, for $\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\lambda\alpha\gamma\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$. If the vowel preceding $\sigma\varsigma$ be α long, it is changed into ϵ as, $\acute{\omicron}\ \lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, for $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega\varsigma$, *people*; $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\alpha\iota\sigma\iota\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$, *hall*.

$\delta\ \nu\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, *temple*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$,		N. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$,
G. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$,	N. A. V. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$,	G. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\nu$,
D. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$,	G. D. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\nu$.	D. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$,
A. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\nu$,		A. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$,
V. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$,		V. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$.

τὸ ἀνώγειον, *hall.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἀνώγε-ων,		N. ἀνώγε-α,
G. ἀνώγε-ω,	N. A. V. ἀνώγε-ω,	G. ἀνώγε-ων,
D. ἀνώγε-φ,		D. ἀνώγε-φς,
A. ἀνώγε-ων,	G. D. ἀνώγε-ων,	A. ἀνώγε-ω,
V. ἀνώγε-ων.		V. ἀνώγε-ω.

Obs. 1. There is one neuter in *ως*, viz. τὸ χοίως, τοῦ χοίω, *debt.*

Obs. 2. The Attics frequently omit *ν* in the accusative; as, τὸν λαγῶ, τὸν νεῶ, τὴν ἔω. So Κῶ, Κέω, Ἀθω. Sometimes in the nominative; as, τὸ ἀγίρω, for ἀγίρων.

Obs. 3. The Attics often decline after this form words which otherwise belong to the fifth declension; as, Μίνω for Μίνως, from Μίνως γέλων for γέλωτα, from γέλως; and the later Greeks decline words in *ως*, which belong to the fourth, according to the fifth declension; as, κάλως for κάλω, from κάλως.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns belonging to the fifth declension of simples end in *α*, *ι*, *υ*, neuter, and *ν*, *ρ*, *ς*, *ξ*, *ψ*, of all genders, and increase in the genitive.

ὁ σωτήρ, *savior.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σωτ-ήρ,		N. σωτ-ήρες,
G. σωτ-ήρος,	N. A. V. σωτ-ήρε,	G. σωτ-ήρων,
D. σωτ-ήρι,		D. σωτ-ήρσι,
A. σωτ-ήρα,	G. D. σωτ-ήροιν.	A. σωτ-ήρας,
V. σῶτ-ερ.		V. σωτ-ήρες.

τὸ σῶμα, *body.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σῶμ-α,		N. σῶμ-ατα,
G. σῶμ-ατος,	N. A. V. σῶμ-ατε,	G. σῶμ-άτων,
D. σῶμ-ατι,		D. σῶμ-ασι,
A. σῶμ-α,	G. D. σῶμ-άτοιιν.	A. σῶμ-ατα,
V. σῶμ-α.		V. σῶμ-ατα.

ὁ παιὰν, *ræan.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. παι-ὰν,		N. παι-ᾶνες,
G. παι-ᾶνος,	N. A. V. παι-ᾶνε,	G. παι-ᾶνων,
D. παι-ᾶνι,		D. παι-ᾶσι,
A. παι-ᾶνα,	G. D. παι-ᾶνοιιν.	A. παι-ᾶνας,
V. παι-ᾶν.		V. παι-ᾶνες.

ἡ λαῖλαψ, *storm.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λαῖλα-ψ,		N. λαῖλα-πες,
G. λαῖλᾶ-πος,	N. A. V. λαῖλα-πε,	G. λαῖλᾶ-πων,
D. λαῖλα-πι,		D. λαῖλα-ψι,
A. λαῖλα-πα,	G. D. λαῖλᾶ-ποιιν.	A. λαῖλα-πας,
V. λαῖλα-ψ.		V. λαῖλα-πες.

δ θῶς, *jackall.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. θ-ῶς,		N. θ-ῶες,
G. θ-ῶδς,	N. A. V. θ-ῶε,	G. θ-ῶων,
D. θ-ῶϊ,		D. θ-ῶσι,
A. θ-ῶα,	G. D. θ-ῶσιν.	A. θ-ῶις,
V. θ-ῶς.		V. θ-ῶες.

Some nouns of this declension are contracted in every case ; as,

τὸ ἔαρ, <i>spring.</i>	δ λάας, <i>stone.</i>	ἡ δαῖς, <i>torch.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἔαρ, ἦρ,	N. λάας, λάς,	N. δαῖς, δᾶς,
G. ἔαρος, ἦρος, &c.	G. λάας, λάος, &c.	G. δαῖδος, δαδός, &c.

Some are contracted only in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural ; as,

ἡ γράῤῥς, <i>old woman.</i>	δ, ἡ βοῦς, <i>ox or cow.</i>
Sing.	Sing.
N. γράῤῥς,	N. βοῦς,
G. γράῤῥς.	G. βοός.
Plur.	Plur.
N. γρ-ᾶες,	N. β-δες,
A. γρ-ᾶας,	A. β-δας,
V. γρ-ᾶες,	V. β-δες,
aῦς.	οῦς.
δ βότρυς, <i>bunch of grapes.</i>	ἡ κλεῖς, <i>key.</i>
Sing.	Sing.
N. βότρυς,	N. κλεῖς,
G. βότρυς.	G. κλειδός.
Plur.	Plur.
N. βότρ-ῦες,	N. κλ-εῖδες,
A. βότρ-υας,	A. κλ-εῖδας,
V. βότρ-υες,	V. κλ-εῖδες,
υς.	εῖς.

Θυγάτηρ, *daughter*, ἀνὴρ, *man*, and ἡ Δημήτηρ, *Ceres*, are syncopated in all cases, except the nominative and vocative singular, and the dative plural, ἀνὴρ inserting δ, because ρ is never immediately preceded by ν

Sing.	Sing.
N. θυγαῖτ-ηρ,	N. ἀν-ῆρ,
G. θυγατ-έρος,	G. ἀν-έρος,
D. θυγατ-έρι,	D. ἀν-έρι,
A. θυγατ-έρα,	A. ἀν-έρα,
V. θύγατ-ερ.	V. ἄν-ερ.
Dual.	Dual.
N. A. V. θυγατ-έρε,	N. A. V. ἀν-έρε,
G. D. θυγατ-έροιν,	G. D. ἀν-έροιν,
Plur.	Plur.
N. θυγατ-έρες,	N. ἀν-έρες,
G. θυγατ-έρων,	G. ἀν-έρων,
D. θυγατ-ράσι,	D. ἀν-δράσι,
A. θυγατ-έρας,	A. ἀν-έρας,
V. θυγατ-έρες,	V. ἀν-έρες,
θύγατ-ρες.	ἀν-δρες.

After this manner also δ ἄρῃν, ἄρεος, ἄρως, *lamb*, and δ, ἡ κύων, κύορος, *dog*, are syncopated, the latter dropping ο in all the cases. To these may be joined πατήρ, *father*, μήτηρ, *mother*, and ἡ γαστήρ, *belly* ; but they are not syncopated in the accusative singular, and the genitive and

accusative plural, to distinguish them from ἡ πατρίς, *one's native country*, ἡ μήτρα, *matrix*, and ἡ γάστρα, *bottom of a vessel*, of the second declension. Γαστήρ differs from πατὴρ and μήτηρ, by making γαστήρσι in the dative plural.

For the formation of the genitive, accusative, and vocative singular, and dative plural, of this declension, see pages 16—22.

II. CONTRACTS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension of contracts end in ης masculine and feminine, and ες, ος, neuter.

ἡ τριήρης, *galley*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τριήρ-ης,		N. τριήρ-εες, εἰς;
G. τριήρ-εος, ους,	N. A. V. τριήρ-εε, η,	G. τριήρ-έων, ὦν,
D. τριήρ-εϊ, εἰ,		D. τριήρ-εσι,
A. τριήρ-εα, η,	G. D. τριήρ-έοιν, οῖν.	A. τριήρ-εας, εἰς,
V. τριήρ-ες.		V. τριήρ-εες, εἰς.

τὸ τεῖχος, *wall*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τεῖχ-ος,		N. τεῖχ-εα, η,
G. τεῖχ-εος, ους,	N. A. V. τεῖχ-εε, η,	G. τεῖχ-έων, ὦν,
D. τεῖχ-εἰ, εἰ,		D. τεῖχ-εσι,
A. τεῖχ-ος,	G. D. τεῖχ-έοιν, οῖν.	A. τεῖχ-εα, η,
V. τεῖχ-ος.		V. τεῖχ-εα, η.

Obs. 1. Proper names have sometimes the accusative and vocative according to the first of the simples; as, τὸν Σωκράτην, τὸν Ἀριστοτέλην, τὸν Ἀριστοφάνην, ὦ Σωκράτη, ὦ Ἀριστοφάνη.

Obs. 2. Proper names in ῥέης are doubly contracted; thus,

1st Contraction.	2d Contraction.
N. Ἑρακλ-έης,	ῥς,
G. Ἑρακλ-έος,	έους,
D. Ἑρακλ-έεϊ,	έει, εἰ,
A. Ἑρακλ-έα,	έα, ῆ,
V. Ἑράκλ-εες,	ες.

Obs. 3. The termination εα, when preceded by a vowel, is contracted into α, and not into η· as, ἐγγίς, τὸν and τὰ ἐγγέα, ἐγγῖα· χρεός, τὰ χρεέα, χρεῖα.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension of contracts end in ις masculine and feminine, and ι neuter.

ὁ ὄφις, *serpent*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὄφ-ις,		N. ὄφ-ιες, ις,
G. ὄφ-ιός,	N. A. V. ὄφ-ιε,	G. ὄφ-ιων,
D. ὄφ-ι, ι,		D. ὄφ-ισι,
A. ὄφ-ιν,	G. D. ὄφ-ίοιν.	A. ὄφ-ιας, ις,
V. ὄφ-ι.		V. ὄφ-ιες, ις.

τὸ σίνηπι, *mustard.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σίνηπ-ι,		N. σινήπ-ια, ι,
G. σινήπ-ιος,	N. A. V. σινήπ-ιε,	G. σινηπ-ίων,
D. σινήπ-ιι, ι,		D. σινήπ-ισι,
A. σίνηπ-ι,	G. D. σινηπ-ίοιν.	A. σινήπ-ια, ι,
V. σίνηπ-ι.		V. σινήπ-ια, ι.

Obs. The form in ις -ιος is properly Ionic. Nouns in ις are more commonly inflected in εος, D. εῖ, εἰ. Dual, N. εε, G. εοιν. Plural, N. V. εες, εἰς, G. έων, D. εσι, A. εας, εἰς. But the most usual form of the genitives is the Attic, in εως and εων.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third declension of contracts end in ευς masculine, υς masculine and feminine, and υ neuter.

ὁ βασιλεύς, *king.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. βασιλ-εύς,		N. βασιλ-έες, εἷς,
G. βασιλ-έος,	N. A. V. βασιλ-έε, ῆ,	G. βασιλ-έων,
D. βασιλ-εῖ, εῖ,		D. βασιλ-εῦσι,
A. βασιλ-έα,	G. D. βασιλ-έοιν.	A. βασιλ-έας, εἷς,
V. βασιλ-εῦ.		V. βασιλ-έες, εἷς.

ὁ πέλεκυς, *axe.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. πέλεκ-υς,		N. πελέκ-εες, εἰς,
G. πελέκ-εος,	N. A. V. πελέκ-εε, η,	G. πελεκ-έων,
D. πελέκ-εἰ, εἰ,		D. πελέκ-εσι,
A. πέλεκ-υν,	G. D. πελεκ-έοιν.	A. πελέκ-εας, εἰς,
V. πέλεκ-υ.		V. πελέκ-εες, εἰς.

τὸ ἄστυ, *city.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἄστ-υ,		N. ἄστ-εα, η,
G. ἄστ-εος,	N. A. V. ἄστ-εε, η,	G. ἄστ-έων,
D. ἄστ-εῖ, εἰ,		D. ἄστ-εσι,
A. ἄστ-υ,	G. D. ἄστ-έοιν.	A. ἄστ-εα, η,
V. ἄστ-υ.		V. ἄστ-εα, η.

Obs. The Attic genitive in εως is most in use, particularly from masculines in ευς. Nouns in ευς pure contract εως in the genitive into ως, and εα in the accusative singular and plural into α· as, χοεύς, a certain *measure*, χοῶς for χοείως, χοῶ for χοεία, and χοῶς for χοείας.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth declension of contracts end in ω, ως, feminine.

ἡ αἰδῶς, *modesty.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. αἰδ-ῶς,		N. αἰδ-οῖ,
G. αἰδ-όος, οῦς,	N. A. V. αἰδ-ῶ,	G. αἰδ-ῶν,
D. αἰδ-οῖ, οῖ,		D. αἰδ-οῖς,
A. αἰδ-όα, ὶ,	G. D. αἰδ-οῖν.	A. αἰδ-οῦς,
V. αἰδ-οῖ.		V. αἰδ-οί.

Obs. 1. The dual and plural are formed like nouns in *ος* of the third of the simples.

Obs. 2. The only nouns in *ως* of this form are *αἰδώς* and *ῥώς*, and the use of these scarcely extends beyond the singular.

Obs. 3. In the same manner are declined the Attic forms in *ω* for *ων -ονος* as, *Γοργῶ*, *Γοργοῦς*, for *Γοργῶν*, *Γοργόνος*.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fifth declension of contracts end in *ας* pure and *ρας*, and are of the neuter gender.

τὸ κέρας, *horn.*

Sing.

N. κέρ-ας,		
G. κέρ-ατος, (by syncope)	κέρ-ᾱτος, (by crasis)	κέρ-ως,
D. κέρ-ᾱτι,	κέρ-ᾱϊ,	κέρ-α,
A. κέρ-ας,		
V. κέρ-ας.		

Dual.

N. A. V. κέρ-ᾱτε,	κέρ-ᾱε,	κέρ-α,
G. D. κέρ-ᾱτοιιν,	κέρ-ᾱοιν,	κέρ-ᾱν.

Plur.

N. κέρ-ᾱτα,	κέρ-ᾱα,	κέρ-α,
G. κέρ-ᾱτων,	κέρ-ᾱων,	κέρ-ᾱν,
D. κέρ-ᾱσι,		
A. κέρ-ᾱτα,	κέρ-ᾱα,	κέρ-α,
V. κέρ-ᾱτα,	κέρ-ᾱα,	κέρ-α.] * *

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Irregular nouns may be divided into two classes, *defective* and *redundant*.

I. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

The following are indeclinable; the names of the letters of the alphabet; nouns shortened by apocope, as τὸ δῶ for δῶμα, τὸ κάρα or κάρη for τὸ κάρηνον and some foreign names, as Ἀβραάμ.

Some have only one case, as ἡ δῶς, *gift*; αἱ κατακλιῶθες, *fates*; ὧ πόποι, *O gods*.

Some are used in two cases only, as ὁ λῆς, τὸν λῆν, *lion*; οἱ φθοῖς from φθότες, τοὺς φθοῖς from φθότας, *a sort of cake*.

The following neuters have the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular only; βρέτας, δέμας, ἥδος, λέπας, θναρ, ὕφελος, σέλας, ὕπαρ.

Some have no plural, as *ὁ, ἡ ἀήρ, ἡ ἄλς, ἡ γῆ, τὸ ἔλαιον*, τὸ πῶρ, and others known by the sense.

The following have no singular; τὰ ἐγκᾶτα, *entrails*; οἱ ἐπισηῖαι, *trade winds*; the names of festivals, as, τὰ Διονύσια, *feast of Bacchus*; and some names of cities, as, αἱ Ἀθηναί, τὰ Μέγαρα.

II. REDUNDANT NOUNS.

1. Some nouns have different terminations in the nominative; as, *ὁ Μωσῆς* and *Μωσεὺς*, τὸ δάκρυ and δάκρυον, τὸ δένδρον and δένδρον, *ὁ χρῶς* and *χρῶς*, *ὁ ταὼν* and *ταῶς*, *ὁ σιτρατὺς* and *ἡ σιτρατιά*, *ὁ φθόγγος* and *ἡ φθογγή*, *ὁ πλαστής* and *πλαστής*, *ὁ, ἡ μάκαρ*, *ὁ, ἡ μάκαρς*, and *ὁ μακάριος*, &c. Nouns in *ὦν, ὄρος*, in particular, are declined by the Attics in *ὦ, οὖς* · as, *ἡ χελιδὼν*, *χελιδοῦς*, for *χελιδὼν, χελιδόρος*. So *ἡ ἀηδὼ* for *ἀηδὼν, ἡ Γοργῶ* for *Γοργῶν*.

Frequently a new form of the nominative arises from an oblique case of the old form; as, *ὁ φύλαξ, φύλακος*, and *ὁ φυλάκος, φυλάκου* · *ὁ, ἡ μάστιξ, μάστιγος*, and *ὁ, ἡ μάστιγος, μαστιγίου* · *ὁ διάκτις, διάκτιος*, and *ὁ διάκτιος, διακτίου* · *ὁ ψιθύς, ψιθύρος*, and *ὁ ψιθύρος, ψιθύρου*. In like manner *ὁ γέρον, γέροντος*, whence the dative plural *γερόντοις* · τὸ πάθημα, παθήματος, dative plural *παθημάτων*. So from the accusative *τὴν Ἀθηναίαν, Ἀθήνην*, a new nominative *ἡ Ἀθήνη* -ας, has arisen.

2. Some admit different inflections from the same nominative; as, *ὁ μύκης, μύκου* and *μύκητος* · *ὁ θαλῆς, Θαλοῦ* and *θάλητος* · *ὁ ἄρης, Ἄρου, Ἄρεος* and *Ἄρητος* · *ὁ ἔλεος, ἐλέου*, and *τὸ ἔλεος, ἐλέος* · *ὁ ὄσος, ὄσου*, and *τὸ ὄσος, ὄσεος* · *ὁ ὄχος, ὄχου*, and *τὸ ὄχος, ὄχεος* · *ὁ σκότις, σκότιου*, and *τὸ σκότις, σκότιος* · *ὁ σκέφος, σκέφου*, and *τὸ σκέφος, σκέφους* · *ὁ τάρχις, ταρχίου*, and *τὸ τάρχις, ταρχίχους* · *ὁ ροῦς, ροῦ* and *ροῦς* · *ὁ χοῦς, χοῦ* and *χοῦς* · *ὁ κάλως, κάλω* and *κάλοι* · *ὁ ἔρως, ἔρωτος* and *ἔρω* · *ἡ, ὁ τίγρις, τίγρις* and *τίγριδος* · *ἡ μήρις, μήρις* and *μήριδος* · *ἡ θέμις, θέμιστος*, *θέμιτος*, and *θέμιδος*. Ὁ Οἰδίπους and all compounds of *πους* make *ποδος* and *που*. Some nouns in *ης* are declined after the first and third declension in the accusative and vocative; thus, *ὁ Σωκράτης* of the third declension makes *τὸν Σωκράτην*, ὦ Σώκρατες, after the third, and *τὸν Σωκράτην*, ὦ Σωκράτη, after the first.

3. Some are regularly declined, and have besides, in the oblique cases, other forms, which descend from obsolete nominatives; as, *ὁ υἱός, υἱοῦ, υἱῶ*, and *υἱέος, υἱεῖ*, from *υἱεύς*, also *υἱός, υἱῖ*, from *υἱς* · *τὸ ὄνειρον, ὄνειρου*, and *ὄνειρώτεος* from *ὄνειρος*.

Likewise ὁ αἰδης, αἰδου, and αἰδος from αἶς· ἡ ἀλκή, ἀλκῆς, and ἀλκός from ἄλξ· ἡ ἰωκή, ἰωκῆς, and ἰωκος from ἰώξ· ὁ κλάδος, κλάδου, and κλαδός from κλάς· ἡ κρόκη, κρόκης, and κροκός from κρόξ· ὁ λιτός, λιτοῦ, and λιτός from λῖς· ἡ φυγή, φυγῆς, and φυγός from φύξ. In the same manner τὸ πρόβατον, dative plural προβάτοις, and πρόβασι from πρόβας· τὸ πρόσωπον, προσώποις, and προσώπῃσι from πρόσωπας.

Some nouns, without having two forms in use in any case, borrow their oblique cases from obsolete nominatives; as, τὸ γάλα, γάλακτος, from γάλαξ· ἡ γυνή, γυναικός, from γύναιξ· τὸ ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, from ὕδας· τὸ σκῶρ, σκατός, from σκάς· ὁ Ζεὺς, voc. Ζεῦ, makes Διός, Διῖ, Δία, from Δις, and Ζηνός, Ζηνί, Ζῆνα, from Ζήν.

Ναῦς, Ionic νηῦς, makes, in the sing., νεώς, νηῖ, ναῦν, ναῦ, and in the plur., νῆες, νεῶν, ναυσί, ναῦς, νῆες. From νηῦς the Ionics have, in the sing., νηός, νηῖ, νῆα and νηῦν, νηῦ, and in the plur., νῆες, νηῶν, νηυσί, νῆας, νῆες· also in the sing., gen. νεός, acc. νέα, and in the plur., nom. νέες, gen. νεῶν, acc. νέας.

4. Some have different genders in the singular and in the plural.

Masculine in the singular, and neuter in the plural; Τάριος-ος, -α. The following are commonly added, but they sometimes occur in the neuter singular; ἑρετιμ-ός, -ά· ζυγ-ός, -ά· νῶτι-ος, -α.

Masculine in the singular, masculine and neuter in the plural; δεσμι-ός, -οι and -ά· διφρ-ος, -οι and -α· θεσμι-ός, -οι and -ά· κύκλ-ος, -οι and -α· λύχν-ος, -οι and -α· μηρ-ός, -οι and -ά· μοχλ-ός, -οι and -ά· πυρσ-ός, -οι and -ά· σῆτι-ος, -οι and -α· σταθμ-ός, -οι and -ά· ταρσ-ός, -οι and -ά· χαλῖν-ός, -οι and -ά. The following are more rare in the neuter plural; δάκτυλ-ος, -οι and -α· ὀρυσμ-ός, -οι and -ά· ῥύπ-ος, -οι and -α· τράχηλ-ος, -οι and -α.

Feminine in the singular, feminine and neuter in the plural; κέλευθ-ος, -οι and -α.

DERIVATIVE NOUNS.

I. PATRONYMICS.

1. Masculine patronymics are derived from the genitive singular of their primitives, by changing the termination into αδης, ιάδης, or ιδης.

If the primitive be of the first declension, or in ος pure of the second, the change is into αδης· as, ὁ Βορέας, Βορέου, Βορε-ἄδης· ὁ Ἰππότης, Ἰππότου, Ἰπποτ-ἄδης· ὁ Ἥλιος, Ἥλιου, Ἥλι-ἄδης.

But when the penultima of the genitive is long, of whatever declension it be, the change is into *ιάδης* · as, *ὁ Λαέριτης*, *Λαέρι-ου*, *Λαερί-ιάδης* · *ὁ Ἀίλας*, *Ἀιλαντ-ος*, *Ἀιλαντ-ιάδης*.

Under every other circumstance, the change is always into *ίδης* · as, *ὁ Αἰῶκος*, *Αἰῶκ-οῦ*, *Αἰακ-ίδης* · *ὁ Νέσιωρ*, *Νέσιωρ-ος*, *Νεσιωρ-ίδης*.

The Ionics form their patronymics in *λων* · as, *ὁ Κρονίων* for *Κρονίδης*, from *Κρόνος*. The Æolics in *άδιος* · as, *ὁ Υῤῥάδιος* for *Υῤῥάδης*, from *Υῤῥάας*.

2. Feminine patronymics end in *ις*, *άς*, *ιῖς*, *ινη*, or *ώνη*.

Those in *ις* and *άς* are formed from their masculines by casting off *δης* · as, *ὁ Νεσιωρίδης*, *ἡ Νεσιωρίς* · *ὁ Ἡλιάδης*, *ἡ Ἡλιάς*.

Those in *ιῖς*, from the nominative of the primitives, by changing the termination into *ιῖς* · as, *ὁ Χρύσις*, *ἡ Χρυσιῖς* · *ὁ Κάδμος*, *ἡ Καδυιῖς*.

Those in *ινη*, from nominatives of the second declension in *ος* impure, and of the third in *ευσ* · as, *ὁ Ὠκεῖνός*, *ἡ Ὠκεανίνη* · *ὁ Νηρεὺς*, *ἡ Νηρηίνη*.

Those in *ώνη*, from nominatives of the second declension in *ος*, and of the third in *ων*, when these terminations are preceded by *ι* or *υ* · as, *ὁ Ἀκρισίος*, *ἡ Ακρισιώνη* · *ὁ Ἡλεκτριών*, *ἡ Ἡλεκτριώνη*.

II. DIMINUTIVES.

1. Masculine diminutives end in *ας*, *παππίας*, from *ὁ πάππας* · *αῖξ*, *λίθαξ* from *ὁ λίθος* · *ινης*, *ἐλαφίνης* from *ὁ ἐλάφος* · *ιλος*, *ναυτίλος* from *ὁ ναύτης* · *υλος*, *μικρῦλος* from *ὁ μικρός*, Dor. for *μικρός* · *ιχνος*, *κυλίκχνος* from *ἡ κύλιξ* · *ισκος*, *ἀνθρωπισκος* from *ὁ ἄνθρωπος* · *ιων*, *μοῖριων* from *ὁ μωρός*.

2. Feminine diminutives end in *ας*, *χοιράς* from *ὁ χοῖρος* · *ις*, *νησις* from *ἡ νῆσος* · *ιγξ*, *φύσιγξ* from *ἡ φύσις* · *ακνή*, *πιθάκνη* from *ὁ πύθος* · *ιχνη*, *πολιχνη* from *ἡ πόλις* · *ισκη*, *παιδισκη* from *ὁ*, *ἡ παις*.

3. Neuter diminutives end in *ιον*, *στρουθιον* from *ὁ στρουθός* · *αιον*, *γύναιον* from *ἡ γυνή* · *ειον*, *ἀγγεῖον* from *τὸ ἄγγος* · *διον*, *γῆδιον* from *ἡ γῆ* · *ιδιον*, *γνομίδιον* from *ἡ γνώμη* · *υλλιον*, *εἰδύλλιον* from *τὸ εἶδος* · *οριον*, *δράοριον* from *ὁ*, *ἡ ὄρος* · *ασιον*, *κοράσιον* from *ἡ κόρη*.

One primitive has sometimes a variety of diminutives ; as, from *ἡ κόρη* is derived *ἡ κορίσκη*, *τὸ κόριον*, *τὸ κοράσιον*, *τὸ κορίσκιον*, *τὸ κορίδιον*.

One diminutive sometimes generates another ; as, from *ἡ πολιχνη* comes *τὸ πολυχνιον*.

III. AMPLIFICATIVES.

Amplificatives increase the signification of their primitives, and generally import something contemptible in the person.

They end in *ων*, *γάστρον*, *κεφαλῶν*, *having a large belly, head*, from *γάστρο*, *κεφαλή* · *αξ*, *πλούταξ*, *over-rich*, from *πλοῦτος* · *όύαξ*, *current*, especially of lava, from *όός*.

IV. VERBALS

Are generally formed by casting off the augment of their primitives, and changing the termination,

in the *first person* of the perfect passive,

into	{	μα,	as τὸ γράμμα	}	from γέγραμμαι.
		μη,	— ἡ γραμμὴ		— δέδεσμαι.
		μος,	— ὁ δεσμός		— νερόημαι.
		μων,	— ὁ, ἡ νοήμων		

in the *second person* of the perfect passive,

into	{	ια,	as ἡ δοκιμασία	}	from δεδοκίμασαι.
		ις,	— ἡ ποιησις		— πεποίησαι.
		ασιος,	— ὁ θανμάσιος		— τεθαύμασαι.
		ιμος,	— ὁ χρησίμος		— κέχρησαι.

in the *third person* of the perfect passive,

Masc.

into	{	τηρ,	as ὁ χαρακτήρ	}	from κεχάρακται.
		της,	— ὁ ποιητής		— πεποίηται.
		τικός,	— ὁ κριτικός		— κέκρίται.
		τος,	— ὁ ἀκουστικός		— ἠκουσται.
		τωρ,	— ὁ κοσμήτωρ		— κέκόσμηται.

Femin.

into	{	τις,	as ἡ πλῆσις	}	from πέπεισται.
		τρα,	— ἡ ὀρχήστρα		— ὠρχησται.
		τρις,	— ἡ ὀρχηστρίς		
		τις,	— ἡ ὀρχηστὶς		

Neut.

into	{	τηριον,	as τὸ ποτήριον	}	from πέποιται.
		τιρον,	— τὸ δίδακτιρον		— δεδίδακται.
		τέος, έα, έον,	— ὁ γραπτέος		— γέγραπται.

in the *first person* of the perfect middle,

into	{	εως,	as	ὁ τομεὺς	from	τέτομα.
		η,	—	ἡ ἐπιστολή	—	ἐπέστολα.
		ιον,	—	τὸ λόγιον	—	λέλογα.
		ος,	—	ὁ τόνος	—	τέτονα.

A few are formed from other tenses; as,

ὁ λευκός, from the present λεύσσω.
 ἡ ταρᾶχή, from the perfect τετάραξα.
 ἡ θήκη, from the first aorist ἔθηκα.
 ἡ φυγή, from the second aorist ἔφυγον.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are declined like substantives.

Some adjectives have different terminations for all the three genders; some have one for the masculine and feminine, and another for the neuter; others have only one for all the genders.

I. Adjectives of three terminations end in

M.	F.	N.
ος,	η,	ον.
υς,	εια,	υ.
εις,	εσσα,	εν.
ας,	αινα,	αν.
ας,	ᾶσα,	αν.
ων,	ουσα,	ον.
ην,	εινα,	εν.
εις,	εισα,	εν.
ους,	ουσα,	ον.
υς,	ῦσα,	υν.
ων,	ουσα,	ουν.
ων,	ωσα,	ων.
ως,	υια,	ος.
ως,	ωσα,	ως.

Among these terminations are included those of participles, the last seven being peculiar to them.

In adjectives of three terminations, all feminines are of the first declension; all masculines in *ος*, with their neuters in *ον*, of the second; and all other masculines and neuters, of the third.

καλός, beautiful.

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
N.	καλ-ός,	ή, όν,	N. A. V.			N.	καλ-οι,	αι, ά,
G.	καλ-ού,	ής, ου,	καλ-ώ,	ά,	ώ,	G.	καλ-ών,	ών, ών,
D.	καλ-ῶ,	ῆ, ῶ,				D.	καλ-οῖς,	αῖς, οῖς,
A.	καλ-όν,	ήν, όν,	G. D.			A.	καλ-οὺς,	άς, ά,
V.	καλ-έ,	ή, όν.	καλ-οῖν,	αῖν,	οῖν.	V.	καλ-οι,	αι, ά.

In like manner decline

ἀγαθός,	<i>good.</i>	λευκός,	<i>white.</i>
ἀπαλός,	<i>soft, tender.</i>	μαλᾶκός,	<i>soft.</i>
δῆλος,	<i>plain.</i>	ξυλῖνός,	<i>wooden.</i>
θεωρητικός,	<i>contemplative.</i>	σοφός,	<i>wise.</i>
κακός,	<i>bad.</i>	τερπνός,	<i>delightful.</i>
κοῦφος,	<i>light.</i>	φίλος,	<i>dear.</i>

Adjectives in *ος* pure and *ρος* make the feminine in *α* as, φίλιος, φίλια, φίλιον, *friendly*; μακρός, μακρά, μακρόν, *long*: except those in *εος* and *οος* not preceded by *ρ* or a vowel; as, χάλκεος, χαλκή, χάλκεον, *brazen*; ὀγδοος, ὀγδόη, ὀγδοον, *eighth*.

μακρός, long.

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
N.	μακρ-ός,	ά, όν,	N. A. V.			N.	μακρ-οι,	αι, ά,
G.	μακρ-ού,	ας, ου,	μακρ-ώ,	ά,	ώ,	G.	μακρ-ών,	ών, ών,
D.	μακρ-ῶ,	ᾱ, ῶ,				D.	μακρ-οῖς,	αῖς, οῖς,
A.	μακρ-όν,	άν, όν,	G. D.			A.	μακρ-οὺς,	ας, ά,
V.	μακρ-έ,	ά, όν.	μακρ-οῖν,	αῖν,	οῖν.	V.	μακρ-οι,	αι, ά.

In like manner decline

ἅγιος,	<i>holy.</i>	ἀριστερός,	<i>left.</i>
ἄγριος,	<i>wild.</i>	ἐλευθερός,	<i>free.</i>
ἄξιος,	<i>worthy.</i>	ἐχθρός,	<i>hostile.</i>
δεξιός,	<i>right.</i>	ιερός,	<i>sacred.</i>
δικαιός,	<i>just.</i>	ισχυρός,	<i>strong.</i>

λεῖος, <i>smooth.</i>	μικρὸς, <i>small.</i>
ὁμοίος, <i>like.</i>	σκληρὸς, <i>hard.</i>
ῥάδιος, <i>easy.</i>	φανερὸς, <i>manifest.</i>

Some adjectives in εος, ἐη, εον, and οος, ὅη, οον, are contracted into οῦς, ῆ, οῦν · as, χρύς-εος, ἐη, εον, *golden*, into χρυσ-οῦς, ῆ, οῦν · likewise some in εος, ἑα, εον, into οῦς, ᾗ, οῦν · as, ἀργύρ-εος, ἑα, εον, *of silver*, into ἀργῦρ-οῦς, ᾗ, οῦν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. χρύς-εος, ἐη, εον, χρυσ-οῦς, ῆ, οῦν,	N. A. V. χρυσ-έω, ἑα, έω, χρυσ-ῶ, ᾗ, ῶ,	A. χρύς-εοι, εαι, εα, χρυσ-οῖ, αῖ, ᾗ,
G. χρυσ-έου, ἐης, έου, χρυσ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ,	G. D. χρυσ-έοιν, εαιν, εοιν,	G. χρυσ-έων, έων, έων, χρυσ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,
D. χρυσ-έω, ἐῆ, έω, χρυσ-ῶ, ῆῖ, ῶῖ,		D. χρυσ-έοις, εαις, εοις, χρυσ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,
A. χρύς-εον, ἐην, εον, χρυσ-οῦν, ῆν, οῦν,		A. χρυσ-έουσ, εας, εα, χρυσ-οῦς, ᾗς, ᾗ,
V. χρύς-εε, ἐη, εον, χρυσ-ῆ, ῆ, οῦν.		V. χρύς-εοι, εαι, εα, χρυσ-οῖ, αῖ, ᾗ.

Adjectives in οος, ὅη, οον, have the same form after contraction as the above, except in the voc. sing. masc., in which they contract οε into ου.

Words for practice.

λινεος, <i>flaxen, linen.</i>	ἀπλός, <i>simple.</i>
χάλκεος, <i>brazen.</i>	διπλός, <i>double, or two-fold.</i>

Adjectives in εος, ἑα, εον, differ in contraction from those in εος, ἐη, εον, only in the sing. fem., through all the cases of which they are contracted into ᾗ · thus, ἐρῆ-εος, ἑα, εον, *woollen*, and ἀργύρ-εος, ἑα, εον, are contracted, in the nom., into οῦς, ᾗ, οῦν · in the gen., into οῦ, ᾗς, οῦ, &c.

The adjectives ἄλλος, τηλικούτος, τοιοῦτος, and τοσοῦτος, make the neuter in ο, though the neuters τοιοῦτιον and τοσοῦτιον are sometimes found.

Many adjectives in ος, especially compounds and derivatives, have but one termination for the masculine and feminine; as, ὁ, ἡ ἔνδοξος · also adjectives of three terminations are often used as common in Homer and the Attic writers; as, κλυτὸς Ἰλποδάμεια, Il. β'. 742; ἀναγκαῖος τροφή, Thueyd. i. 2.

ἡδύς, *sweet.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἡδ-ύς, εῖα, ύ,	N. A. V. ἡδ-έε, εια, έε,	N. ἡδ-έες, εῖς, εῖαι, έα,
G. ἡδ-έος, ειας, έος,		G. ἡδ-έων, εῖῶν, έων,
D. ἡδ-εῖ, εῖ, εια, εῖ, εῖ,	G. D. ἡδ-έοιν, ελαιν, εοιν.	D. ἡδ-έσι, ελαις, έσι,
A. ἡδ-όν, εῖαν, ύ,		A. ἡδ-έας, εῖς, ειας, έα,
V. ἡδ-ύ, εῖα, ύ.		V. ἡδ-έες, εῖς, εῖαι, έα.

In like manner decline

βαθὺς, <i>deep.</i>	εὐρύς, <i>broad.</i>
βαρὺς, <i>heavy.</i>	ἡμίς, <i>half.</i>
βραδὺς, <i>slow.</i>	ὀξύς, <i>sharp.</i>
γλυκὺς, <i>sweet.</i>	ταχύς, <i>swift.</i>

Adjectives of this termination, in the poets, often make the accusative singular in *εα* instead of *υν* · as, *εὐρεία πόντον*, *Il. ζ'. 291.*

Sometimes they are used as common ; as, *ἰδὺς αὐτμή*, *Odys. μ'. 369.*

χαρῖεις, graceful.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>χαρῖ-εις, εσσα, εν,</i>	N. A. V. <i>χαρῖ-εντε,</i>	N. <i>χαρῖ-εντες, εσσαι, εντα,</i>
G. <i>χαρῖ-εντος, ἐσσης, εντος,</i>	<i>χαρῖ-εντε,</i>	G. <i>χαρῖ-έντων, εσσῶν, έντων,</i>
D. <i>χαρῖ-εντι, ἐσση, εντι,</i>	<i>ἐσσα, εντε,</i>	D. <i>χαρῖ-εισι, ἐσσαις, εισι,</i>
A. <i>χαρῖ-εντα, εσσαν, εν,</i>	G.D. <i>χαρῖ-έν-τοιιν, ἐσσαιιν,</i>	A. <i>χαρῖ-εντάς, ἐσσας, εντα,</i>
V. <i>χαρῖ-εν or ει, εσσα, εν.</i>	<i>έντοιιν.</i>	V. <i>χαρῖ-εντες, εσσαι, εντα.</i>

In like manner decline

<i>λαχνήεις, hairy.</i>	<i>νιφόεις, snowy.</i>
<i>πετρήεις, rocky.</i>	<i>σκιόεις, shady.</i>
<i>ἀνθεμόεις, flowery.</i>	<i>εὐρώεις, mouldy.</i>

From adjectives declined after this form arise several contracts, *ήεις, ήεσσα, ήεν*, being contracted into *ῆς, ῆσσα, ῆν*, and *οεις, όεσσα, όεν*, into *οῦς, οῦσσα, οῦν* · thus,

τιμῆς, honored.

Sing.
N. <i>τιμ-ῆς, ῆσσα, ῆν,</i>
G. <i>τιμ-ῆντος, ῆσσης, ῆντος,</i>
D. <i>τιμ-ῆντι, ῆσση, ῆντι,</i>
A. <i>τιμ-ῆντα, ῆσσαν, ῆν,</i>
V. <i>τιμ-ῆν or ῆ, ῆσσα, ῆν.</i>

Dual.

N.A.V. <i>τιμ-ῆντε, ῆσσα, ῆντε,</i>
G.D. <i>τιμ-ῆντοιιν, ῆσσαιιν, ῆντοιιν.</i>

Plur.

N. <i>τιμ-ῆντες, ῆσσαι, ῆντα,</i>
G. <i>τιμ-ῆντων, ῆσσῶν, ῆντων,</i>
D. <i>τιμ-ῆσι, ῆσαις, ῆσι,</i>
A. <i>τιμ-ῆντας, ῆσσας, ῆντα,</i>
V. <i>τιμ-ῆντες, ῆσσαι, ῆντα.</i>

μελίτους, full of honey.

Sing.
N. <i>μελιτ-οῦς, οῦσσα, οῦν,</i>
G. <i>μελιτ-οῦντος, οὔσσης, οῦντος,</i>
D. <i>μελιτ-οῦντι, οὔσση, οῦντι,</i>
A. <i>μελιτ-οῦντα, οὔσσαν, οῦν,</i>
V. <i>μελιτ-οῦν or οὔ, οῦσσα, οῦν.</i>

Dual.

N.A.V. <i>μελιτ-οῦντε, οὔσσα, οῦντε,</i>
G.D. <i>μελιτ-έντοιιν, ὀσσαιιν, έντοιιν.</i>

Plur.

N. <i>μελιτ-οῦντες, οὔσσαι, οῦντα,</i>
G. <i>μελιτ-οῦντων, ουσσῶν, οῦντων,</i>
D. <i>μελιτ-οῦσι, οὔσαις, οῦσι,</i>
A. <i>μελιτ-οῦντας, οὔσσας, οῦντα,</i>
V. <i>μελιτ-οῦντες, οὔσσαι, οῦντα.</i>

μέλας, *black.*

Sing.

N.	μέλ-ας,	αινα,	αν,
G.	μέλ-ἄνος,	αίνης,	ἄνος,
D.	μέλ-ανι,	αίνη,	ανι,
A.	μέλ-ανα,	αιναν,	αν,
V.	μέλ-αν,	αινα,	αν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	μέλ-ανε,	αιναι,	ανε,
G. D.	μελ-άνουν,	αίναιν,	άνουν.

Plur.

N.	μέλ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα,
G.	μελ-άνων,	αινῶν,	άνων,
D.	μέλ-ασι,	αίναίς,	ασι,
A.	μέλ-ανας,	αίνας,	ανα,
V.	μέλ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα.

In like manner decline *τάλας*, *wretched*, and some compounds, as *παμμίλας*, *all black*, *δυστάλας*, *very miserable*, the only other examples of this form.

πᾶς, *all.*

Sing.

N.	π-ᾶς,	ᾶσα,	ᾶν,
G.	π-αντὸς,	άσης,	αντὸς,
D.	π-αντι,	άση,	αντι,
A.	π-άντα,	ᾶσαν,	ᾶν,
V.	π-ᾶς,	ᾶσα,	ᾶν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	π-άντε,	άσα,	άντε,
G. D.	π-άντιον,	άσαιν,	άντιον.

Plur.

N.	π-άντες,	ᾶσαι,	άντα,
G.	π-άντων,	ασῶν,	άντων,
D.	π-ᾷσι,	άσαις,	ᾷσι,
A.	π-άντας,	άσας,	άντα,
V.	π-άντες,	ᾶσαι,	άντα.

In like manner decline several compounds, as, *ἅπας*, *πρόπας*, and participles in *ας*, *ασα*, *αν*, the only other words declined after this form.

ἐκὼν, *willing.*

Sing.

N.	ἐκ-ὼν,	οὔσα,	ὄν,
G.	ἐκ-όντος,	ούσης,	όντος,
D.	ἐκ-όντι,	ούση,	όντι,
A.	ἐκ-όντα,	οὔσαν,	ὄν,
V.	ἐκ-ὼν,	οὔσα,	ὄν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἐκ-όντε,	ούσα,	όντε,
G. D.	ἐκ-όντιον,	οὔσαιν,	όντιον.

Plur.

N.	ἐκ-όντες,	οὔσαι,	όντα,
G.	ἐκ-όντων,	ουσῶν,	όντων,
D.	ἐκ-οῦσι,	οὔσαις,	οῦσι,
A.	ἐκ-όντας,	οὔσας,	όντα.
V.	ἐκ-όντες,	οὔσαι,	όντα.

So decline *ἄκων*, or *ἄκων*, *unwilling*, and participles of the present, first future, and second aorist active.

τέρην, *tender.*

Sing.

N.	τέρ-ην,	εινα,	εν,
G.	τέρ-ενος,	είνης,	ενος,
D.	τέρ-ενι,	είνη,	ενι,
A.	τέρ-ενα,	ειναν,	εν,
V.	τέρ-εν,	εινα,	εν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	τέρ-ενε,	είνα,	ενε,
G. D.	τερ-ένιον,	είναιν,	ένιον.

Plur.

N.	τέρ-ενες,	ειναι,	ενα,
G.	τερ-ένων,	εινῶν,	ένων,
D.	τέρ-εσι,	είναις,	εσι,
A.	τέρ-ενας,	είνας,	ενα,
V.	τέρ-ενες,	ειναι,	ενα.

There is no other example of this form.

τυφθεῖς, having been struck.

Sing.

N.	τυφθ-εῖς,	εῖσα,	ἐν,
G.	τυφθ-έντιος,	εἰσης,	έντιος,
D.	τυφθ-έντι,	εἰσῇ,	έντι,
A.	τυφθ-έντα,	εἷσαν,	ἐν,
V.	τυφθ-εῖς,	εἷσα,	ἐν.

Dual.

N.A.V.	τυφθ-έντε,	εἷσα,	έντε,
G.D.	τυφθ-έντοιιν,	εἷσαιιν,	έντοιιν.

Plur.

N.	τυφθ-έντες,	εἷσαι,	έντα,
G.	τυφθ-έντων,	εἰσῶν,	έντων,
D.	τυφθ-εἷσι,	εἷσαις,	εἷσι,
A.	τυφθ-έντας,	εἷσας,	έντα,
V.	τυφθ-έντες,	εἷσαι,	έντα.

In this manner are declined participles of the first and second aorist passive, and of verbs in *μι* from primitives in *έω*.

δοῦς, having given.

Sing.

N.	δοῦς,	δοῦσα,	δόν,
G.	δόντος,	δούσης,	δόντος,
D.	δόντι,	δούσῃ,	δόντι,
A.	δόντα,	δοῦσαν,	δόν,
V.	δοῦς,	δοῦσα,	δόν.

Dual.

N.A.V.	δόντε,	δοῦσα,	δόντε,
G.D.	δόντοιιν,	δοῦσαιιν,	δόντοιιν.

Plur.

N.	δόντες,	δοῦσαι,	δόντα,
G.	δόντων,	δουσῶν,	δόντων,
D.	δοῦσι,	δούσαις,	δοῦσι,
A.	δόντας,	δούσας,	δόντα,
V.	δόντες,	δοῦσαι,	δόντα.

In this manner are declined participles of verbs in *μι* from primitives in *οω*.

ζευγν-ὺς, joining.

Sing.

N.	ζευγν-ὺς,	ῦσα,	ὺν,
G.	ζευγν-ύντος,	ύσης,	ύντος,
D.	ζευγν-ύντι,	ύσῃ,	ύντι,
A.	ζευγν-ύντα,	ῦσαν,	ὺν.
V.	ζευγν-νὺς,	ῦσα,	ὺν,

Dual.

N.A.V.	ζευγν-ύντε,	ῦσα,	ύντε,
G.D.	ζευγν-ύντοιιν,	ύσαιιν,	ύντοιιν.

Plur.

N.	ζευγν-ύντες,	ῦσαι,	ύντα,
G.	ζευγν-ύντων,	ῦσῶν,	ύντων,
D.	ζευγν-ῦσι,	ύσαις,	ῦσι,
A.	ζευγν-ύντας,	ύσας,	ύντα,
V.	ζευγν-ύντες,	ῦσαι,	ύντα.

In this manner are declined participles of verbs in *μι* from primitives in *υω*.

τυπῶν, going to strike.

Sing.

N.	τυπ-ῶν,	οῦσα,	οῦν,
G.	τυπ-οῦντος,	ούσης,	οῦντος,
D.	τυπ-οῦντι,	οὔσῃ,	οῦντι,
A.	τυπ-οῦντα,	οὔσαν,	οῦν,
V.	τυπ-ῶν,	οὔσα,	οῦν.

Dual.

N.A.V.	τυπ-οῦντε,	οῦσα,	οῦντε,
G.D.	τυπ-οῦντοιιν,	οὔσαιιν,	οῦντοιιν.

Plur.

N.	τυπ-οῦντες,	οὔσαι,	οῦντα,
G.	τυπ-οῦντων,	ουσῶν,	οῦντων,
D.	τυπ-οῦσι,	οὔσαις,	οὔσι,
A.	τυπ-οῦντας,	οὔσας,	οῦντα,
V.	τυπ-οῦντες,	οὔσαι,	οῦντα.

In this manner are declined participles of the second future active, and of the present of contracted verbs in *έω* and *όω*.

τιμῶν, *honoring*.

Sing.

N.	τιμ-ῶν,	ῶσα,	ῶν,
G.	τιμ-ῶντος,	ώσης,	ῶντος,
D.	τιμ-ῶντι,	ώση,	ῶντι,
A.	τιμ-ῶντα,	ῶσαν,	ῶν,
V.	τιμ-ῶν,	ῶσα,	ῶν.

Dual.

N.A.V.	τιμ-ῶντε,	ώσα,	ῶντε,
G.D.	τιμ-ῶντοιν,	ώσαιν,	ῶντοιν.

Plur.

N.	τιμ-ῶντες,	ῶσαι,	ῶντα,
G.	τιμ-ῶντων,	ωσῶν,	ῶντων,
D.	τιμ-ῶσι,	ώσαις,	ῶσι,
A.	τιμ-ῶντας,	ώσας,	ῶντα,
V.	τιμ-ῶντες,	ῶσαι,	ῶντα,

In this manner are declined the present participles of contracted verbs in *αω*.

τετυφῶς, *having struck*.

Sing.

N.	τετυφ-ῶς,	υῖα,	ός,
G.	τετυφ-ότος,	υῖας,	ότος,
D.	τετυφ-ότι,	υῖα,	ότι,
A.	τετυφ-ότα,	υῖαν,	ός,
V.	τετυφ-ῶς,	υῖα,	ός.

Dual.

N.A.V.	τετυφ-ότε,	υῖα,	ότε,
G.D.	τετυφ-ότοιν,	υῖαιν,	ότοιν.

Plur.

N.	τετυφ-ότες,	υῖαι,	ότα,
G.	τετυφ-ότων,	υῖων,	ότων,
D.	τετυφ-όσι,	υῖαις,	όσι,
A.	τετυφ-ότας,	υῖας,	ότα,
V.	τετυφ-ότες,	υῖαι,	ότα.

In this manner are declined participles of the perfect active and middle.

ἑστῶς, *standing*.

Sing.

N.	ἑστ-ῶς,	ῶσα,	ῶς,
G.	ἑστ-ῶτος,	ώσης,	ῶτος,
D.	ἑστ-ῶτι,	ώση,	ῶτι,
A.	ἑστ-ῶτα,	ῶσαν,	ῶς,
V.	ἑστ-ῶς,	ῶσα,	ῶς.

Dual.

N. A. V.

ἑστ-ῶτε,	ώσα,	ῶτε,
G. D.		
ἑστ-ῶτοιν,	ώσαιν,	ῶτοιν.

Plur.

N.	ἑστ-ῶτες,	ῶσαι,	ῶτα,
G.	ἑστ-ῶτων,	ωσῶν,	ῶτων,
D.	ἑστ-ῶσι,	ώσαις,	ῶσι.
A.	ἑστ-ῶτας,	ώσας,	ῶτα,
V.	ἑστ-ῶτες,	ῶσαι,	ῶτα.

This word, and several others declined in the same manner, as *βεβῶς*, *γεγῶς*, are participles of the perfect active, from which the Ionics drop *κ*, generally shortening the penultima, and which are afterwards contracted; thus, *ἑστηκῶς*, *ἑσταῶς*, *ἑστώς*.

II. Adjectives of two terminations end in

M. F.

ος,

ως,

ης,

ων,

ις,

ους,

N.

ον ·

ων ·

ες ·

ον ·

ι ·

ουν ·

υς,	υ •
ην,	εν •
ωρ,	ορ •
ας,	αν •

All adjectives of two terminations are of the third declension ; except those in ος and ως, which are of the second.

ἐνδοξος, glorious.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. ἐνδοξ-ος,	ον,	N. A. V. ἐνδόξ-ω,		N. ἐνδοξ-οι,	α,
G. ἐνδόξ-ου,				G. ἐνδόξ-ων,	
D. ἐνδόξ-ω,		G. D. ἐνδόξ-οιν.		D. ἐνδόξ-οις,	
A. ἐνδοξ-ον,				A. ἐνδόξ-ους,	α,
V. ἐνδοξ-ε,	ον.			V. ἐνδοξ-όι,	α.

In like manner decline

ἀθάνατος, <i>immortal.</i>	εὐκαρπος, <i>fruitful.</i>
ἄλκιμος, <i>strong, brave.</i>	ὄμορος, <i>bordering upon.</i>
αἰοδιμος, <i>celebrated.</i>	σωτήριος, <i>saving, salutary.</i>
βασιλειος, <i>royal.</i>	ταλαίπωρος, <i>wretched.</i>

Several adjectives which are properly common sometimes take a distinct feminine ; as, ἀθανάτη μήτηρ, Hom. ; πολυτιμήτη Δημήτηρ, Aristoph.

εὐγεως, fertile.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. εὐγε-ως,	ων,	N. A. V. εὐγε-ω,		N. εὐγε-ω,	ω,
G. εὐγε-ω,				G. εὐγε-ων,	
D. εὐγε-ω,		G. D. εὐγε-ων.		D. εὐγε-ως,	
A. εὐγε-ων,				A. εὐγε-ως,	ω,
V. εὐγε-ως,	ων.			V. εὐγε-ω,	ω,

In like manner decline

ἡλεως, propitious. πλέως, full.

Compounds of γέλως, *laughter*, ἔρως, *love*, and κέρας, *horn*, follow the third declension ; as, φιλόγελ-ως, ων, *fond of laughter*, G. -ωτος, D. -ωτι, A. -ωτα, ων but the Attic form of the second declension is also used.

ἀληθής, true.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. ἀληθ-ής,	ές,	N. A. V. ἀληθ-έε,	ῆ,	N. ἀληθ-έες, εῖς,	έα, ῆ,
G. ἀληθ-έος,	οῦς,			G. ἀληθ-έων,	ῶν,
D. ἀληθ-εῖ,	εῖ,	G. D. ἀληθ-έοιν,	οῖν.	D. ἀληθ-έσι,	
A. ἀληθ-έα, ῆ,	ές,			A. ἀληθ-έας, εῖς,	έα, ῆ,
V. ἀληθ-ές.				V. ἀληθ-έες, εῖς,	έα, ῆ.

In like manner decline

ἀκριβής, <i>exact.</i>	πενταετής, <i>for five years.</i>
ἀκραιφνής, <i>pure.</i>	ἀκανθώδης, <i>thorny.</i>
ἀσφαλής, <i>safe, secure.</i>	λιθώδης, <i>stony, stone-like.</i>
εὐγενής, <i>of noble birth.</i>	θεοειδής, <i>godlike.</i>

εὐδαίμων, happy.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. εὐδαίμ-ων, <i>ον,</i>	N. A. V. εὐδαίμ-ονε,	N. εὐδαίμ-ονες, <i>ονα,</i>
G. εὐδαίμ-ονος,		G. εὐδαιμ-όνων,
D. εὐδαίμ-ονι,		D. εὐδαίμ-οσι,
A. εὐδαίμ-ονα, <i>ον,</i>	G. D. εὐδαιμ-όνοιν.	A. εὐδαίμ-ονας, <i>ονα,</i>
V. εὐδαιμ-ον.		V. εὐδαίμ-ονες, <i>ονα.</i>

In like manner decline

ἀναίμων, <i>bloodless.</i>	ἐλεήμων, <i>compassionate.</i>
γείτων, <i>neighboring.</i>	εὐσχήμων, <i>comely.</i>

Comparatives in *ων* are declined like *εὐδαίμων*, but they syncopate and contract the accusative singular of the common gender, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural of all genders; thus,

μελίων, greater.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. μελῖ-ων, <i>ον,</i>	N. A. V. μελῖ-ονε,	N. μελῖ-ονες, <i>οες, ους, ονα, οα, ω,</i>
G. μελῖ-ονος,		G. μειζ-όνων,
D. μελῖ-ονι,		D. μελῖ-οσι,
A. μελῖ-ονα, <i>οα, ω, ον,</i>	G. D. μειζ-όνοιν.	A. μελῖ-ονας, <i>οας, ους, ονα, οα, ω,</i>
V. μεῖζ-ον.		V. μελῖ-ονες, <i>οες, ους, ονα, οα, ω.</i>

In like manner decline

ἀμεινων, <i>better.</i>	καλλίων, <i>more beautiful.</i>
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εὐχᾶρις, agreeable.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. εὐχαρ-ις, <i>ι,</i>	N. A. V. εὐχάρ-ιτε,	N. εὐχάρ-ιτες, <i>ιτα,</i>
G. εὐχάρ-ιτος,		G. εὐχαρ-ιτων,
D. εὐχάρ-ιτι,		D. εὐχάρ-ισι,
A. εὐχάρ-ιτα & <i>ιν, ι,</i>	G. D. εὐχαρ-ιτοιν.	A. εὐχάρ-ιτας, <i>ιτα,</i>
V. εὐχαρ-ι.		V. εὐχάρ-ιτες, <i>ιτα.</i>

Adjectives of this termination, with the exception of *ἱδο-ις, ι, skilful*, *Γ. -ιος, νήστις, fasting*, and a few others, are compounded of substantives, like which they are for the most part declined; but some compounds of *πόλις* make *ιδος* in the genitive; as, *ἄπολ-ις, ι, without a city*, *Γ. -ἱδος*.

δίπους, two-footed.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. <i>δίπ-ους</i> ,	<i>ουν</i> ,			N. <i>δίπ-οδες</i> ,	<i>οδα</i> ,
G. <i>δίπ-οδος</i> ,		N. A. V. <i>δίπ-οδε</i> ,		G. <i>δίπ-όδων</i> ,	
D. <i>δίπ-οδι</i> ,				D. <i>δίπ-οσι</i> ,	
A. <i>δίπ-οδα & ουν</i> ,	<i>ουν</i> ,	G. D. <i>δίπ-όδουν</i> ,		A. <i>δίπ-οδας</i> ,	<i>οδα</i> ,
V. <i>δίπ-ους & ου</i> ,	<i>ουν</i> .			V. <i>δίπ-οδες</i> ,	<i>οδα</i> .

Adjectives in *ους* are declined after the substantives of which they are compounded. Thus, *ἀνόδ-ους*, *ουν*, *toothless*, G. *-οντος*, D. *-οντι*, A. *-οντα*, *ουν*. Contracted compounds of nouns of the second declension, thus; *εὖν-ους*, *ουν*, *favorably disposed*, G. *-ου*, D. *-ω*, A. *-ουν*, V. *-ου*, *ουν*. In the same manner those of *μνᾱ*, as *δῖμνους*, &c.

ἄδακρυς, tearless.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. <i>ἄδακρ-υς</i> ,	<i>υ</i> ,			N. <i>ἄδάκρ-υες</i> ,	<i>υς</i> , <i>υα</i> ,
G. <i>ἄδάκρ-υος</i> ,		N. A. V. <i>ἄδάκρ-υε</i> ,		G. <i>ἄδακρ-ύων</i> ,	
D. <i>ἄδάκρ-υϊ</i> ,				D. <i>ἄδάκρ-υσι</i> ,	
A. <i>ἄδακρ-υν</i> ,	<i>υ</i> ,	G. D. <i>ἄδακρ-ύοιν</i> .		A. <i>ἄδάκρ-υας</i> ,	<i>υς</i> , <i>υα</i> ,
V. <i>ἄδακρ-υ</i> .				V. <i>ἄδάκρ-υες</i> ,	<i>υς</i> , <i>υα</i> .

Adjectives of this termination follow the substantives of which they are compounded; as, *τρίπηχ-υς*, *υ*, *three cubits long*, G. *-εος*.

ἄρσῆν, male.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. <i>ἄρσῆ-ην</i> ,	<i>εν</i> ,			N. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενες</i> ,	<i>ενα</i> ,
G. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενος</i> ,		N. A. V. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενε</i> ,		G. <i>ἄρσῆ-ένων</i> ,	
D. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενι</i> ,				D. <i>ἄρσῆ-εσι</i> ,	
A. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενα</i> ,	<i>εν</i> ,	G. D. <i>ἄρσῆ-ένοιν</i> .		A. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενας</i> ,	<i>ενα</i> ,
V. <i>ἄρσῆ-εν</i> .				V. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενες</i> ,	<i>ενα</i> .

There is no other adjective declined after this form.

μεγαλήτωρ, magnanimous.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. <i>μεγαλήτ-ωρ</i> ,	<i>ορ</i> ,			N. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορες</i> ,	<i>ορα</i> ,
G. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορος</i> ,		N. A. V. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορε</i> ,		G. <i>μεγαλήτ-όρων</i> ,	
D. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορι</i> ,				D. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορσι</i> ,	
A. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορα</i> ,	<i>ορ</i> ,	G. D. <i>μεγαλήτ-όροι</i> .		A. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορας</i> ,	<i>ορα</i> ,
V. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορ</i> .				V. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορες</i> ,	<i>ορα</i> .

In like manner decline *ἀγήνωρ*, *brave*.

ἄεινας, overflowing.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
N. ἄειν-ας,	αν,			N. ἄειν-αντες, αντα,
G. ἄειν-αντος,		N. A. V. ἄειν-αντε,		G. ἄειν-άντων,
D. ἄειν-αντι,				D. ἄειν-ᾶσι,
A. ἄειν-αντα,	αν,	G. D. ἄειν-άντιον.		A. ἄειν-αντας, αντα,
V. ἄειν-αν.				V. ἄειν-αντες, αντα.

In like manner decline ἀκῆμας, *unwearied*.

III. Adjectives of one termination are the cardinal numbers above τέσσαρες, *four*.

Other adjectives of one termination are masculine and feminine only. Such are, 1. Adjectives compounded with substantives, which remain unchanged; as, μακρόχειρ, *long-handed*; εὖρον, *quick-scented*. 2. Those derived from πατήρ and μήτηρ: as, ἄπατωρ, *fatherless*; ὁμομήτωρ, *of the same mother*. 3. Adjectives in ης -ητος and ως -ωτος: as, ἀδμης, *unsubdued*; ἄγνως, *unknown*, also *that does not know*; except πένης, *poor*, which is always masculine. 4. Adjectives in ξ and ψ: as, ἡλιξ, *of the same age*; αἰγίλιψ, *lofty*. 5. Adjectives in ας -αδος and ις -ιδος: as, φυγᾶς, *fugitive*; ἀναλκις, *weak, cowardly*, most of which, however, are feminine only.

Some are also neuter, except in the nominative and accusative; as, φοιτᾶσι πτεροῖς, Eurip. Some are masculine only; as, γέρον, *old*, and adjectives in ας and ης of the first declension, γενναῖα, *noble*; ἐθελοντής, *voluntary*.

The neuter, which is deficient, is expressed by another adjective; thus, for the neuter of ἄγνως, ἄγνωστον is used.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

Μέγας and πολὺς have only the nominative, accusative, and vocative, masculine and neuter, of the singular, and borrow the other cases from the obsolete μεγάλ-ος, η, ον, and πολλ-ός, ἡ, όν: thus,

μέγας, great.

πολὺς, much.

Sing.
N. μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα,
G. μεγάλ-ου, ης, ου,
D. μεγάλ-ω, η, ω,
A. μέγαν, μεγάλην, μέγα,
V. μέγα, μεγάλη, μέγα.

Sing.
N. πολὺς, πολλή, πολὺ,
G. πολλ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ,
D. πολλ-ῶ, ῆ, ῶ,
A. πολὺν, πολλήν, πολὺ,
V. πολλ, πολλή, πλὺ.

Dual.		
N. A. V.	μεγάλ-ωι, α, ω,	
G. D.	μεγάλ-οιν, αιν, οιν.	

Plur.		
N.	μεγάλ-οι, αι, α,	
G.	μεγάλ-ων, ων, ων,	
D.	μεγάλ-οις, αις, οις,	
A.	μεγάλ-ους, ας, α,	
V.	μεγάλ-οι, αι, α.	

Dual.		
N. A. V.	πολλ-ῶ, ᾶ, ὦ,	
G. D.	πολλ-οῖν, αῖν, οῖν.	

Plur.		
N.	πολλ-οι, αι, ᾶ,	
G.	πολλ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,	
D.	πολλ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,	
A.	πολλ-οὺς, ᾶς, ᾶ,	
V.	πολλ-οι, αι, ᾶ.	

Obs. The poets decline *πολύς* throughout like *ἰδύς*, whence comes *πολῖος* in the genitive; *πολλῆς, πολεῖς*, in the nominative plural; *πολέων*, in the genitive; and *πολέας, πολεῖς*, in the accusative. Sometimes also the form *πολλός, πολλόν*, is used.

Σῶς, safe, contracted from *σάος*, has from this form only *σῶς* masculine and feminine, *σῶν* neuter and accusative, *σῶς* accusative plural; rarely the feminine singular and neuter plural *σαῖ*. All the rest is from *σῶος, α, ον*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. The comparative and superlative are generally formed by adding *τερος* and *τατος* to the positive; as, *μάκαρ, happy, μακάριτερος, μακάριστατος* · *εὖνους, kindly disposed, εὐνούτερος, εὐνούστατος*.

Adjectives in *ας, ης, υς*, add *τερος* and *τατος* to the neuter; as, *μέλας, black, μελάντερος, μελάντατος* · *εὐρύς, broad, εὐρύτερος, εὐρύτατος*. So *πένης, poor*, makes *πενέστερος*, but *ψευδής, false, ψευδίστατος*.

Adjectives in *ων* and *ξ* add *τερος* and *τατος* to *ες* of the nominative plural, those in *ξ* moreover changing *ες* into *ις* · as, *σώφρων, prudent, σώφρονες, σωφρονέστερος, σωφρονέστατος* · *βλάξ, stupid, βλάκες, βλακίστερος, βλακίστατος*. But *πέπων, ripe*, makes *πεπαίτερος* · *πίων, fat, πιότερος* · and *ἄφῃλιξ, old, ἀφελικέστερος*.

Adjectives in *εις* drop *ι* · those in *ος* drop *ς*, and, if the penultima be short, change *ο* into *ω* · as,

χαρίεις, *graceful*, χαριέστερος, χαριέστατος · ἐνδοξός, *renowned*, ἐνδοξότερος, ἐνδοξότατος · ἰσχυρός, *strong*, ἰσχυρότερος, ἰσχυρότατος · σοφός, *wise*, σοφώτερος, σοφώτατος · καθάρος, *pure*, καθαρώτερος, καθαρώτατος.

Obs. Some adjectives in *ος*, particularly in the Attic writers, change *ος* into *αι*, *ες*, or *ις* · as, μέσος, *in the midst*, μεσαίτερος, μεσαίταιος · ἀφθονός, *without envy, liberal, abundant*, ἀφθονέστερος, ἀφθονέσιταιος · λόλος, *loquacious*, λαλλήστερος, λαλλήσιταιος. Some in *αιος* drop *ος* · as, παλαιός, *ancient*, παλαιότερος, παλαιότατος.

2. Some adjectives in *υς* and *ρος* change these terminations into *ων* and *ιστος* for the comparative and superlative ; as, ἡδύς, *sweet*, ἡδίων, ἡδιστος · αἰσχρός, *base*, αἰσχίων, αἰσχιστος. So βαθύς, βραδύς, βραχύς, γλυκύς, παχύς, &c., ἐχέρος, κυδρός, οἰκτός. The form *τερος* and *τατος*, however, is also used in all these adjectives, and always in the comparative of πρεσβύς, *old*, and ὠκύς, *swift*, which sometimes have πρεσβιστος and ὠκιστος in the superlative.

Obs. Some comparatives in *ων* change the *ι*, with the preceding consonant, into *σσ* or *τι* · as, βαθύς, *deep*, βάσσων for βαθίων · γλυκύς, *sweet*, γλύσσων for γλυκίων · ἐλαχύς, *little, small*, ἐλάσσων for ἐλαχίων · ταχύς, *swift*, θάσσων for ταχίων, since it should properly be θαχύς.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

ἀγαθός, <i>good</i> ,	ἀμεινων,	ἀγαθώτατος.
	βέλτερος,	βέλτατος.
	βελτίων,	βέλτιστος.
	κρείσσων,	κράτιστος.
κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	κρείτιων,	
	κάκῳων,	
	κακώτερος,	κάκιστος.
	κακίων,	
	χείρων,	χείριστος.
	χερσίων,	
	ῥίσσων,	ῥκιστος.
	ῥίτιων,	

καλὸς, <i>fair</i> ,	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
μακρὸς, <i>long</i> ,	{ μακρότερος.	μακρότατος.
μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	{ μᾶσων,	μήκιστος.
μικρὸς, <i>small</i> ,	{ μεῖζων,	μέγιστος.
ὀλίγος, <i>few</i> ,	{ μικρότερος,	
πολύς, <i>many</i> ,	{ μεῖων,	μεῖστος.
ῥᾶδιος, <i>easy</i> ,	{ ὀλίγων,	ὀλίγιστος.
τερπνὸς, <i>agreeable</i> ,	{ πλέων,	πλεῖστος.
φίλος, <i>friendly</i> .	{ πλείων,	
	{ ῥᾶων,	ῥᾶστος.
	{ τερπνότερος,	τερπνότατος.
	{ τερπνῶν,	τερπνίστιος.
	{ φίλτερος,	φίλιτος.
	{ φίλων,	φίλιστατος.

Comparisons from the Comparative Degree.

ἀρεῖων,	ἀρειότερος.	μείζων,	μειζότερος.
καλλίων,	καλλιώτερος.	πρότερος,	προτεραίτερος.
λῶϊων,	λῶϊτερος.	χειρῶν,	χειρότερος.
μείων,	μειότερος.	χερείων,	χεριεύτερος.

From the Superlative.

ἐλάχιστος,	ἐλαχιστότερος.	κτίδιος,	κντίστατος.
ἔσχατος,	ἐσχατώτατος.	πρῶτος,	πρώτιστος.

From Substantives.

ἄλγος,	ἀλγίων,	ἄλγιστος.	κλεπτής,	κλεπτίστατος.
ἄρης,	ἀρείων,	ἄριστος.	πλεονέκτης,	πλεονεκτίστατος.
βασιλεὺς,	βασιλεύτερος,	βασιλεύτατος.	πλήκτης,	πληκτίστατος.
ἐταῖρος,		ἐταιρότατος.	πότης,	ποτίστατος.
Θεός,	θειώτερος.		ρίγος,	ρίγιστος.
κέρδος,	κερδίων,	κέρδιστος.	ὑβριστής,	ὑβριστότατος.
κῆδος,		κῆδιστος.	φῶρ,	φωρότατος.

From a Pronoun.

αὐτὸς, *ipse*, αὐτότατος, *ipsissimus*.

From Verbs.

δεύομαι,	δεύτερος,	δεύτατος.	φέρω,	φέρτερος,	{ φέρτατος.
λῶ,	{ λῶϊων,	λῶϊστος,			{ φέριστος.
	{ λῶϊων,	λῶϊστος.			{ φέρτιστος.

From a Participle.

ἐρῶμενος, ἐρῶμενέστερος, ἐρῶμενέστατος

From Adverbs.

ἄνω,	ἀνώτερος,	ἀνώτατος.	κάτω,	κατώτερος,	κατώτατος.
ἄφαρ,	ἀφάρτερος.		ὀπίσω,	ὀπίστερος,	ὀπίστατος.
ἔγγυς,	{ ἔγγύτερος,	ἔγγύτατος.	πᾶρος,	παροίτερος,	παροίτατος.
	{ ἔγγύων,	ἔγγιστος.	πρόβῳ,	προβώτερος,	προβώτατος.
ἐνόν,	ἐνόστερος,	ἐνότατος.	πρόσω,	προσώτερος,	προσώτατος.
ἔξω,	ἐξώτερος,	ἐξώτατος.	πρωΐ,	πρωϊάτερος,	πρωϊάτατος.
ἔσω,	ἐσώτερος,	ἐσώτατος.	ὑψι,	ὑψίτερος,	ὑψιστος.

From Prepositions.

πρὸ,	πρότερος,	πρότατος,	(by syncope and contraction)	πρῶτος.
ὑπὲρ,	ὑπέρτερος,	ὑπέρτατος,	(by syncope)	ὑπᾶτος.
ὑπὸ,	ὑστερος,	ὑστᾶτος.		

NUMERALS.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

The four first cardinal numbers are declined; the rest, as far as *ten*, and the decimals, as far as a *hundred*, are indeclinable. The round numbers above a *hundred* are again declinable, like the adjectives; as, διακόσϛοι, αι, α, *two hundred*, &c.

εἷς, <i>one</i> , sing.		δύο, <i>two</i> , dual.		δύο, <i>two</i> , plur.
N. εἷς, μιᾶ, ἓν,				
G. ἐνὸς, μιᾶς, ἐνός,		N. A. δύο or δύοω,		G. δυῶν,
D. ἐνί, μιᾷ, ἐνί,				D. δυσί.
A. ἐνα, μιαν, ἓν.		G. D. δυοῖν or δυεῖν.		

τρεῖς, <i>three</i> , plur.		τέσσαρες, <i>four</i> , plur.
N. τρεῖς, τρεῖα,		N. τέσσαρ-ες, α,
G. τριῶν,		G. τεσσάρ-ων,
D. τρισί,		D. τέσσαρ-σι,
A. τρεῖς, τρεῖα.		A. τέσσαρ-ας, α.

Obs. 1. Like εἷς are declined its compounds οὐδείς, μηδείς; as, οὐδεῖς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, &c.; μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν, &c. Aristotle uses οὐθείς and μηθείς. Οὐδὲ εἷς and μηδὲ εἷς are often used for the sake of increasing the negative signification. Εἷς, from its nature, can have no plural, but οὐδεῖς and μηδεῖς have οὐδένες and μηδένες.

Obs. 2. Δύο is the Attic mode of writing; in Homer and Herodotus it is indeclinable. Δυοῖν is the form for the genitive and dative. Δυεῖν is hardly found except in the genitive. Ἀμφω accords with δύο.

The cardinal numbers are :

εἷς,	one.	τεσσαράκοντα,	forty.
δύο,	two.	πεντήκοντα,	fifty.
τρεις,	three.	ἑξήκοντα,	sixty.
τέσσαρες,	four.	ἑβδομήκοντα,	seventy.
πέντε,	five.	ὀγδοήκοντα,	eighty.
ἕξ,	six.	ἐννēήκοντα,	ninety.
ἑπτὰ,	seven.	ἑκατὸν,	a hundred.
ὀκτὼ,	eight.	διακόσι-οι, αἱ, α,	two hundred.
ἐννέα,	nine.	τριακόσι-οι, αἱ, α,	three hundred.
δέκα,	ten.	τεσσαράκοντα-οι, αἱ, α,	four hundred.
ένδεκα,	eleven.	πεντακόσι-οι, αἱ, α,	five hundred.
δώδεκα,	twelve.	ἑξακόσι-οι, αἱ, α,	six hundred.
τρίσκαίδεκα,	thirteen.	ἑπτακόσι-οι, αἱ, α,	seven hundred.
τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα,	fourteen.	ὀκτακόσι-οι, αἱ, α,	eight hundred.
πεντεκαίδεκα,	fifteen.	ἐννακόσι-οι, αἱ, α,	nine hundred.
ἑκκαίδεκα,	sixteen.	χίλι-οι, αἱ, α,	a thousand.
ἑπτακαίδεκα,	seventeen.	δισχίλι-οι, αἱ, α,	two thousand.
ὀκτωκαίδεκα,	eighteen.	μύρι-οι, αἱ, α,	ten thousand.
έννεακαίδεκα,	nineteen.	δισμύρι-οι, αἱ, α,	twenty thousand.
εἴκοσι,	twenty.	δεκακισμύρι-οι, αἱ, α,	a hundred thousand.
εἴκοσιν εἷς, &c.	twenty-one, &c.	ἑκατοντακισμύρι-οι, αἱ, α,	a thousand thousand.
τριάκοντα,	thirty.		

Obs. 1. From *ten* to *twenty*, the numbers are usually expressed as above; less commonly δεκάτρεῖς, δεκαπέντε, &c. The remaining compound numbers are usually written separately; and when the smaller number precedes, they are connected by καί, when it follows, commonly not; as, πέντε καί εἴκοσι, or εἴκοσι πέντε.

Obs. 2. The numbers compounded with *eight* and *nine* are more frequently expressed by a circumlocution with the participle of δέω, as, ἔτη εἴκοσι, ἐνὸς δέοντος, or ἐνὸς δέοντα, *twenty years, wanting one*, that is, *nineteen years*.

ORDINAL AND OTHER DERIVATIVE NUMBERS.

1. The ordinal numbers end always in *ος*, and are declined like καλὸς or μακρὸς.

πρῶτος,	first.	εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος, &c.	twenty-first, &c.
δεύτερος,	second.	τριακοστὸς,	thirtieth.
τρίτος,	third.	τεσσαρακοστὸς,	fortieth.
τέταρτος,	fourth.	πεντηκοστὸς,	fiftieth.
πέμπτος,	fifth.	ἑξηκοστὸς,	sixtieth.
ἕκτος,	sixth.	ἑβδομηκοστὸς,	seventieth.
ἑβδόμος,	seventh.	ὀγδοηκοστὸς,	eightieth.
ὀγδοός,	eighth.	ἐννεμηκοστὸς,	ninetieth.
ἐννᾶτος,	ninth.	ἑκατοστὸς,	hundredth.
δέκᾱτος,	tenth.	διακοσιοστὸς,	two hundredth.
ένδέκατος,	eleventh.	τριακοσιοστὸς, &c.	three hundredth, &c.
δωδέκατος,	twelfth.	χιλιοστὸς,	thousandth.
τρίσκαίδεκατος,	thirteenth.	δισχιλιοστὸς, &c.	two thousandth, &c.
τεσσαρεσκαίδεκατος, &c.	fourteenth, &c.	μυριοστὸς,	ten thousandth.
εἰκοστὸς,	twentieth.	δισμυριοστὸς,	twenty thousandth.

Obs. Here also in compound numbers the smaller number usually precedes with *καί*, or follows without it, as, *τριακοστός πρώτος*, or *πρώτος καὶ τριακοστός*.

2. The numeral adverbs, which answer to the question *How many times?* are *ἅπαξ*, *once*; *δὶς*, *twice*; *τρίς*, *thrice*; *τετραῖς*, *four times*, &c.

3. The multiplicative numbers are *ἁπλοῦς*, *simple*; *διπλοῦς*, *double*, or *two-fold*; *τριπλοῦς*, *triple*, or *three-fold*, &c.

4. The proportionals, or those which express how many times more one thing is than another, are *διπλάσιος*, *twice as much*; *τριπλάσιος*, *thrice as much*, &c.

5. The numerals which answer to the question *On what day?* are *δευτεραῖος*, *on the second day*; *τριταῖος*, *on the third day*, &c.

6. The numbers as substantives are all formed in *ας*, gen. *-αδος*, as *ἡ μονάς*, *unity*; *δύας*, *τριάς*, *τετραάς*, &c.

METHODS OF REPRESENTING NUMBERS.

1. The Greeks represented numbers by the letters of the alphabet, which for this purpose were divided into three classes, the first expressing the class of units, the second that of tens, and the third that of hundreds. But as each class contained only eight letters, 6 was denoted by *ς*, called *ἐπίσημον*. 90 by *η*, called *κόττα*. and 900 by *Ϟ*, called *σάνπι*. A mark was placed over the numeral letters in order to distinguish them.

Units.		Tens.		Hundreds.	
α'	1.	ι'	10.	ϥ'	100.
β'	2.	κ'	20.	σ'	200.
γ'	3.	λ'	30.	τ'	300.
δ'	4.	μ'	40.	υ'	400.
ε'	5.	ν'	50.	φ'	500.
ς'	6.	ξ'	60.	χ'	600.
ζ'	7.	ο'	70.	ψ'	700.
η'	8.	π'	80.	ω'	800.
θ'	9.	η'	90.	Ϟ'	900.

Thousands were expressed by writing the mark under the letters; thus, *α* is 1,000; *μ*, 40,000; *ψ*, 700,000; *αωλ* 1830.

2. Another method consisted in denoting 1 by *I*, 5 by *II*, 10 by *A*, 100 by *H*, 1,000 by *X*, and 10,000 by *M*, these letters being respectively the initials of *Ἰα* for *Μία*, *Πέντε*, *Δέκα*, *Ηεκάτὸν*, *Χίλιοι*, and *Μύριοι*. Each of these letters, with the exception of *II*, may be repeated four times; thus, *IIII*, 4; *AAAA*, 30; *MMMM*, 20,000; *AAII*, 22. When they are enclosed in a *II*, their value is five times greater; thus, *IIA*, 50; *IIX*, 5,000; *IIH*, 55; *IIM*, 60.

3. Sometimes numbers were represented by the letters according to their alphabetical order; so that *α* denoted 1; *β*, 2; and *ω*, 24.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

ἐγὼ, *I*;
 σὺ, *thou*;
 οὗ, *of him*.

POSSESSIVE.

ἐμ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, *my*;
 σός, σή, σόν, *thy*;
 ὅς or ἐ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, *his*;
 ἡμετέρος, α, ον, *our, of us two*;
 σφωτέρος, α, ον, *your, of you two*;
 ἡμέτερος, α, ον, *our*;
 ὑμέτερος, α, ον, *your*;
 σφ-ός, ἡ, ὄν,
 σφέτερος, α, ον, } *their*.

RELATIVE.

ὅς, ἡ, δ, *who*.

DEMONSTRATIVE.

αὐτ-ός, ἡ, δ, *he, she, it*;
 ἐκεῖν-ος, ἡ, ο, *that*;
 ὅδε, ἡδε, τόδε,
 οὗτος, αὐτη, τοῦτο, } *this*.

INDEFINITE.

τις, τι, *any*;
 δεινα, *some one*.

RECIPROCAL.

ἑλληλων, *of one another*.

ἐγὼ, <i>I</i> .	σὺ, <i>thou</i> .	οὗ, <i>of him</i> .	ὅς, ἡ, δ, <i>who</i> .
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἐγὼ,	N. σὺ,	N. —	N. ὅς, ἡ, δ,
G. ἐμοῦ or μοῦ,	G. σοῦ,	G. οῦ,	G. οὔ, ἡς, οὔ,
D. ἐμοί or μοί,	D. σοί,	D. οἷ,	D. ᾧ, ᾧ, ᾧ,
A. ἐμὲ or μέ.	A. σέ.	A. ἐ.	A. ὄν, ἡν, ὄ.
Dual.	Dual.	Dual.	Dual.
N. A. ἡῶ, ἡῶ,	N. A. σφῶϊ, σφῶ,	N. A. σφῶε, σφῆ,	N. A. ᾧ, ᾧ, ᾧ,
G. D. ἡῶν, ἡῶν.	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν.	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν.	G. D. οἷν, αἷν, οἷν.
Plur.	Plur.	Plur.	Plur.
N. ἡμεῖς,	N. ὑμεῖς,	N. σφεῖς,	N. οἱ, αἱ, ἅ,
G. ἡμῶν,	G. ὑμῶν,	G. σφῶν,	G. ᾧν, ᾧν, ᾧν,
D. ἡμῖν,	D. ὑμῖν,	D. σφίσι,	D. οἷς, αἷς, οἷς,
A. ἡμᾶς.	A. ὑμᾶς.	A. σφᾶς.	A. οὔς, αῖς, ᾧ.

Αὐτός and *ἐκεῖνος* are declined like the relative *ὅς*, and *ὅδε* like the article *ὁ*.

Obs. *Αὐτός* has the signification of the English *self*; or else, in the oblique cases, after other words in the clause, it is used for the simple pronoun of the third person; but when it is immediately preceded by the article, it signifies *the same*. In this last sense it is often compounded with the article, as *ταύτου* for *τοῦ αὐτοῦ*, *ταύτῃ* for *τῇ αὐτῇ*; and then the neuter ends in *ον* as well as in *ο*, as *ταῦτό* and *ταῦτόν* for *τὸ αὐτό*.

Οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this*, is declined, and prefixes τ, like the article; thus,

Sing.		
N.	οὗτος,	αὕτη, τοῦτο,
G.	τούτου,	ταύτης, τούτου,
D.	τούτῳ,	ταύτῃ, τούτῳ,
A.	τούτον,	ταύτην, τοῦτο.
Dual.		
N. A.	τούτω,	ταύτα, τούτῳ,
G. D.	τούτων,	ταύταιν, τούτων.
Plur.		
N.	οὗτοι,	αὗται, ταῦτα,
G.	τούτων,	τούτων, τούτων,
D.	τούτοις,	ταύταις, τούτοις,
A.	τούτους,	ταύτας, ταῦτα.

Obs. The Attics add ι to the demonstratives, to give a stronger emphasis, in which case it is long, receives the accent, and absorbs the short vowel at the end of the word to which it is affixed; as, οὗτοσί, *this here*, *hicce*, αὐτηῖ from αὕτη, ταυτί from ταῦτα, ὅδῃ from ὅδε, ἐκεῖνοσί, *that there*. For the same purpose γι and δι, instead of ι, are annexed to the cases which end with a short vowel; as, ταυτᾶγι, τουτοδί.

From the accusative singular of the personal pronouns and αὐτός are compounded the reflexive pronouns ἐμαυτοῦ, *of myself*; σεαυτοῦ, *of thyself*; ἑαυτοῦ, *of himself*.

Sing.		Plur.	
G.	ἐαυτ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ,	G.	ἐαυτ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,
D.	ἐαυτ-ῶ, ῃ, ῶ,	D.	ἐαυτ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,
A.	ἐαυτ-ὸν, ῇν, ὄ.	A.	ἐαυτ-οῦς, ᾶς, ᾶ.

In like manner are declined ἐμαυτοῦ and σεαυτοῦ in the singular number only.

Obs. 1. Homer never uses these reflectives, but ἐμὲ αὐτόν, σὲ αὐτόν, ἑ αὐτόν, or αὐτόν, &c.

Obs. 2. Σαυτοῦ is often found, by crasis, for σεαυτοῦ, and αὐτοῦ for ἑαυτοῦ. The latter is used by the Attics in the three persons.

τις, *any*.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N.	τις, τί,	N. A.	τινὲ,	N.	τινὲς, τινά,
G.	τινὸς,	G. D.	τινῶν.	G.	τινῶν,
D.	τινί,			D.	τισὶ,
A.	τινά, τί.			A.	τινάς, τινά.

Obs. 1. Τίς, τί, *who, what?* is marked with an acute accent, and always on the first syllable.

Obs. 2. Τοῦ and τῶ are often used for τινός and τινί, also τοῦ and τῷ for τίνος and τίνι, and in the neuter plural ἅττα, Ion. ἄσσα, instead of τινά.

Obs. 3. Ὅς and τίς are often joined, and signify *whosoever*; thus, ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, &c. In the neuter ὅ is often separated from τι, with or without a comma, to be distinguished from the conjunction ὅτι. Also ὅτου, ὅτω, are used for οὗτινος, ὧτινι, and ἅττα, Ion. ἄσσα, for ἅτινα.

Obs. 4. Οὕν, with the signification of the Latin *cunque*, is added to compound relatives, and takes the accent, as ὅστισοῦν, *whosoever*.

δεῖνα, *some one.*

Sing.

N. δεῖνα, or δεις,
G. δεινᾶτος, or δεῖνος,
D. δεινατι, or δεῖνι,
A. δεῖνα.

Plur.

N. δεῖνες, G. δεινων.

ἀλλήλων, *of one another.*

Plur.

G. ἀλλήλων, ων, ων,
D. ἀλλήλοις, αῖς, οῖς,
A. ἀλλήλους, ας, α.

Dual.

G. D. ἀλλήλοιν, αιν, οιν,
A. ἀλλήλω, α, ω.

Obs. Δεῖνα is sometimes indeclinable; as, τὸν δεῖνα, τὸν τοῦ δεῖνα, sc. νίον.

VERB.

Verbs are of two kinds, *transitive* and *intransitive* or *neuter*.

A *transitive verb* expresses an action which is exerted by the agent upon some object; as, φιλῶ σε, *I love you*; ἔγραψεν ἐπιστολήν, *he wrote a letter*.

An *intransitive verb* expresses an action or state, which is not communicated to any other object; as, τρέχω, *I run*; εὕδει, *he sleeps*.

Transitive verbs have three voices, *active*, *passive*, and *middle*; *intransitive verbs* have properly an *active voice* only.

The *active voice* signifies action or condition; as, τύπτω σε, *I strike you*; βαδίζει, *he goes*; εὕδουσι, *they sleep*.

The *passive voice* signifies passion, suffering, or the receiving of an action; as, τύπτομαι, *I am struck*.

The middle voice expresses an action that is reflected upon the agent; as, *τύπτομαι, I strike myself*. But more particularly,

1. The middle voice signifies what we do to ourselves, and is equivalent to the active joined with the corresponding reflective pronoun; as, *λοῶ, I wash another*, but *λοῶμαι*, the same as *λοῶ ἑμαυτὸν, I wash myself*; *ἡλείψαν αὐτὸν, they anointed him*, but *ἡλείψαντο*, the same as *ἡλείψαν ἑαυτοὺς, they anointed themselves*; *ἀπέχειν, ἀπόσχειν, to restrain*, *ἀπέχεσθαι, ἀποσχέσθαι, to restrain one's self, to refrain*.

In many verbs the middle receives a simple intransitive signification; as, *στέλλω, I send*, *στέλλομαι, I send myself*, i. e. *I travel*; *παύειν, to put to rest*, *παύεσθαι, to put one's self to rest*, i. e. *to cease*.

2. But more frequently the middle signifies what we do for ourselves, and is equivalent to the active with the dative of the reflective pronoun; as, *τὴν νῆσον ἐδοῦλωσε, he subjected the island*, without its being defined to whom, *τοὺς Μήδους ἐδουλώσατο, he subjected the Medes to himself*; *θώρακα ἐνδύειν, to put a breastplate on another*, *θώρακα ἐνδύεσθαι, to put a breastplate on one's self*; *φυλάττειν, to watch any one, to observe*, *φυλάττεσθαι, to observe any thing to one's advantage in order to avoid it*.

Hence the middle is used to signify what we do to any thing that belongs or relates to us; as, *περιφόρῃσαι χιτῶνα, to tear the garment of another*, *περιφόρῃσασθαι χιτῶνα, to tear one's own garment*; *λύσαι, to return any thing to any one for a ransom*, *λύσασθαι, to receive back any thing that belongs to one*.

3. The middle often signifies what we cause to be done; as, *ἡ Πάνθεια θώρακα ἐποίησατο, Panthēa caused a breastplate to be made*; *διδάσκονται τοὺς υἱεῖς, they cause their sons to be taught*; *τράπεζαν παρτίθειτο, he caused a table to be set*. Hence *ἐμὲ ἐγράψατο, he accused me*, properly *he caused my name, as that of an accused person, to be taken down in writing by the magistrate before whom the process is carried*.

Obs. 1. The passive has frequently the signification of the middle; as, *ἡμᾶς τοῦτω τῷ ἔργῳ φίλους πεποιήσαι, by this deed you have made us your friends*; *τίνα γραφὴν σε γέγραπται; what accusation has he brought against you?* *ἐκείνους τὰ ὅπλα ἀφηρόμεθα, we have deprived them of their arms*; *τὰ ἐπιτίθεια ἐν τοῖς ὀχυροῖς ἀνακεκομισμένοι ἦσαν, they had conveyed their provisions into their strong holds*; *ὥς βαθεῖν ἐκοιμήθης! how profoundly you slept!* *κατεκλῆθη ὑπτιος, he lay down on his back*; *ἡμᾶς φοβηθήσονται, they will fear us*.

Obs. 2. The middle is often used passively; as, *ἡ πατρις αὐτοῦ ἀνετραπέτο, his country was subverted*; especially the future middle; as, *ἵπ' ἐμοῦ τιμῆσεται, he shall be honored by me*; *ὅθεν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων οὐ βλάψονται, whence they will not be hurt by the cavalry*.

Many verbs, called *deponent*, have a passive or middle form, and an active (some transitive, some intransitive) signification; as, δέχομαι, *to receive*; ἔρχομαι, *to come*.

Some verbs are deponent in the future, and active in the present; as, ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, *to hear*; σιωπᾶω, σιωπήσομαι, *to be silent*.

Obs. Some deponents are also used passively; as, ἐμοὶ ἐστὶν εἰργασμένον τοιοῦτον ἔργον, *such a deed has been done by me*; ὑπ' οὐδενὸς ὤφθη, *he was seen by no one*.

MODES.

The modes are five; *indicative, optative, subjunctive, imperative, and infinitive*.

The indicative is used when any thing is to be represented as actually existing or happening, and as any thing independent of the thought and ideas of the speaker. Hence it is put in many cases where in Latin the subjunctive is used; as, σκόπει εἰ γιγνώσκεις τίς ἐστι, *see if you know who he is, an scias quis sit*.

The optative and subjunctive represent an action not in its actual relation, but rather in its reference to the ideas of the speaker, the subjunctive only expressing this more determinately and certainly than the optative.

The optative is used alone to express a wish; as, αὐτίκα τεθνήσκειν, *may I instantly die*; γένοιτο πατὴρ ἐντυχεστέρος, *may you be more fortunate than your father*. The subjunctive is used alone only in exhortations in the first person; as, ἴωμεν, *let us go*; οἴκαδε νεώμεθα, *let us return home*: and in dubious questions, partly with and partly without βούλει or θέλεις preceding; as, ποῦ βῶ; *whither shall I go?* εἴπω οὖν σοι τὸ αἴτιον; *shall I tell you the cause?* πόθεν βούλει ἀρξώμαι; *whence will you that I begin?* θέλεις μένωμεν αὐτοῦ; *will you that we remain here?*

In dependent members of sentences, the optative is commonly used when the verb in the preceding member denotes past time, and the subjunctive when it denotes present or future; as, οὐκ εἶχον, or οὐκ ᾔδειν, ὅποι στραποίμην, *I knew not whither I should turn myself*; οὐκ ἔχω, or οὐκ οἶδα, ὅποι στραπύμαι, *I know not whither I shall turn myself*.

The optative is frequently used in relating the words or sentiments of another, without representing him as speaking in the first person; as, *ἔλεξε μοι, ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς φέροι εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἣν περ ὁρώην*, *he told me that the way led to the city which I saw.*

Obs. When any one relates the words, or describes the sentiments of another, not representing him as speaking in the first person, the relator is said to use the *oratio obliqua*.

The imperative is sometimes used by the Attic poets in a dependent member of a sentence after *οἶσθα*· as, *οἶσθ' ὥς ποιήσον*; *do you know what you have to do?* Soph. Also the future is often put for the imperative; as, *προμηνῦσαις τοῦτο μηδενί*, *divulge this to no one.*

TENSES.

The tenses are nine; the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, the *first* and *second aorists*, the *first* and *second futures*, and, in the passive, the *paulo-post-future*.

Time in general is divided into three parts, the present, the past, and the future.

The present tense, besides its proper use, is put for the imperfect and aorists in an animated narration, which represents what took place as present; as, *ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν δίδωσι πιστῷ ἀνδρὶ, ὥς ᾤειο· ὁ δὲ λαβὼν, Κέρω δεικνῦσι*, *this letter he gives to a trusty person, as he thought, who, having received it, shows it to Cyrus.*

Past time is expressed in different ways by the imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, and aorists.

The imperfect expresses an action which was going on, but not completed, at some former time; as, *ἔγραφα*, *I was writing*. Hence it often has the signification of an action frequently repeated; as, *Μίλων ὁ Κροτωνιάτης ἡσθίε μινᾶς κρεῶν εἴκοσι*, *Milo the Crotonian was accustomed to eat twenty minæ of flesh.*

The perfect expresses an action which has taken place at a previous time, but which is connected, either in itself, or its consequences, or its accompanying circumstances, with the present; as, *γέγραφα*, which signifies not only *I have written*, but it shows also the continued existence of the writing.

The pluperfect shows an action which is past, but which still continued, either by itself or in its following and accom-

panying circumstances, during another action which is past ; as, ἐγγεγραῖν, *I had written*. The perfect is often put for the present, in which case the pluperfect has the sense of the imperfect ; as, δέδοικα, ἐδεδοίκεν, *I fear, I feared*.

The aorists express simply a past action, without any reference to the present, or any other past time ; as, ἔγραψα, which signifies *I wrote*, but it does not determine whether the writing be still existing or not. Hence they often denote the customary performance of an action ; as, τὰς τῶν φαύλων συνηθείας ὀλίγος χρόνος διέλυσε, *a short time commonly dissolves the connections of the wicked*.

Future time is expressed in different ways by the futures and paulo-post-future.

The futures express an action that is to take place hereafter ; as, γράψω, *I shall write*.

The paulo-post-future shows that an action will be completed at some future time ; as, ἡ πολιτεία τελέως κεκοσμήσεται, *the state will be perfectly organized*.

There is also a periphrastic future, made up of μέλλω and the infinitive of the present, future, or aorists, corresponding to the Latin participle in *rus* joined with the verb *sum*, and denoting that one *is about to do* something, or *intends to do it* ; as, μέλλει ἀναιρεῖσθαι, *he is about to be put to death* ; τοῦτο ἐμέλλον λέξειν, *I intended to say this* ; ὅπερ μέλλω παθεῖν, *which I am to suffer*. The infinitive is often understood ; as, σεαυτὸν ἐφόνευσας, ἐμέλλησας δὲ καὶ ἡμᾶς, sc. φονεύειν, *you slew yourself, and meant to slay us also*.

Obs. The first and second aorist differ not in signification. Few verbs have them both, and the first is found much oftener than the second. The same may be observed of the first and second futures.

CONJUGATION.

There are four conjugations of baryton verbs, distinguished by their *characteristics*.

The characteristic is the letter which immediately precedes ω or ουαι in the present tense. In πτ, κτ, μν, the former letter is the characteristic.

The letter before ω in the future, and before α in the perfect, is also the characteristic of each of these tenses respectively.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

First Conjugation.

Pres.		Fut.		Perf.	
π, τέρω,	}	τέρω,	}	τέτερφα,	to delight.
β, λείβω,		λείβω,		λέλειφα,	to pour out
φ, γράφω,		γράφω,		γέγραφα,	to write.
πτ, τύπτω,		τύπτω,		τέτϋφα,	to strike.

Second Conjugation.

Pres.		Fut.		Perf.	
κ, πλέκω,	}	πλέξω,	}	πέπλεχα,	to plait.
γ, λέγω,		λέξω,		λέλεχα,	to say.
χ, βρέχω,		βρέξω,		βέβρεχα,	to moisten.
σσ, ὀρύσσω, or ττ, ὀρύττω,		ὀρύξω,		ὠρύχα,	to dig.

Third Conjugation.

Pres.		Fut.		Perf.	
τ, ἀνϋτῶ,	}	ἀνϋσω,	}	ἤνυκα,	to finish.
δ, ᾄδῶ,		ᾄσω,		ᾗκα,	to sing.
θ, πείθω,		πείσω,		πέπεικα,	to persuade.
ζ, φράζω, ω pure, as τίω,		φράσω,		πέφρακα,	to say.
		τίσω,		τέτικα,	to honor.

Fourth Conjugation.

Pres.		Fut.		Perf.	
λ, ψάλλω,	}	ψαλῶ,	}	ἔψαλκα,	to play.
μ, νέμω,		νεμῶ,		νενέμηκα,	to distribute.
ν, φαίνω,		φανῶ,		πέφαγκα,	to show.
ρ, σπείρω,		σπερῶ,		ἔσπαρκα,	to sow.
μν, τέμνω,		τεμῶ,		τετέμηκα,	to cut.

ACTIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF THE

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infin.	Part.
Present	τύπτω	τύπτε	τύπτοιμι	τύπτω	τύπτειν	τύπτων
Imperf.	ἔτυπτον					
1st Fut.	τύψω		τύψοιμι		τύψειν	τύψων
1st Aor.	ἔτυψα	τύψον	τύψαιμι	τύψω	τύψαι	τύψας
Perfect	τέτυφα	τέτυφε	τετέφοιμι	τετέφω	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
Pluperf.	ἔτετέφειν					
2d Aor.	ἔτυπον	τύπε	τύποιμι	τύπω	τυπεῖν	τυπῶν
2d Fut.	τυπῶ		τυποῖμι		τυπεῖν	τυπῶν

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Present	πλέκω	πλέκε	πλέκοιμι	πλέκω	πλέκειν	πλέκων
Imperf.	ἔπλεκον					
1st Fut.	πλέξω		πλέξοιμι		πλέξειν	πλέξων
1st Aor.	ἔπλεξα	πλέξον	πλέξαιμι	πλέξω	πλέξαι	πλέξας
Perfect	πέπλεχα	πέπλεχε	πεπλέχοιμι	πεπλέχω	πεπλεχέναι	πεπλεχῶς
Pluperf.	ἔπεπλέχεην					
2d Aor.	ἔπλακον	πλάκε	πλάκοιμι	πλάκω	πλακεῖν	πλακῶν
2d Fut.	πλακῶ		πλακοῖμι		πλακεῖν	πλακῶν

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Present	πείθω	πείθε	πείθοιμι	πείθω	πείθειν	πείθων
Imperf.	ἐπειθον					
1st Fut.	πείσω		πείσοιμι		πείσειν	πείσων
1st Aor.	ἔπεισα	πείσον	πείσαιμι	πείσω	πείσαι	πείσας
Perfect	πέπεικα	πέπεικε	πεπείκοιμι	πεπείκω	πεπεικέναι	πεπεικῶς
Pluperf.	ἔπεπείκειν					
2d Aor.	ἐπιθον	πίθε	πίθοιμι	πίθω	πιθεῖν	πιθῶν
2d Fut.	πιθῶ		πιθοῖμι		πιθεῖν	πιθῶν

Fourth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Present	σπείρω	σπείρε	σπείροιμι	σπείρω	σπείρειν	σπείρων
Imperf.	ἔσπειρον					
1st Fut.	σπερῶ		σπεροῖμι		σπερεῖν	σπερῶν
1st Aor.	ἔσπειρα	σπεῖρον	σπείραιμι	σπείρω	σπείραι	σπείρας
Perfect	ἔσπαρκα	ἔσπαρκε	ἐσπάρκοιμι	ἐσπάρκω	ἐσπαρκέναι	ἐσπαρκῶς
Pluperf.	ἔσπάρκειν					
2d Aor.	ἔσπαρον	σπάρε	σπάροιμι	σπάρω	σπαρεῖν	σπαρῶν
2d Fut.	σπαρῶ		σπαροῖμι		σπαρεῖν	σπαρῶν

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense, *I strike.*

S.	τύπτω, <i>I strike,</i>	τύπτεις, <i>thou strikest,</i>	τύπτει, <i>he strikes,</i>
D.		τύπτετον, <i>you two strike,</i>	τύπτετον, <i>they two strike,</i>
P.	τύπτομεν, <i>we strike,</i>	τύπτετε, <i>you strike,</i>	τύπτουσι, <i>they strike.</i>

Imperfect, *I was striking.*

S.	ἔτυπτον,	ἔτυπτες,	ἔτυπτε,
D.		ἐτύπτετον,	ἐτυπτιέτην,
P.	ἐτύπτομεν,	ἐτύπτετε,	ἔτυπτιον.

First Future, *I shall strike.*

S.	τύψω,	τύψεις,	τύψει,
D.		τύψειον,	τύψειον,
P.	τύψομεν,	τύψετε,	τύψουσι.

First Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυψα,	ἔτυψας,	ἔτυψε,
D.		ἐτύψατον,	ἔτυψάτην,
P.	ἐτύψαμεν,	ἐτύψατε,	ἔτυψαν.

Perfect, *I have struck.*

S.	τέτυφα,	τέτυφας,	τέτυφε,
D.		τετύφατον,	τετύφατον,
P.	τετύφαμεν,	τετύφατε,	τετύφασι.

Pluperfect, *I had struck.*

S.	ἔτετύφειν,	ἔτετύφεις,	ἔτετύφει,
D.		ἔτετύφειτον,	ἔτετυφείτην,
P.	ἔτετύφειμεν,	ἔτετύφειτε,	ἔτετύφεισαν.

Second Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυπον,	ἔτυπες,	ἔτυπε,
D.		ἐτύπειον,	ἐτυπέτην,
P.	ἐτύπομεν,	ἐτύπετε,	ἔτυπον.

Second Future, *I shall strike.*

S.	τυπῶ,	τυπεῖς,	τυπεῖ,
D.		τυπεῖτον,	τυπεῖτον,
P.	τυποῦμεν,	τυπεῖτε,	τυποῦσι.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present, *strike.*

S.	τύπτε,	τυπτέτω,
D.	τύπτετον,	τυπτέτων,
P.	τύπτετε,	τυπτέτωσαν.

First Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύπον,	τυψάτω,
D.	τύψατον,	τυψάτων,
P.	τύψατε,	τυψάτωσαν.

Perfect. *have struck.*

S.	τέτϋφε,	τετυφέτω,
D.	τετύφειον,	τετυφέτων,
P.	τετύφετε,	τετυφέτωσαν.

Second Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύπε,	τυπέτω,
D.	τύπετον,	τυπέτων,
P.	τύπετε,	τυπέτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present, *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύπιοιμι,	τύπιοις,	τύπιοι,
D.		τύπιοιτον,	τυπιοίτην,
P.	τύπιοιμεν,	τύπιοιτε,	τύπιοιεν.

First Future, *I might, could, would, or should hereafter strike.*

S.	τύψοιμι,	τύψοις,	τύψοι,
D.		τύψοιτον,	τυψοίτην,
P.	τύψοιμεν,	τύψοιτε,	τύψοιεν.

First Aorist, *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύψαιμι,	τύψαις,	τύψαι,
D.		τύψαιτον,	τυψαίτην,
P.	τύψαιμεν,	τύψαιτε,	τύψαιεν.

Perfect, *I might, could, would, or should have struck.*

S.	τετύφοιμι,	τετύφοις,	τετύφοι,
D.		τετύφοιτον,	τετυφοίτην,
P.	τετύφοιμεν,	τετύφοιτε,	τετύφοιεν.

Second Aorist, *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύποιμι,	τύποις,	τύποι,
D.		τύποιτον,	τυποίτην,
P.	τύποιμεν,	τύποιτε,	τύποιεν.

Second Future, *I might, could, would, or should hereafter strike.*

S.	τυποῖμι,	τυποῖς,	τυποῖ,
D.		τυποῖτον,	τυποίτην,
P.	τυποῖμεν,	τυποῖτε,	τυποῖεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present, *I may strike.*

S.	τύπτω,	τύπτῃς,	τύπτῃ,
D.		τύπτῃτον,	τύπτῃτον,
P.	τύπτωμεν,	τύπτῃτε,	τύπτωσι.

First Aorist, *I may strike.*

S.	τύψω,	τύψῃς,	τύψῃ,
D.		τύψῃτον,	τύψῃτον,
P.	τύψωμεν,	τύψῃτε,	τύψωσι.

Perfect, *I may have struck.*

S.	τετύφω,	τετύφῃς,	τετύφῃ,
D.		τετύφῃτον,	τετύφῃτον,
P.	τετύφωμεν,	τετύφῃτε,	τετύφωσι.

Second Aorist, *I may strike.*

S.	τύπω,	τύπῃς,	τύπῃ,
D.		τύπῃτον,	τύπῃτον,
P.	τύπωμεν,	τύπῃτε,	τύπωσι.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present,	τύπτειν,	<i>to strike.</i>
First Future,	τύψειν,	<i>to be going to strike.</i>
First Aorist,	τύψαι,	<i>to have struck.</i>
Perfect,	τετυφέναι,	<i>to have struck.</i>
Second Aorist,	τυπεῖν,	<i>to have struck.</i>
Second Future,	τυπεῖν,	<i>to be going to strike.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Present, *striking.*

N.	τύπτον,	τύπτουσα,	τύπτον,
G.	τύπτοντος,	τυπτιούσης,	τύπτοντος, &c.

First Future, *going to strike.*

N.	τύψον,	τύψουσα,	τύψον,
G.	τύψοντος,	τυψούσης,	τύψοντος.

First Aorist, *having struck*.

N.	τύψας,	τύψᾱσα,	τύψαν,
G.	τύψαντος,	τυψάσης,	τύψαντος.

Perfect, *having struck*.

N.	τετυφώς,	τετυφύῃα,	τετυφός,
G.	τετυφότιος,	τετυφυῖας,	τετυφότηος.

Second Aorist, *having struck*.

N.	τυπὼν,	τυποῦσα,	τυπὼν,
G.	τυπόντιος,	τυπούσης,	τυπόντιος.

Second Future, *going to strike*.

N.	τυπῶν,	τυποῦσα,	τυποῦν,
G.	τυποῦντιος,	τυπούσης,	τυποῦντιος.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ-	ω,	εις, ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε, ουσι.
Imp.	ἔπλεκ-	ον,	ες, ε,	ετον,	έτην,	ομεν,	ετε, ον.
1st F.	πλεξ-	ω,	εις, ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε, ουσι.
1st A.	ἔπλεξ-	α,	ας, ε,	ἄτον,	άτην,	ἄμεν,	ατε, αν.
Perf.	πέπλεχ-	α,	ας, ε,	ἄτον,	ατον,	ἄμεν,	ατε, ἄσι.
Plup.	ἔπεπλέχ-	ειψ,	εις, ει,	ειτον,	είτην,	ειμεν,	ειτε, εισαν.
2d A.	ἔπλάκ-	ον,	ες, ε,	ετον,	έτων,	ομεν,	ετε, ον.
2d F.	πλακ-	ῶ,	εῖς, εἷ,	εἶτον,	εἶτον,	οὔμεν,	εἵτε, οὔσι.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ-	ε,	έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.
1st A.	πλεξ-	ον,	ἄτω,	ἄτον,	άτων,	ἄτε,	άτωσαν.
Perf.	πέπλεχ-	ε,	έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.
2d A.	πλάκ-	ε,	έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ-	οἶμι, οἷς, οἷ,		οἶτον, οἶτην,		οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν.	
1st F.	πλέξ-	οἶμι, οἷς, οἷ,		οἶτον, οἶτην,		οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν.	
1st A.	πλέξ-	αἶμι, αἷς, αἶ,		αἶτον, αἶτην,		αἶμεν, αἶτε, αἶεν.	
Perf.	πεπλέχ-	οἶμι, οἷς, οἷ,		οἶτον, οἶτην,		οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν.	
2d A.	πλάκ-	οἶμι, οἷς, οἷ,		οἶτον, οἶτην,		οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν.	
2d F.	πλακ-	οἶμι, οἷς, οἷ,		οἶτον, οἶτην,		οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν.	

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	πλέκ-	ω,	ῆς, ῆ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
1st A.	πλέξ-	ω,	ῆς, ῆ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
Perf.	πεπλέχ-	ω,	ῆς, ῆ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
2d A.	πλάκ-	ω,	ῆς, ῆ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	πλέκειν.
1st F.	πλέξειν.
1st A.	πλέξαι.
Perf.	πεπλεχέναι.
2d A.	πλακεῖν.
2d F.	πλακεῖν.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	πλέκ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st F.	πλέξ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st A.	πλέξ-	ας,	ᾶσα,	αν.
Perf.	πεπλεχ-	ῶς,	υῖα,	ός.
2d A.	πλακ-	ῶν,	οὔσα,	όν.
2d F.	πλακ-	ῶν,	οὔσα,	οὔν.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	πείθ-	ω,	εις, ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.
Imp.	ἔπειθ-	ον,	ες, ε,	ετον,	έτην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ον.
1st F.	πείσ-	ω,	εις, ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.
1st A.	ἔπεισ-	α,	ας, ε,	ἄτον,	άτην,	ἄμεν,	ατε,	αν.
Perf.	πέπεικ-	α,	ας, ε,	ἄτον,	ατον,	ἄμεν,	ατε,	ᾶσι.
Plup.	ἐπεπείκ-	ειν,	εις, ει,	ειτον,	είτην,	ειμεν,	ειτε,	εισαν.
2d A.	ἔπιθ-	ον,	ες, ε,	ετον,	έτην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ον.
2d F.	πιθ-	ῶ,	εῖς, εἷ,	εἶτον,	εἶτον,	οὔμεν,	εἶτε,	οὔσι.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.	
Pres.	πείθ-	ε,	έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.
1st A.	πείσ-	ον,	ἄτω,	ἄτον,	άτων,	ἄτε,	άτωσαν.
Perf.	πέπεικ-	ε,	έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.
2d A.	πιθ-	ε,	έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	πείθ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.
1st F.	πείσ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.
1st A.	πείσ-	αιμι,	αις, αι,	αιτον,	αίτην,	αιμεν,	αιτε,	αιεν.
Perf.	πεπείκ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.
2d A.	πίθ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.
2d F.	πιθ-	οἶμι,	οἷς, οἶ,	οἶτον,	οἷτην,	οἶμεν,	οἶτε,	οἶεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.				Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	πείθ-	ω,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
1st A.	πείσ-	ω,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
Perf.	πεπείκ-	ω,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
2d A.	πίθ-	ω,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	πείθειν.
1st F.	πείσειν.
1st A.	πείσαι.
Perf.	πεπεικέναι.
2d A.	πιθεῖν.
2d F.	πιθεῖν.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	πείθ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st F.	πείσ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st A.	πείσ-	ας,	ᾶσα,	αν.
Perf.	πεπεικ-	ῶς,	ῶσα,	ός.
2d A.	πιθ-	ὠν,	οῦσα,	όν.
2d F.	πιθ-	ῶν,	οῦσα,	οῦν.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.				Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	σπεῖρ-	ω,	εις,	ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.
Imp.	ἔσπειρ-	ον,	εις,	ε,	ετον,	έτην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ον.
1st F.	σπερ-	ῶ,	εῖς,	εῖ,	εῖτον,	εῖτον,	οὔμεν,	εἴτε,	οὔσι.
1st A.	ἔσπειρ-	α,	ας,	ε,	ᾗτον,	ᾗτην,	ἄμεν,	ατε,	αν.
Perf.	ἔσπαρκ-	α,	ας,	ε,	ᾗτον,	ατον,	ἄμεν,	ατε,	ᾶσι.
Plup.	ἔσπάρκ-	ειν,	εις,	ει,	εἶτον,	εἴτην,	εἰμεν,	εἴτε,	εἰσαν.
2d A.	ἔσπαρ-	ον,	εις,	ε,	ετον,	έτην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ον.
2d F.	σπαρ-	ῶ,	εῖς,	εῖ,	εἶτον,	εῖτον,	οὔμεν,	εἴτε,	οὔσι.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.				Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	σπεῖρ-	ε,	έτω,		ετον,	έτω,	ετε,	έτωσαν.	
1st A.	σπεῖρ-	ον,	ᾗτω,		ᾗτον,	ᾗτων,	ᾗτε,	ᾗτωσαν.	
Perf.	ἔσπαρκ-	ε,	έτω,		ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.	
2d A.	σπάρ-	ε,	έτω,		ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.	

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.				Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	σπεῖρ-	οιμι,	οις,	οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.
1st F.	σπερ-	οἶμι,	οἶς,	οἶ,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,	οἶτε,	οἶεν.
1st A.	σπεῖρ-	αιμι,	αις,	αι,	αιτον,	αίτην,	αιμεν,	αιτε,	αιεν.
Perf.	ἔσπαρκ-	οιμι,	οις,	οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.
2d A.	σπάρ-	οιμι,	οις,	οι,	οιτον,	οἶτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.
2d F.	σπαρ-	οἶμι,	οἶς,	οἶ,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,	οἶτε,	οἶεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	σπείρ-	ω,	ῆς, ἦ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
1st A.	σπείρ-	ω,	ῆς, ἦ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
Perf.	ἔσπαρκ-	ω,	ῆς, ἦ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
2d A.	σπάρ-	ω,	ῆς, ἦ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	σπείρειν.
1st F.	σπερεῖν.
1st A.	σπείραι.
Perf.	ἔσπαρκεῖναι.
2d A.	σπαρεῖν,
2d F.	σπαρεῖν.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	σπείρ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st F.	σπερ-	ῶν,	οῦσα,	οῦν.
1st A.	σπείρ-	ας,	ᾶσα,	αν.
Perf.	ἔσπαρκ-	ῶς,	υῖα,	ός.
2d A.	σπαρ-	ῶν,	οῦσα,	όν.
2d F.	σπαρ-	ῶν,	οῦσα,	οῦν.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Those tenses whose first person plural ends in *μεν*, viz. all tenses of the active, the aorists of the passive, and the perfect and pluperfect of the middle voices, have no first person dual.

2. The imperfect, pluperfect, and aorists of the indicative, and all the tenses of the optative, in all the voices, form the second person dual in *οι*, and the third in *ην*. The remaining tenses of the indicative, and all those of the subjunctive, form the third person dual like the second, and the third person plural in *οι* or *ται*.

3. In verbs of the fourth conjugation, and in the Attic and Doric dialects, the first future is the same as the second, when there is no change in the penultima.

4. In the ancient Greek writers, the more common form of the pluperfect is *ἔτετύφισαν* instead of *ἔτετύφεισαν*.

5. The Attics frequently use the Æolic form of the first aorist, but only in the second and third person singular, and the third plural.

S.	τύψαι,	τύψαις,	τύψει,
D.		τυψείᾱτον,	τυψείᾱτην,
P.	τυψείᾱμεν,	τυψείᾱτε,	τύψειαν.

6. The Greek tenses cannot be expressed with much precision in English, their use and signification depending on the particles joined with them.

AUGMENT.

Verbs are augmented in the imperfect and aorists of the indicative, and in the perfect, pluperfect, and paulo-post-future of all the modes.

The augment is of two kinds; the *syllabic*, when the verb begins with a consonant; the *temporal*, when it begins with a vowel.

Obs. The syllabic is so called because it adds a *syllable* to the word; the temporal, because it increases the *time* or quantity of the syllable.

I. The syllabic augment is ϵ prefixed to the imperfect and aorists; as, $\tauύπτω$, $ἐτυπτον$, $ἐτυψα$, $ἐτύπον$. If the verb begin with ρ , this letter is doubled after the augment; as, $ρίπτω$, $ἐρρίπτον$, *to throw*: except among the poets, where it sometimes remains single; as, $ράπτω$, $ἐραπτον$, *to sew*.

In the perfect, pluperfect, and paulo-post-future, the first consonant of the verb is repeated before the syllabic augment, which is called the *reduplication*; as, $\tauύπτω$, $τέτυφα$ · and the pluperfect also prefixes the syllabic augment to the reduplication; as, $ἐτετύφειν$. If the verb begin with a rough mute, in the reduplication the corresponding smooth is used; as, $φιλέω$, $πεφίληκα$, *to love*.

Exc. 1. Verbs beginning with a double consonant, with σ joined to a mute, or with $\gamma\nu$, do not receive the reduplication, but the syllabic augment only; as, $\zetaητέω$, $ἐζήτηκα$, *to seek*; $\psiάλλω$, $ἔψαλλα$, *to play*; $\sigmaπείρω$, $ἔσπαρκα$, *to sow*; $\gammaνωρίζω$, $ἐγνώριζκα$, *to know*. So verbs beginning with ρ , when ρ is doubled after the augment; as, $ρίπτω$, $ἐρρήφα$, *to throw*. So also $βλάπτω$, $\gammaροηγορέω$, $καθαρίζω$, $κτείνω$, $κτείζω$, $περβόω$, $πιήσσω$, $πίσσω$, $πιόέω$, $πίσσω$, $\phiθείρω$.

Exc. 2. The following verbs sometimes take the reduplication, and sometimes neglect it: $\betaλυσιᾶνω$, $\betaλακεύω$, $\betaουλεύω$, $\gammaλέφω$, $\gammaλωττίζω$, $\thetaλάω$, $\kappaρύπτω$, $\piροσπατταλέω$. Also $\kappaτάομαι$, $\kappaέκτεμμαι$ and $\ἐκτεμμαι$.

II. In verbs beginning with α , ϵ , \omicron , $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\nu$, $\omicron\iota$, the temporal augment changes α and ϵ into η , and \omicron into ω , subscribing the ι of the diphthongs; as, $\alphaκοῦω$, $ἤκουον$, *to hear*; $\epsilonλπίζω$, $ἤλπιζον$, *to hope*; $\omicron\nuομάζω$, $\omega\nuόμαζον$, *to name*; $\alphaἶρω$, $ἤρουν$, *to lift up*; $\alphaὔξω$, $\etaὔξον$, *to increase*; $\omicron\iotaκέω$, $\ῥῥκεον$, *to dwell*.

The temporal augment remains the same in all the augmented tenses.

Exc. 1. The compounds of οἶνος, *wine*, οἰωνός, *bird*, and οἰαξ, *rudder*, omit the augment; as, οἰνίζω, οἰνοποιάζω, οἰνόω, οἰνοχόω, (though the two last sometimes change ου into ω) · οἰωνορίζομαι, οἰωνοσκοπέω, οἰωνοπολέω · οἰακίζω, οἰακονομέω, οἰακωσιτογράφω. To these add ἄω, ἄτω, ἀηθέσσω, ἀηδίζομαι. Also ἐρηνηρέω, ολόομαι, οἰκουρέω, οἰμάω, οἰστροάω, οἰμώζω, οἰδᾶνω, which are sometimes augmented, particularly οἰμώζω.

Exc. 2. The following verbs change ε into ει · ἐάω, ἐζω, ἐθίζω, ἔθω, ἐλίσσω, ἐλκέω, ἐλκίζω, ἐλκώ, ἐλκω, ἐλω, ἐπομαι, ἐπω (which retains the augment through all the modes), ἐργάζομαι, ἐρέω, ἐρπίζω, ἐρπύζω, ἐρπω, ἐρύω, ἐστιγίω, ἐστιάω, ἔχω, ἔω, ἔω, *to go*; as, ἔχω, εἶχον, *to have*.

Exc. 3. Verbs beginning with εο change ο into ω · as, ἐορτάζω, ἐώρταζον, *to feast*. In the same manner the pluperfects ἐώλπειν, ἐώργειν, ἐώκειν, are formed from the Attic perfects ἔολπα, ἔοργα, ἔοικα.

Obs. II, ω, ι, υ, ει, ευ, ου, remain unchanged at the beginning of a word, ι and υ short becoming long in the tenses susceptible of augmentation; as, ἰχέω, ἰχέον, *to echo, sound*; ἱκέτεω, ἱκέτευσα, *to supplicate*. But ώθέω, *to push*, ώνέομαι, *to buy*, and οὐρέω, take the syllabic augment; thus, ἐώθεον, ἐωνέομην, ἐούρεον.

Exceptions by the Attic Dialect.

1. The diphthongs ει and ευ are changed into η and ηυ respectively, and the syllabic augment ε into η · as, εἰκάζω, ἡκάζον, *to conjecture*; εἰδέω, εἰδίζειν, by sync. εἶδεν, Att. ἡδεν, *to know*; εὐχομαι, ηὐχόμην, *to pray*; μέλλω, ἡμελλον, *to be about to do any thing*.

2. The syllabic augment is used for the temporal, or prefixed to it, and takes the breathing of the present; as, ἄγω, ἔαξα for ἡξα, *to break*; ἄλωω, *to take*; ἐάλωκα for ἡλωκα, *to be taken*; ἔπω, ἔειπον for εἶπον, *to say*; ὁράω, ἐώραξα for ὠραξα, *to see*; εἶκω, ἔοικα for οἶκα, *to be like*.

3. In verbs beginning with α short, ε, or ο, the two first letters of the present are prefixed to the perfect; as, ἀγείρω, ἡγερεα, ἀγήμερεα, *to collect*; ἐμέω, ἡμεα, ἐμήμεα, *to vomit*; ὀρύττω, ὠρύχα, ὀρώρυχα, *to dig*; ὀζω, ὠδα, ὀδωδα, *to smell*. Also in one beginning with η, which is changed into ε, because this reduplication is always short; as, ἡμῶω, ἡμῶα, ἐμήμῶα, *to bend, incline, fall*.

If the perfect thus augmented have more than three syllables, the long vowel of the third is changed into the corresponding

short one ; as, ἀλέθω, ἤληξα, ἀλέλεξα, *to grind* ; ἀλειφω, ἤλειφα, ἀλήλιφα, *to anoint* ; ἐλεύθω, ἤλευθα, ἐλήλυθα, *to come* ; ἐτοιμάζω, ἠτοίμαξα, ἐτητόμαξα, *to make ready* ; ἀκούω, ἤκουα, ἀκήκουα, *to hear*. But ἐρεῖδω, *to prop*, makes ἤρεικα, ἐρήρεικα, *to distinguish* it from ἐρήριζα, of the verb ἐριζω, *to contend*.

Obs. The pluperfect of these forms admits a temporal augment ; as, ἀκήκουα, ἠκηκόειν. Except ἐλήλυθεν, from ἐλήλυθα.

4. The reduplications of the perfect λε and με are changed into ει· as, λήβω, ἐλήφα, *to take* ; μελῶμαι, *to receive for one's share*, ἐμασγαι, *it is fated*.

Exceptions by the Ionic Dialect.

1. The reduplication of the perfect is used in the second aorist and other tenses, and continues through all the modes ; as, πείθω, πέπτιθον for ἔπτιθον, πεπτιθεῖν for πιθεῖν, *to persuade* ; κλύμι, κέκλυθι for κλύθι, *to hear* ; πιθέω, πεπιθήσω for πιθήσω, *to persuade, to trust, to obey*.

2. The augment is omitted, as is also the reduplication of the perfect ; as, λάβε for ἔλαβε, from λήβω, *to take* ; βεβρώκει for ἐβεβρώκει, from βρώω, *to eat* ; ἔδεκτο for ἐδέδεκτο, from δέχομαι, *to receive* ; λύτο for ἐλέλυτο, from λύω, *to loose*.

3. The two first letters of the present are sometimes prefixed to the aorists, after the augment has been removed ; as, ἄραρον, formed from ἄρον for ἤρον, from ἄρω, *to fit*.

THE AUGMENT OF COMPOUND VERBS.

I. Verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment between the preposition and the verb ; as, προσφέρω, προσέφερον, *to bring to*.

Exc. 1. The following verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment at the beginning. 1. Such as have the signification of their simples ; as, ἀμφιέννῃμι, ἐναντιόομαι, ἐνέπω, καθέζομαι, κάθημαι, &c. 2. Some whose simples are not in use ; as, ἀμφισβητέω, αντιδίδω, &c. ; but many of these receive it in the middle ; as, ἀπολαύω, ἐγκωμιάζω, ἐγχειρέω, ἐπικουρέω, ἐπιτηδεύω, προσητεύω, &c. 3. Ἀμπέχομαι and ἀμπίσχομαι.

Exc. 2. Some compounds take the augment at the beginning or in the middle ; as, καθείδω, προσηύμεομαι, ἐγγυών, ἐμπολάω, &c. Others take it at the beginning and in the middle ; as, ἀνέχομαι, ἀροσθόω, ἐροχλέω, παροιρέω, διακονέω, διαιτάω, &c. Several in the beginning, middle, or both ; as, ἀνοίγω, αντιβολέω.

Obs. 1. A preposition in composition before a vowel loses the final vowel; as, *ἐπέχω*, *to restrain*, for *ἐπιέχω*. Except *περὶ* and *πρὸ*, and sometimes *ἀμφι* · as, *περιέθιγμα*, not *περέθιγμα*, from *περιτίθηναι*, *to place around*. In *πρὸ* the *ο* is often contracted with the syllabic augment into *ου* · as, *προῦλεγε* for *προέλεγε*, from *προλέγω*, *to foretell*. If the initial vowel of the verb have a rough breathing, the smooth *π* and *τ* of the preposition are changed into *φ* and *θ* · as, *ἀφαιρέω*, *to take away*, from *ἀπὸ* and *αἰρέω*.

Obs. 2. *Ἐν* and *σὺν*, which change *ν* before a consonant, resume it before a vowel; as, *ἐγγράφω*, *ἐνέγραψον*, *to inscribe*.

Σὺν always drops the *ν* before *ζ*, and sometimes before *σ* · as, *συζητέω*, *to discuss*, *to examine*.

Obs. 3. If the verb begin with *ρ*, and the preposition end with a vowel, *ρ* is doubled; as, *ἐπιρρέω*, *to flow upon*.

II. Verbs compounded with any other part of speech take the augment at the beginning; as, *αὐτομολέω*, *ἡντομόλεον*, *to desert*; *φιλοσοφέω*, *ἐφιλοσόφειον*, *to philosophize*; *δυστυχέω*, *ἐδυστύχησε*, *to be unfortunate*.

Exc. Compounds of *εν* and *δυσ* take the augment in the middle, when these particles are followed by a vowel or diphthong susceptible of augmentation; as, *εὐδωγετέω*, *εὐδωγέτησε*, *to benefit*.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing *ω* into *ον*, and prefixing the augment; as, *τύπτω*, *ἔτυπτον*.

First Future.

The first future is formed from the present, by changing the last syllable,

in the 1st conjugation, into *ψω* · as, *τύπτω*, *τύψω* ·

in the 2d — into *ξω* · as, *λέγω*, *λέξω* ·

in the 3d — into *σω* · as, *τίω*, *τίσω* · and,

in the 4th conjugation, by circumflexing the last syllable, and shortening the penultima; as, *βάλλω*, *ψᾶλῶ*.

Obs. 1. The penultima is shortened by dropping the second consonant, and the second vowel of the diphthong, and shortening the doubtful vowel ; as, *σπείρω, σπερῶ · κρίνω, κρίνω, to judge.*

Obs. 2. Some verbs in *σσω* or *τιω* are of the third conjugation, making the future in *σω* · as, *ἰμάσσω, πιάσσω, πλάσσω, &c.*

Obs. 3. Some verbs in *ζω* are of the second conjugation, making the future in *ξω* · as, *αἰάζω, ἀλαλάζω, ἀλαπάζω, γρούζω, δαύζω, ἐναυρίζω, κρούζω, οἰμώζω, ὀλολύζω, πελεμεύζω, σιάζω, σιενάζω, σιτηρίζω, σιτίζω, στυφελίζω, σφύζω, τρίζω, &c.* A few in *γξω* · as, *κλάζω, πλάζω.*

Some make the future in *ξω* and *σω* · as, *ἀρπάζω, βάζω, βρίζω, ἐγγυαλλίζω, παίζω, &c.* One in *γξω* and *σω* · as, *σαλπίζω.*

Verbs in *αω*, *εω*, and *οω*, change *α* and *ε* into *η*, and *ο* into *ω* · as, *τιμάω, τιμήσω, to honor ; φιλέω, φιλήσω, to love ; χρυσάω, χρυσώσω, to gild.*

Exc. 1. Verbs in *λαω* and *ραω* pure, with those in *αω* preceded by *ε* or *ι*, retain *α*. To these add *ἀκροάομαι, δικάω, διφάω, θλάω, κλάω, μάω, μαιμάω, νάω, πάω, σπάω, φθάω, φλάω*, with verbs from which others in *αννυω, αννυμι*, and *ασκω* are formed ; as, *πειάω*, whence *πεταννύω, πετιάννυμι · δράω*, whence *διδράσκω.*

The following have *α* and *η* · *ἀράομαι, ἄλοάω, ἀνιαω, ἀφάω, ἱλάω, κνάω, κρεμάω, μηκάω, μοιράομαι, πελάω, πεινάω, πειράω, περλάω.*

Exc. 2. Some verbs in *εω* retain *ε* · as, *αἰσχέω, ἄλέω, ἀρκεύω, ἐμέω, ἔω, ζέω, κέω, νεικέω, ξέω, ὀλέω, τελέω, τρέω*, with verbs from which others in *εννυω, εννυμι*, and *εσκω* are formed ; as, *ἀμφιέω, ἀμφιεννύω, ἀμφιέννυμι · ἄρξω, ἄρξσκω.*

The following have *ε* and *η* · *αἰδέομαι, αἰνέω, ἀκέομαι, ἀχθέομαι, βδέω, γαμέω, κηδέω, κορέω, κοιτέω, μαχέομαι, ὀζέω, ποθέω, πονέω, σβέω, στερέω, φορέω.* *Λέω* makes *δήσω, δέδεκα*, and *καλέω, καλέσω, κεκάληκα*, by syncope *κέκληκα*.

The following make the future in *ευσω* · *θέω, πλέω, πνέω, νέω, ῥέω, χέω.* *Καίω* and *κλαίω* make *αυσω*.

Exc. 3. Verbs in *οω* not derived from nouns retain the *ο* · as, *ἀρόω, ὀμώω, ὀνώω, &c.*

The Attics drop *σ* from the futures in *ασω, εσω, οσω*, and *ισω*, making a contraction in the three former, but only circumflexing the *ω* in the latter ;

as, σκεδῶ for σκεδᾶσω, καλῶ for καλέσω, ὀμῶ for ὀμόσω, νομῶ for νομῖσω.

Many baryton verbs frequently have their futures in ησω, by the Attic and Ionic dialects ; as, νεμήσω from νέμω, τυπτήσω from τύπτω.

The Æolics form the futures in λω and ρω of the fourth conjugation by inserting σ before ω · as, ζέλλω, ζέλσω, *to land* ; ὄρω, ὄρσω, *to excite*.

The futures of ἔχω, τρέφω, τρέχω, and τύφω, change the smooth of the first syllable into a rough breathing ; thus, ἔξω, θρέψω, θρέξω, θύψω.

First Aorist.

The first aorist is formed from the first future, by changing ω into α, and prefixing the augment ; as, τύψω, ἔτυπα.

The first aorist of the fourth conjugation lengthens the short penultima of the first future ; α is changed into η, and ε into ει · as, κοῖρω, ἐκοῖρα · ψάλλω, ἔψηλα · σπερῶ, ἔσπειρα. Some verbs, however, which have αι in the present, take a long α in the first aorist ; as, περαινῶ, περᾶνῶ, ἐπέρανῶ, *to finish*.

Εἶπα and ἡνέχχα are formed from the present ; ἦχα, ἔδηχα, ἔδωχα, from the perfect. The use of the last three is rarely extended beyond the indicative.

Some drop the σ of the future ; as,

ἀκέω or ἀκεῖω,	ἡχαια ·	ζέω or ζεῖω,	ἔχαια ·
ἀλεύω,	ἡλευα ·	σεύω,	ἔσευα ·
ζαίω or ζάω,	ἐζηα ·	χέω,	ἔχαια and ἔχευα.

Perfect.

The perfect is formed from the first future, by prefixing the reduplication, and changing,

in the 1st conjugation, $\psi\omega$ into $\varphi\alpha$ · as, $\tauύψω$, $τέτϣα$ ·
 in the 2d — $\xi\omega$ into $\chi\alpha$ · as, $λέξω$, $λέλεχα$ ·
 in the 3d — $\sigma\omega$ into $\kappa\alpha$ · as, $τίσω$, $τέτιχα$ ·
 in the 4th — ω into $\kappa\alpha$, and $\mu\omega$ into $\muη\kappa\alpha$ ·
 as, $\psiαλῶ$, $ἔψαλκα$ · $τεμῶ$, $τετέμηκα$.

Obs. 1. The perfect in $\muηκα$ presupposes a verb in $\muεω$, formed from the future in $\muῶ$ · as, $τεμῶ$, $τεμέω$, whence $τεμίσω$, $τετέμηκα$.

Obs. 2. In some perfects a syncope takes place ; as, $δέδμηκα$ for $δεδέμηκα$, from $δέμω$, *to build*.

Dissyllables in $\lambda\omega$, $\nu\omega$, $\rho\omega$, change the ϵ of the future into α · as, $στέλλω$, $στελῶ$, $ἔσταλκα$, *to send* ; $τείνω$, $τενῶ$, $τέτᾱκα$, *to stretch*.

Dissyllables in $\epsilonιν\omega$, $ιν\omega$, and $υν\omega$, drop the ν · as, $κρίνω$, $κρινῶ$, $κέκρῑκα$ · $πλύνω$, $πλυνῶ$, $πέπλϋκα$, *to wash*. Other verbs in $\nu\omega$ change ν into γ · as, $\varphiαίνω$, $\varphiανῶ$, $πέφαγκα$ · $μολύνω$, $μολυνῶ$, $μεμόλυγκα$, *to pollute*.

In dissyllables of the first and second conjugation the Attics change ϵ into $ο$ · as, $στρέφω$, $ἔστροφα$, *to turn*. So $ἐνέκω$, $ἐνήγοχα$, *to bear*.

In some verbs of the third conjugation the Ionians drop κ , and shorten the preceding vowel, when it happens to be long ; as, $βάω$, $βέβηκα$, $βέβᾱ$, *to go* ; $γάω$, $γέγηκα$, $γέγᾱ$, *to be born*. In the participle the long vowel often remains ; as, $\thetaνάω$, $τέθνηκα$, $τεθνηῶς$, *to die*.

Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect by changing α into $\epsilonιν$, and prefixing the augment, if there be a reduplication ; as, $τέτϣα$, $ἔτετϣειν$ ·

ὁμώμοκα, ὁμωμόκειν. If there be no reduplication, the augment of the perfect suffers no change ; as, ἔψαλκα, ἐψάλλκειν.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the present, by changing ω into ον, prefixing the augment, and shortening the penultima ; as, τύπτω, ἔτυπον.

The penultima is shortened :

I. In consonants, by the omission of τ, and of the last of two liquids ; as, ψάλλω, ἔψαλλον.

Some verbs change πτ of the present into β · as, βλάπτω, ἐβλάβον, *to hurt* ; καλύπτω, ἐκάλυβον, *to cover* ; κρύπτω, ἐκρύβον, *to hide*. Others into φ · as, ἀπτω, ἤφον, *to connect* ; βάπτω, ἔβαφον, *to dip* ; θάπτω, ἔταφον, *to bury* ; ῥάπτω, ἔρῥαφον, *to sew* ; σκάπτω, ἔσκαψον, *to dig* ; ῥίπτω, ἔρῥιφον, *to throw* ; δρύπτω, ἔδρυσον, *to tear*.

Verbs in ζω and σσω change these terminations into γον, if of the second conjugation ; into δον, if of the third ; as, τάσσω, τάξω, ἔταγον, *to arrange* ; φράζω, φράσω, ἔφραδον, *to say*. Likewise σμύχω, *to consume*, and ψύχω, *to cool*, make ἔσμυγον and ἔψυγον · but φρίσσω, *to shudder*, makes ἔφριξον.

2. In vowels, by the change of η, ω, αι, αυ, into ᾱ, ει into ῑ, and ευ into ῡ · as, λήβω, ἐλάβον, *to take* ; τρώγω, ἔτραγον, *to eat* ; καίω, ἐκάον, *to burn* ; παύω, ἐπαῶν, *to cause to cease* ; λείπω, ἐλίπον, *to leave* ; φεύγω, ἔφυγον, *to fly*. But πλήσσω, *to strike*, makes ἐπλάγον and ἐπληγον.

Dissyllables of the fourth conjugation change ει into α · polysyllables, into ε · as, σπείρω, ἔσπαρον · ἀγείρω, ἤγερον, *to assemble*.

In dissyllables, ϵ preceded or followed by a liquid is changed into α · as, $\piλέω$, $\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\omicron\nu$ · $\deltaέρω$, $\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\chi\omicron\nu$, *to flay*. But $\betaλέω$, *to see*, $λέω$, *to say*, and $\phiλέω$, *to burn*, retain the ϵ . $Τέμνω$, *to cut*, makes $\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\omicron\nu$ and $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\mu\omicron\nu$.

Verbs in $\alpha\omega$ and $\epsilon\omega$ change these terminations into $\omicron\nu$ · as, $\muυκάω$, $\epsilon\mu\acute{\upsilon}\chi\omicron\nu$, *to bellow*; $\kappa\tauυπέω$, $\epsilon\kappa\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omicron\nu$, *to sound, to roar*.

Obs. 1. In some verbs the penultima of the second aorist necessarily remains long, particularly in dissyllables which take the temporal augment; as, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\omega$, $\eta\delta\omicron\nu$, *to sing*. So also where the penultima is long by position; as, $\muύρω\pi\tau\omega$, $\epsilon\mu\alpha\rho\pi\omicron\nu$, *to seize*. But in many of these a transposition takes place to preserve the analogy; thus, $\piέρθ\omega$, *to destroy*, makes $\epsilon\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron\nu$ in poetry; $\deltaέρω$, *to see, to regard*, $\epsilon\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\omicron\nu$.

Obs. 2. The following verbs have no second aorist: polysyllables in $\xi\omega$ and $\sigma\sigma\omega$ · verbs in $\alpha\omega$ and $\epsilon\omega$ after a vowel; verbs in $\omicron\omega$ · polysyllables in $\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, $\nu\iota\omega$, $\alpha\nu\omega$, $\epsilon\nu\omega$, $\omicron\upsilon\omega$, $\nu\omega$, $\upsilon\iota\omega$, and many others; $\chi\kappa\omicron\omicron\nu$ from $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\iota\omega$ being poetical.

Second Future.

The second future is formed from the second aorist by changing $\omicron\nu$ into ω circumflexed, and dropping the augment; as, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omicron\nu$, $\tauυπ\acute{\omega}$.

PASSIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF THE

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\pi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\upsilon$	$\tauυπ\tau\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\pi\tau\omega\mu\alpha\iota$	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\tauυπ\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$
Imp.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tauυπ\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$					
Perf.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tauυ\phi\omicron$	$\tau\epsilon\tauυ\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma \epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$	$\tau\epsilon\tauυ\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma \tilde{\omega}$	$\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\phi\theta\alpha\iota$	$\tau\epsilon\tauυ\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$
Plup.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\mu\mu\eta\nu$					
P. p. F.	$\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$		$\tau\epsilon\tauυ\phi\acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\eta\nu$		$\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\phi\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\tau\epsilon\tauυ\phi\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$
1st A.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\phi\theta\eta\nu$	$\tau\epsilon\phi\theta\eta\tau\iota$	$\tauυ\phi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta\nu$	$\tauυ\phi\theta\tilde{\omega}$	$\tauυ\phi\theta\eta\tau\alpha\iota$	$\tauυ\phi\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$
1st F.	$\tauυ\phi\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$		$\tauυ\phi\theta\eta\sigma\acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\eta\nu$		$\tauυ\phi\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\tauυ\phi\theta\eta\sigma\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$
2d A.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\eta\nu$	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\eta\theta\iota$	$\tauυ\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta\nu$	$\tauυ\pi\tilde{\omega}$	$\tauυ\pi\acute{\eta}\eta\tau\alpha\iota$	$\tauυ\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$
2d F.	$\tauυ\pi\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$		$\tauυ\pi\eta\sigma\acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\eta\nu$		$\tauυ\pi\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\tauυ\pi\eta\sigma\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	πλέκομαι	πλέκου	πλεκοίμην	πλέκωμαι	πλέκεσθαι	πλεκόμενος
Imp.	ἐπλεκόμεν					
Perf.	πέπλεγμαι	πέπλεξο	πεπλεγμένος εἶην	πεπλεγμένος ᾧ	πεπλέχθαι	πεπλεγμένος
Plup.	ἐπεπλέγμην					
P. p. F.	πεπλέξομαι		πεπλεξοίμην		πεπλέξεσθαι	πεπλεξόμενος
1st A.	ἐπλέχθην	πλέχθῃτι	πλεχθείην	πλεχθῶ	πλεχθῆναι	πλεχθεὶς
1st F.	πλεχθήσομαι		πλεχθησοίμην		πλεχθήσεσθαι	πλεχθησόμενος
2d A.	ἐπλάκην	πλάκῃτι	πλακείην	πλακῶ	πλακῆναι	πλακεὶς
2d F.	πλακήσομαι		πλακησοίμην		πλακήσεσθαι	πλακησόμενος

Third Conjugation.

Pres.	πείθομαι	πείθου	πειθοίμην	πείθωμαι	πείθεσθαι	πειθόμενος
Imp.	ἐπειθόμεν					
Perf.	πέπεισμαι	πέπεισο	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπεισθαι	πεπεισμένος
Plup.	ἐπεπείσμην					
P. p. F.	πεπείσομαι		πεπεισοίμην		πεπείσεσθαι	πεπεισόμενος
1st A.	ἐπείσθην	πείσθῃτι	πεισθείην	πεισθῶ	πεισθῆναι	πεισθεὶς
1st F.	πεισθήσομαι		πεισθησοίμην		πεισθήσεσθαι	πεισθησόμενος
2d A.	ἐπίθην	πίθῃτι	πιθείην	πιθῶ	πιθῆναι	πιθεὶς
2d F.	πιθήσομαι		πιθησοίμην		πιθήσεσθαι	πιθησόμενος

Fourth Conjugation.

Pres.	σπείρομαι	σπείρου	σπειροίμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρεσθαι	σπειρόμενος
Imp.	ἐσπειρόμην					
Perf.	ἔσπαρμαι	ἔσπαρσο	ἔσπαρμένος εἶην	ἔσπαρμένος ᾧ	ἔσπαρθαι	ἔσπαρμένος
Plup.	ἐσπάρμην					
1st A.	ἐσπάρθην	σπάρθῃτι	σπαρθείην	σπαρθῶ	σπαρθῆναι	σπαρθεὶς
1st F.	σπαρθήσομαι		σπαρθησοίμην		σπαρθήσεσθαι	σπαρθησόμενος
2d A.	ἐσπάρην	σπάρῃτι	σπαρείην	σπαρῶ	σπαρῆναι	σπαρεὶς
2d F.	σπαρήσομαι		σπαρησοίμην		σπαρήσεσθαι	σπαρησόμενος

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense, *I am struck.*

S	τύπτομαι,	τύπτῃ,	τύπτεται,
D.	τυπτόμεθον,	τύπτεσθον,	τύπτεσθον,
P.	τυπτόμεθα,	τύπτεσθε,	τύπτιονται.

Imperfect, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτυπτόμην,	ἐτύπτου,	ἐτύπτετο,
D.	ἐτυπτόμεθον,	ἐτύπτεσθον,	ἐτυπτέσθην,
P.	ἐτυπτόμεθα,	ἐτύπτεσθε,	ἐτύπτιοντο.

Perfect, *I have been struck.*

S.	τέτυμμαι,	τέτυπαι,	τέτυπται,
D.	τετύμμεθον,	τέτυφθον,	τέτυφθον,
P.	τετύμμεθα,	τέτυφθε,	τετυμμένοι εἰσι.

Pluperfect, *I had been struck.*

S.	ἐτετύμμην,	ἐτέτυπο,	ἐτέτυπτο,
D.	ἐτετύμμεθον,	ἐτέτυφθον,	ἐτετύφθην,
P.	ἐτετύμμεθα,	ἐτέτυφθε,	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.

Paulo-post-Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τετύπομαι,	τετύπη,	τετύπεται,
D.	τετυπόμεθον,	τετύπσεθον,	τετύπσεσθον,
P.	τετυπόμεθα,	τετύπσεθε,	τετύπονται.

First Aorist, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύφθην,	ἐτύφθης,	ἐτύφθη,
D.	ἐτύφθητον,	ἐτύφθητον,	ἐτυφθήτην,
P.	ἐτύφθημεν,	ἐτύφθητε,	ἐτύφθησαν.

First Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσομαι,	τυφθήσῃ,	τυφθήσεται,
D.	τυφθησόμεθον,	τυφθήσεσθον,	τυφθήσεσθον,
P.	τυφθησόμεθα,	τυφθήσεσθε,	τυφθήσονται.

*Second Aorist, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύπην,	ἐτύπης,	ἐτύπη,
D.	ἐτύπητον,	ἐτύπητον,	ἐτυπήτην,
P.	ἐτύπημεν,	ἐτύπητε,	ἐτύπησαν.

Second Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυπήσομαι,	τυπήσῃ,	τυπήσεται,
D.	τυπησόμεθον,	τυπήσεσθον,	τυπήσεσθον,
P.	τυπησόμεθα,	τυπήσεσθε,	τυπήσονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present, *be struck.*

S.	τύπιον,	τυπιέσθω,
D.	τύπιεσθον,	τυπιέσθων,
P.	τύπιεσθε,	τυπιέσθωσαν.

Perfect, *have been struck.*

S.	τέτυπο,	τετύφθω,
D.	τέτυφθον,	τετύφθων,
P.	τέτυφθε,	τετύφθωσαν

First Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τύφθητι,	τυφθήτω,
D.	τύφθητον,	τυφθήτων,
P.	τύφθητε,	τυφθήτωσαν.

Second Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τύπηθι,	τυπήτω,
D.	τύπητον,	τυπήτων,
P.	τύπητε,	τυπήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present, *I might, &c. be struck.*

S.	τυπιοιμην,	τύπιοιο,	τύπιοιτο,
D.	τυπιοιμεθον,	τύπιοισθον,	τυπιοισθην,
P.	τυπιοιμεθα,	τύπιοισθε,	τύπιοιντο.

Perfect, *I might, &c. have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος	εἴην,	εἴης,	εἴη,
D.	τετυμμένοι		εἴητον,	εἴήτην,
P.	τετυμμένοι	εἴημεν,	εἴητε,	εἴησαν.

Paulo-post-Future, *I might, &c. hereafter be struck.*

S.	τετυποιμην,	τετύποιο,	τετύποιτο,
D.	τετυποιμεθον,	τετύποισθον,	τετυποισθην,
P.	τετυποιμεθα,	τετύποισθε,	τετύποιντο.

First Aorist, *I might, &c. be struck.*

S.	τυφθελην,	τυφθελης,	τυφθελη,
D.		τυφθελητον,	τυφθελήτην,
P.	τυφθελημεν,	τυφθελητε,	τυφθελησαν.

First Future, *I might, &c. hereafter be struck.*

S.	τυφθησοιμην,	τυφθήσοιο,	τυφθήσοιτο,
D.	τυφθησοιμεθον,	τυφθήσοισθον,	τυφθησοισθην,
P.	τυφθησοιμεθα,	τυφθήσοισθε,	τυφθήσοιντο.

Second Aorist, *I might, &c. be struck.*

S.	τυπελην,	τυπελης,	τυπελη,
D.		τυπελητον,	τυπελητην,
P.	τυπελημεν,	τυπελητε,	τυπελησαν.

Second Future, *I might, &c. hereafter be struck.*

S.	τυπησομην,	τυπήσοιο,	τυπήσοιτο,
D.	τυπησοίμεθον,	τυπήσοισθον,	τυπησολοιθην,
P.	τυπησοίμεθα,	τυπήσοισθε,	τυπήσοιντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present, *I may be struck.*

S.	τύπιωμαι,	τύπιη,	τύπιηται,
D.	τυπιώμεθον,	τύπιησθον,	τύπιησθον,
P.	τυπιώμεθα.	τύπιησθε,	τύπιωνται.

Perfect, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος	ῶ,	ῆς,	ῆ,
D.	τετυμένω		ῆιον,	ῆιον,
P.	τετυμένοι	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι.

First Aorist, *I may be struck.*

S.	τυφθῶ,	τυφθῆς,	τυφθῆ,
D.		τυφθῆιον,	τυφθῆιον,
P.	τυφθῶμεν,	τυφθῆτε,	τυφθῶσι.

Second Aorist, *I may be struck.*

S.	τυπῶ,	τυπῆς,	τυπῆ,
D.		τυπῆιον,	τυπῆιον,
P.	τυπῶμεν,	τυπῆτε,	τυπῶσι.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present,	τύπιεσθαι,	<i>to be struck.</i>
Perfect,	τετύφθαι,	<i>to have been struck.</i>
Paulo-post-Future,	τετύψεσθαι,	<i>to be going to be struck.</i>
First Aorist,	τυφθῆναι,	<i>to have been struck.</i>
First Future,	τυφθήσεσθαι,	<i>to be going to be struck.</i>
Second Aorist,	τυπῆναι,	<i>to have been struck.</i>
Second Future,	τυπήσεσθαι,	<i>to be going to be struck.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Present, *being struck*.

N.	τυπτόμενος,	τυπτομένη,	τυπτόμενον,
G.	τυπτομένου,	τυπτομένης,	τυπτομένου, &c.

Perfect, *having been struck*.

N.	τετυμμένος,	τετυμμένη,	τετυμμένον,
G.	τετυμμένου,	τετυμμένης,	τετυμμένου.

Paulo-post-Future, *going to be struck*.

N.	τετυψόμενος,	τετυψομένη,	τετυψόμενον,
G.	τετυψομένου,	τετυψομένης,	τετυψομένου.

First Aorist, *having been struck*.

N.	τυφθεῖς,	τυφθεῖσα,	τυφθέν,
G.	τυφθέντιος,	τυφθεισης,	τυφθέντιος.

First Future, *going to be struck*.

N.	τυφθησόμενος,	τυφθησομένη,	τυφθησόμενον,
G.	τυφθησομένου,	τυφθησομένης,	τυφθησομένου.

Second Aorist, *having been struck*.

N.	τυπείς,	τυπεῖσα,	τυπέν,
G.	τυπέντιος,	τυπεσης,	τυπέντιος.

Second Future, *going to be struck*.

N.	τυπησόμενος,	τυπησομένη,	τυπησόμενον,
G.	τυπησομένου,	τυπησομένης,	τυπησομένου.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.				Dual.			Plur.		
Pres.	πλέκ-	ομαι,	η,	εται,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.
Imp.	ἐπλέκ-	ομην,	ου,	ετο,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	ἐσθην,	όμεθι,	εσθε,	οντο.
Perf.	πέπλε-	γμαι,	ξαι,	κται,	γμεθον,	χθον,	χθον,	γμεθα,	χθε,	γμένοι εῖσι.
Plup.	ἐπεπλέ-	γμην,	ξο,	κτο,	γμεθον,	χθον,	χθην,	γμεθα,	χθε,	πεπλεγμένοι ἦσαν.
P. p. F.	πεπλέξ-	ομαι,	η,	εται,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεθα,	εσθι,	ονται.
1st A.	ἐπλέχθ-	ην,	ης,	η,		ητον,	ἦτην,	ήμεν,	ητε,	ησαν.
1st F.	πλεχθήσ-	ομαι,	η,	εται,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεθα,	εσθε,	οιται.
2d A.	ἐπλάκ-	ην,	ης,	η,		ητον,	ἦτην,	ήμεν,	ητε,	ησαν.
2d F.	πλακῆσ-	ομαι,	η,	εται,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ-ου, έσθω,	εσθον, έσθων,	εσθε, έσθωσαν.
Perf.	πέπλε-ξο, χθω,	χθον, χθων,	χθε, χθωσαν.
1st A.	πλέχθ-ητι, ήτω,	ητον, ήτων,	ητε, ήτωσαν.
2d A.	πλάκ-ηθι, ήτω,	ητον, ήτων,	ητε, ήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ-οίμην, οιο, οιο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
Perf.	πεπλε-γμένος	γμένω	γμένοι
	είην, είης, είη,	είητον, είήτην,	είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
P. p. F.	πεπλεξ-οίμην, οιο, οιο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
1st A.	πλεχθ-είην, είης, είη,	ειητον, είήτην,	είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
1st F.	πλεχθησ-οίμην, οιο, οιο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
2d A.	πλακ-είην, είης, είη,	ειητον, είήτην,	είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
2d F.	πλακησ-οίμην, οιο, οιο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ-ωμαι, η, ηται,	ώμεθον, ησθον, ησθον,	ώμεθα, ησθε, ωνται.
Perf.	πεπλε-γμένος	γμένω	γμένοι
	ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
1st A.	πλεχθ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
2d A.	πλακ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	πλέκεσθαι.
Perf.	πεπλέχθαι.
P. p. F.	πεπλεξέσθαι.
1st A.	πλεχθῆναι.
1st F.	πλεχθῆσεσθαι.
2d A.	πλακῆναι.
2d F.	πλακῆσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	πλεκόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
Perf.	πεπλεγμέν-	ος, η, ον.
P. p. F.	πεπλεξόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
1st A.	πλεχθ-	είς, είσα, έν.
1st F.	πλεχθησόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
2d A.	πλακ-	είς, είσα, έν.
2d F.	πλακησόμεν-	ος, η, ον.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	πείθ-ομαι, η, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
Imp.	έπειθ-όμεν, ου, ετο,	όμεθον, εσθον, έσθην,	όμεθα, εσθε, οντο.
Perf.	πέπει-σμαι, σαι, σται,	σμεθον, σθον, σθον,	σμεθα, σθε, σμένοι
			είσι.
Plup.	έπεπει-σμεν, σο, στο,	σμεθον, σθον, σθην,	σμεθα, σθε, πεπει-σμένοι ήσαν
P. p. F.	πεπεισ-ομαι, η, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
1st A.	έπεισθ-ην, ης, η,	ητον, ήτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
1st F.	πεισθήσ-ομαι, η, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
2d A.	έπιθ-ην, ης, η,	ητον, ήτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
2d F.	πιθήσ-ομαι, η, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	πίθ-ου, έσθω,	εσθον, έσθων,	εσθε, έσθωσαν.
Perf.	πέπει-σο, σθω,	σθον, σθων,	σθε, σθωσαν.
1st A.	πίσθ-ητι, ήτω,	ητον, ήτων,	ητε, ήτωσαν.
2d A.	πιθ-ητι, ήτω,	ητον, ήτων,	ητε, ήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	πειθ-οίμην, οιο, οίτο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο,
Perf.	πεπει-σμένος	σμένω	σμένοι
	είην, είης, είη,	είητον, είήτην,	είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
P. p. F.	οίμην, οιο, οίτο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
1st A.	πεισθ-είην, είης, είη,	είητον, είήτην,	είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
1st F.	πεισθησ-οίμην, οιο, οίτο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
2d A.	πιθ-είην, είης, είη,	είητον, είήτην,	είημην, είητε, είησαν.
2d F.	πιθησ-οίμην, οιο, οίτο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	πειθ-ωμαι, η, ηται,	ώμεθον, ησθον, ησθον,	ώμεθα, ησθε, ωνται
Perf.	πεπει-σμένος	σμένω	σμένοι
	ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
1st A.	πεισθ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
2d A.	πιθ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	πειθεσθαι.
Perf.	πεπεισθαι.
P. p. F.	πεπεισέσθαι.
1st A.	πεισθῆναι.
1st F.	πεισθήσεσθαι.
2d A.	πιθῆναι.
2d F.	πιθήσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	πειθόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
Perf.	πεπεισμέν-	ος, η, ον.
P. p. F.	πεπεισόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
1st A.	πεισθ-	είς, είσα, έν.
1st F.	πεισθησόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
2d A.	πιθ-	είς, είσα, έν.
2d F.	πιθησόμεν-	ος, η, ον.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	σπεір-ομαι, η, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
Imp.	έσπειρ-όμην, ου, ετο,	όμεθον, εσθον, έσθην,	όμεθα, εσθε, οιντο.
Perf.	έσπαρ-μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, μένοι
			είσι.
Plup.	έσπαір-μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, έσπαρ-μένοι ήσαν.
1st A.	έσπαірθ-ην, ης, η,	ητον, ήτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
1st F.	σπαρθήσ-ομαι, ης, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
2d A.	έσπαір-ην, ης, η,	ητον, ήτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
2d F.	σπαρήσ-ομαι, ης, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.	
Pres.	σπείρ-	ον,	έσθω,	έσθον,	έσθων,	έσθε,	έσθωσαν.
Perf.	έσπαρ-	σα,	σθω,	σθον,	σθων,	σθε,	σθωσαν.
1st A.	σπάροθ-	ητι,	ήτω,	ητον,	ήτων,	ητε,	ήτωσαν.
2d A.	σπάρ-	ηθι,	ήτω,	ητον,	ήτων,	ητε,	ήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.				Dual.		Plur.	
Pres.	σπειρ-	οίμην,	οιο,	οιτο,	οίμεθον,	οισθον,	οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
Perf.	έσπαρ-	μένος			μένω			μένοι
		είην,	είης,	είη,	είητον,	είήτην,		είήμεν, είητε, είησαν
1st A.	σπαρθ-	είην,	είης,	είη,	είητον,	είήτην,		είήμεν, είητε, είησαν.
1st F.	σπαρθησ-	οίμην.	οιο,	οιτο,	οίμεθον,	οισθον,	οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
2d A.	σπαρ-	είην,	είης,	είη,	είητον,	είήτην,		είήμεν, είητε, είησαν.
2d F.	σπαρησ-	οίμην,	οιο,	οιτο,	οίμεθον,	οισθον,	οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.				Dual.		Plur.	
Pres.	σπείρ-	ωμαι,	η,	ηται,	ώμεθον,	ησθον,	ησθον,	ώμεθα, ησθε, ωνται.
Perf.	έσπαρ-	μένος			μένω			μένοι
		ῶ,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,		ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
1st A.	σπαρθ-	ῶ,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,		ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
2d A.	σπαρ-	ῶ,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,		ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	σπείρεσθαι.
Perf.	έσπάρθαι.
1st A.	σπαρθήναι.
1st F.	σπαρθήσεσθαι.
2d A.	σπαρῆναι.
2d F.	σπαρῆσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	σπειρόμεν-	ος,	η,	ον.
Perf.	έσπαρμέν-	ος,	η,	ον.
1st A.	σπαρθ-	είς,	είσα,	έν.
1st F.	σπαρθησόμεν-	ος,	η,	ον.
2d A.	σπαρ-	είς,	είσα,	έν.
2d F.	σπαρησόμεν-	ος,	η,	ον.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The second person singular of the present indicative was originally formed in *εσαι* as, *τίπτομαι, τίπτεσαι, τίπτεται*. The Ionics dropped the *σ*, making it *τίπτεται*, which the Attics contracted into *τίπτηι*. The Attics also contracted *εαι* into *ει* instead of *ι*, which form remained in common use only in *βούλει, οίει*, and *ὄψει*.

The same observation applies to other tenses. Thus in the imperfect *ἐτίπτεσθ* became *ἐτύπτεσθ*, and was afterwards contracted into *ἐτύπτον*. So *ἐτίπτοισθ* became *τύπτοισθ*, and *ἐτύψασθ*, *ἐτύψαθ*, *ἐτίψω*.

Some verbs retain the original form; thus *γράφωμαι, γράφωσαι*. Thus also is formed the passive of verbs in *μι, ἵσταμαι, ἵστασθαι, τίθεμαι, τίθεσθαι, &c.*

2. If the perfect indicative end in *μαι* pure, the circumlocution of the participle with *εῖναι* is not used in the third person plural, which is then formed from the third person singular by inserting *ν* before *ται* as,

πεφίλμαι, πεφίλγται, πεφίλγται. So in the pluperfect ἐπεφίλγτο, ἐπεφίλγτο.

In this case also the perfect optative is formed by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and subscribing *ι* under the preceding vowel if it be *η* or *ω* · thus,

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τετιμ-ήμην, ἦο, ἦτο,	ἡμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην,	ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.
κεχρυσ-ώμην, ὦο, ὦτο,	ώμεθον, ὦσθον, ὦσθην,	ώμεθα, ὠσθε, ὦντο.

If the preceding vowel be *ι* or *υ*, it is merely lengthened; as, λελύτο from λελύμαι.

The subjunctive is formed by changing *μαι* with the preceding vowel into *ωμαι* · thus,

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τετιμ-ώμαι, ῶ, ῆται,	ώμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ώμεθα, ῆσθε, ὠνται.
κεχρυσ- { ὦμαι, ὦ, ὠται, or ῆ, ῆται,	ώμεθον, ὠσθον, ὠσθον,	ώμεθα, ὠσθε, ὠνται.
	ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ῆσθε.

3. The aorists are often syncopated in the third person plural of the indicative; as, ἐκόσμηθεν for ἐκοσμήθησαν.

In the second person singular of the imperative they end in *θι*, but in *τι* when another *θ* precedes; as, τύπηθι, πίθητι.

In the plural of the optative their more common form is the Attic contraction εἶμεν, εἴτε, εἴεν.

4. The first future subjunctive is sometimes found: thus,

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τυφθήσ-ωμαι, ῆ, ῆται,	ώμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ώμεθα, ῆσθε, ὠνται.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Present.

The present is formed from the present active, by changing *ω* into *ομαι* · as, τύπτω, τύπτομαι.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the augment; as, τύπτομαι, ἐτυπτόμην.

Perfect.

The perfect is formed from the perfect active, by changing, in the

1st. conj., *φα* into *μαι* · as, τέτυ-φα, τέτυ-μαι ·
in the 2d, *χα* into *γμαι* · as, λέλε-χα, λέλε-γμαι ·
in the 3d, *κα* into *σμαι* · as, πέφρα-κα, πέφρα-σμαι ·
in the 4th, *κα* into *μαι* · as, ἔψαλ-κα, ἔψαλ-μαι.

Perfects in *φα* impure change this termination into *μαι* • *τέτεο-φα, τέτεο-μαι*.

Verbs of the third conjugation in *ω* pure, if the penultima of the perfect be long, change *κα* into *μαι* • as, *πεφίληκα, πεφίλημαι*. Also *ἄρόω, δέω, δύω, θύω, λύω*, and *πάω*, whose penultima is short. But *ἄκούω, γνώω, θραύω, κελεύω, κρούω, παίω, πταίω, ραίω, σείω*, and *χόω*, retain *σ*. Some have both *μαι* and *σμαι* • as, *κλείω, κέκλεικα, κέκλειμαι* and *κέκλεισμαι, to shut*.

In verbs of the fourth conjugation, *γ* before *κ* is changed into *μ*, by the Attics into *σ* • as, *φαίνω, πέφαγκα, πέφαμμαι, Att. πέφασμαι*.

Dissyllables of the first and second conjugation, which in the perfect active change *ε* into *ο*, in the perfect passive resume *ε* • as, *κλέπτω, κέκλοφα, κέκλειμαι, to steal*.

Τρέπω, τρέφω, στρέφω, and sometimes *κλέπτω* change *ε* into *α* • as, *τρέπω, τέτραμμαι, to turn*.

Some verbs change *ευ* in the penultima of the perfect active into *υ* in the perfect passive; as, *κέχευκα, κέχυσμαι* and *κέχϋμαι* • *πέφευχα, πέφυγμαι* • *πέπευκα, πέπυσμαι* • *πέπνευκα, πέπνϋμαι* • *σέσειυκα, σέσϋμαι* • *τέτευχα, τέτυγμαι*.

Synopsis of the Formation of the Perfect Passive in all its Persons.

I.	S.	<i>τέτυμμαι,</i>	<i>τέτυψαι,</i>	<i>τέτυπται,</i>
		(for <i>τέτυφμαι,</i>	<i>τέτυφσαι,</i>	<i>τέτυφται,)</i>
	D.	<i>τετύμμεθον,</i>	<i>τέτυφθον,</i>	<i>τέτυφθον,</i>
	P.	<i>τετύμμεθα,</i>	<i>τέτυφθε,</i>	<i>τετυμμένοι εἰσί.</i>
II.	S.	<i>λέλεγμαι,</i>	<i>λέλεξαι,</i>	<i>λέλεκται,</i>
		(for <i>λέλεχμαι,</i>	<i>λέλεχσαι,</i>	<i>λέλεχται,)</i>
	D.	<i>λελέγμεθον,</i>	<i>λέλεχθον,</i>	<i>λέλεχθον,</i>
	P.	<i>λελέγμεθα,</i>	<i>λέλεχθε,</i>	<i>λελεγμένοι εἰσί.</i>
III.	S.	<i>πέπεισμαι,</i>	<i>πέπεισαι,</i>	<i>πέπεισται,</i>
			(for <i>πέπεισσαι,)</i>	
	D.	<i>πεπίεσμεθον,</i>	<i>πέπεισθον,</i>	<i>πέπεισθον,</i>
	P.	<i>πεπίεσμεθα,</i>	<i>πέπεισθε,</i>	<i>πεπεισμένοι εἰσί.</i>

IV.	S.	πέφαμαι, (for πέφανμαι)	πέφανσαι,	πέφανται,
	D.	πεφάμμεθον,	πέφανθον,	πέφανθον,
	P.	πεφάμμεθα,	πέφανθε,	πέφαμμένοι εἰσι.

The second person imperative is formed from the second person indicative, by changing *αι* into *ο* · as, *τέτυψ-αι*, *τέτυψ-ο*. The third person is formed from the second person plural indicative, by changing *ε* into *ω* · as, *τέτυψθ-ε*, *τετύφθ-ω*.

The infinitive is formed from the second person plural indicative, by changing *ε* into *αι* · as, *τέτυψθ-ε*, *τετύφθ-αι*.

Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the second augment ; as, *τέτυμμαι*, *έτετύμμην*.

Paulo-post-Future.

The paulo-post-future is formed from the second person singular of the perfect, by changing *αι* into *ομαι* · as, *τέτυψαι*, *τετύψομαι*.

First Aorist.

The first aorist is formed from the third person singular of the perfect, by changing *ται* into *θην*, the preceding smooth mute into the rough one, and dropping the reduplication ; as, *τέτυπται*, *έτύφθην*.

Some verbs assume *σ* · as, *έρρώται*, *έρρώσθην* · *μέμνηται*, *έμνήσθην* · *πέπανται*, *επαύσθην* · *πέπληται*, *επλήσθην*. On the contrary, *σέσωσται* drops it, making *έσώθην*.

Some verbs which have *η* in the perfect passive, change it into *ε* in the first aorist ; as, *άφῆρηται*, *άφηρέθην* · *εύριται*, *εύρέθην* · *επήνηται*, *επηνέθην*.

In the poets, some verbs in *νω*, which dropped *ν* in the perfect, receive it again in the first aorist ; as, *έκλίνθην* for *έκλιθην*.

Those verbs which in the perfect passive change ϵ into α , in the first aorist resume ϵ · as, στρέφω, ἔστραπται, ἐστρέφην, *to turn*

First Future.

The first future is formed from the first aorist, by changing $\eta\nu$ into $\etaσομαι$, and dropping the augment; as, ἐτύφην, τυφήσομαι.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active, by changing $\sigma\nu$ into $\eta\nu$ · as, ἔτυπον, ἐτυπην.

Second Future.

The second future is formed from the second aorist, by changing $\eta\nu$ into $\etaσομαι$, and dropping the augment; as, ἐτύπην, τυπήσομαι.

MIDDLE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF THE

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infin.	Part.
Present	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπτωμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην					
Perfect	τέτυπα	τέτυπε	τετύποιμι	τετύπω	τετυπέναι	τετυπώς
Pluperf.	ἔτετύπειν					
1st Aor.	ἐτύψαμην	τύψαι	τυψαίμην	τύψωμαι	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
1st Fut.	τύψομαι		τυψοίμην		τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
2d Aor.	ἐτυπόμην	τυποῦ	τυποίμην	τύπωμαι	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος
2d Fut.	~υποῦμαι		τυποίμην		τυπεῖσθαι	τυπούμενος

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infin.	Part.
Present	πλέκομαι	πλέκου	πλεκοίμην	πλέκωμαι	πλέκεσθαι	πλεκόμενος
Imperf.	ἐπλεκόμην					
Perfect	πέπλοκα	πέπλοκε	πεπλόκοιμι	πεπλόκω	πεπλοκέναι	πεπλοκώς
Pluperf.	ἔπεπλόκειν					
1st Aor.	ἐπλεξάμην	πλέξαι	πλεξαίμην	πλέξωμαι	πλέξασθαι	πλεξάμενος
1st Fut.	πλέξομαι		πλεξοίμην		πλέξεσθαι	πλεξόμενος
2d Aor.	ἐπλακόμην	πλακοῦ	πλακοίμην	πλάκωμαι	πλακέσθαι	πλακόμενος
2d Fut.	πλακοῦμαι		πλακοίμην		πλακεῖσθαι	πλακοῦμενος

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infin.	Part.
Present	πείθομαι	πείθου	πειθοίμην	πείθωμαι	πείθεσθαι	πειθόμενος
Imperf.	ἐπειθόμην					
Perfect	πέποιθα	πέποιθε	πεποιθοίμι	πεποίθω	πεποιθέναι	πεποιθὼς
Pluperf.	ἐπεποιθειν					
1st Aor.	ἐπεισάμην	πεῖσαι	πεισαίμην	πείσωμαι	πείσασθαι	πεισάμενος
1st Fut.	πείσομαι		πεισοίμην		πείσεσθαι	πεισόμενος
2d Aor.	ἐπιθόμην	πιθοῦ	πιθοίμην	πίθωμαι	πιθέσθαι	πιθόμενος
2d Fut.	πιθοῦμαι		πιθοίμην		πιθεῖσθαι	πιθούμενος

Fourth Conjugation.

Present	σπείρωμαι	σπείρου	σπειροίμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρεσθαι	σπειρόμενος
Imperf.	ἐσπειρόμην					
Perfect	ἔσπορα	ἔσπορε	ἐσπόροιμι	ἐσπῶρω	ἐσπορέναι	ἔσπορῶς
Pluperf.	ἐσπόρειν					
1st Aor.	ἐσπειράμην	σπεῖραι	σπειραίμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρασθαι	σπειράμενος
1st Fut.	σπεροῦμαι		σπεροίμην		σπερεῖσθαι	σπερούμενος
2d Aor.	ἐσπαρόμην	σπαροῦ	σπαροίμην	σπάρωμαι	σπαρέσθαι	σπαρόμενος
2d Fut.	σπαροῦμαι		σπαροίμην		σπαρεῖσθαι	σπαρούμενος

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

First Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἐτυψάμην,	ἐτύψω,	ἐτύψατο,
D.	ἐτυψάμεθον,	ἐτύψασθον,	ἐτυψάσθην,
P.	ἐτυψάμεθα,	ἐτύψασθε,	ἐτύψαντο.

Second Future, *I shall strike.*

S.	τυποῦμαι,	τυπῇ,	τυπεῖται,
D.	τυπούμεθον,	τυπεῖσθον,	τυπεῖσθον,
P.	τυπούμεθα,	τυπεῖσθε,	τυποῦνται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

First Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύψαι,	τυψάσθω,
D.	τύψασθον,	τυψάσθων,
P.	τύψασθε,	τυψάσθωσαν.

Second Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τυποῦ,	τυπέσθω,
D.	τύπεσθον,	τυπέσθων,
P.	τύπεσθε,	τυπέσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

First Aorist, *I might, &c. strike.*

S.	τυπαλμην,	τύψαιο,	τύψαιτο,
D.	τυπαλμεθον,	τύψαισθον,	τυψαισθην,
P.	τυπαλμεθα,	τύψαισθε,	τύψαιντο.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	ἐπλεξ- ἄμην, ω, ἄτο,		άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην,		άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.
2d F.	πλακ- οὔμαι, ἦ, εἴται,		όμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθον,		όμεθα, εἴσθε, οὔνται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πλξξ- αι, άσθω,		ασθον, άσθων,		ασθε, άσθωσαν.
2d A.	πλακ- οὔ, έσθω,		εσθον, έσθων,		εσθε, έσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πλεξ-αίμην, αιο, αιτο,		αίμεθον, αισθον, αίσθην,		αίμεθα, αισθε, αιντο.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	ἐπεισ- ἄμην, ω, ἄτο,		άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην,		άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.
2d F.	πιθ- οὔμαι, ἦ, εἴται,		όμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθον,		όμεθα, εἴσθε, οὔνται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πεῖσ- αι, άσθω,		ασθον, άσθων,		ασθε, άσθωσαν.
2d A.	πιθ- οὔ, έσθω,		εσθον, έσθων,		εσθε, έσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πεισ-αίμην, αιο, αιτο,		αίμεθον, αισθον, αίσθην,		αίμεθα, αισθε, αιντο.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	ἐσπειρ-ἄμην, ω, ἄτο,		άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην,		άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.
2d F.	σπαρ- οὔμαι, ἦ, εἴται,		όμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθον,		όμεθα, εἴσθε, οὔνται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1st A.	σπείρ-αι, ἄσθω,	ασθον, ἄσθων,	ασθε, ἄσθωσαν.
2d A.	σπαρ-οῦ, ἐσθω,	εσθον, ἐσθων,	εσθε, ἐσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1st A.	σπειρ-αίμην, αιο, αιτο,	αίμεθον, αισθον, αίσθην,	αίμεθα, αίσθε, αιντο.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. In verbs of the fourth conjugation the first future is the same as the second, both in the middle and in the active voices, when there is no change in the penultima; as, ψάλλω, first and second future active ψαλῶ, middle ψαλοῦμαι · but σπείρω, first future active σπερῶ, middle σπεροῦμαι · second future active σπαρῶ, middle σπαροῦμαι.

2. The perfect and pluperfect have an active, the other tenses a passive termination.

The only tenses that have a peculiar conjugation are the first aorist indicative, imperative, and optative, and the second future indicative; the others are conjugated like those of the active and passive, whose termination they borrow.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect.

The present and imperfect are the same as those of the passive.

Perfect.

The perfect is formed from the second aorist active, by changing *ον* into *α*, and prefixing the reduplication; as, ἔτυπον, τέτυπα.

If the second aorist have *α* in the penultima, from a present in *ε* or *ει*, the perfect middle changes it into *ο* · but from a present in *η* or *αι*, into *η* · as, πλέκω, ἔπλᾱκον, πέπλοκα · σπείρω, ἔσπαρον, ἔσπορα · λήθω, ἔλᾱθον, λέληθα · γαίρω, ἔγαῶνον, πέφριγα. So ἔλπω makes ὄλπα, and with the syllabic augment ἔολπα · ἔργω, ὄργα, ἔοργα. Also

θάλλω, ἑθᾶλλον, makes τέθηλα · κλάζω, ἐκλαγον, κέκληγα · and θάπτω, ἔταφον, τέθηπα.

If the second aorist have ε in the penultima, the perfect middle changes it into ο · as, ἔλεγον, λέλογα.

If the second aorist have ι in the penultima, from a present in ει, the perfect middle changes it into οι · as, πείθω, ἐπίθον, πέποιθα · εἶδω, ἴδον, οἶδα · and in like manner εἶκω, οἶκα, and with the syllabic augment ἔοικα. But from a present in ι, it is merely lengthened; as, τρίζω, ἔτριγον, τέτριγα · φρίσσω, ἔφριζον, πέφρικα.

Some retain also the diphthong of the present; thus κεύθω makes κέκευθα and κέκϋθα · φεύγω, πέφευγα and πέφϋγα.

The poets frequently shorten the penultima again, particularly in the feminine of the participle; as, τεθαλυῖα, from θάλλω, τέθηλα, τεθηλώς.

Ἔθω makes ἐθωθα, and ῥήσσω, ἔρῳγα. Also δέιδω makes δέδοικα, to avoid the too frequent recurrence of the δ.

Obs. The perfect active and middle of the same verb are seldom both in use. Indeed the perfect middle may be considered as another form of the perfect active, as it has generally the same sense.

Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect, by changing α into ειν, and prefixing the augment; as, τέτυπα, ἔτετυπεν.

First Aorist.

The first aorist is formed from the first aorist active, by adding μιν · as, ἔτυπα, ἐτυψάμιν.

Obs. Verbs in ω pure have this tense often syncopated; as, ἐδῶάμιν, ὠνᾶμιν, for ἐδρησάμιν, ὠνησάμιν.

First Future.

The first future is formed from the first future active, by changing ω into ομαι · as, τύψω, τύψο-

μαι • but in the fourth conjugation, into οὔμαι • as, ψαλῶ, ψαλοῦμαι.

Obs. Those verbs also of the third conjugation, which by the Attic dialect lose σ from the future active, change ῶ into οὔμαι • as, κοιῶ, κοιμοῦμαι.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active, by changing ον into ομην • as, ἔτυπον, ἐτυπόμην.

Second Future.

The second future is formed from the second future active, by changing ῶ into οὔμαι • as, τυπῶ, τυποῦμαι. Except ἔδομαι, φάγομαι, πίομαι, and the poetic futures βέομαι, νέομαι, by crasis νεῦμαι • which are thus varied: φάγομαι, εσαι, εται, &c.

DEPONENT VERBS.

Dependent verbs generally have the middle form in the first future and first aorist, but the passive form in the perfect, pluperfect, and paulo-post-future, and some also in the first aorist and first future.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	δέχομαι	δέχου	δεχοίμην	δέχωμαι	δέχεσθαι	δεχόμενος
Imp.	ἐδέχμην					
1st F. M.	δέξομαι		δεξοίμην		δέξεσθαι	δεξόμενος
1st A. M.	ἐδέξμην	δέξαι	δεξάιμην	δέξωμαι	δέξεσθαι	δεξόμενος
Perf. P.	δέδεγμαι	δέδεξο	δεδεγμένος εἶην	δεδεγμένος ῶ	δεδέχθαι	δεδεγμένος
Plup. P.	ἐδεδέγμην					
P. p. F.	δεδέξομαι		δεδεξοίμην		δεδέξεσθαι	δεδεξόμενος
1st A. P.	ἐδέχθην	δέχθητι	δεχθείην	δεχθῶ	δεχθῆναι	δεχθεις
1st F. P.	δεχθήσομαι		δεχθησοίμην		δεχθήσεσθαι	δεχθησόμενος

Obs. Several deponents have a perfect, and some a second aorist, of the middle form; as, γίγνομαι, to become, γίγονα, ἐγενόμην • ὀπτουμαι, to see, ὤπλωτα • αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive, ᾤσθόμην. Μαίνομαι, to rave, has the

perfect mid. μέμνηται, and the second aor. pass. ἐμύνην, and μάχομαι, *to fight*, the second fut. mid. μαχοῦμαι.

CONTRACT VERBS.

Verbs in αω, εω, and οω, are contracted in the present and imperfect: the other tenses admit no contraction, but are formed like those of baryton verbs.

Verbs in αω contract αω, αο, into ω · and αε, αη, into α · subscribing ι and dropping υ, whenever they happen to follow; as, τιμάω, τιμῶ, *to honor*; τιμάομεν, τιμῶμεν · τίμαε, τίμα · τιμάητον, τιμᾶτον · τιμάοιμι, τιμῶμι · τιμάουσι, τιμῶσι.

Verbs in εω contract εε into ει, εο into ου, and in every other contraction drop ε · as, φιλέω, φιλῶ, *to love*; φιλέεις, φιλεῖς · φίλεε, φίλει · φιλέομεν, φιλοῦμεν.

Verbs in οω contract ο with a long vowel following into ω · with a short vowel, or ου, into ου · with any other diphthong, into οι · as, χρυσόω, χρυσῶ, *to gild*; χρυσόετε, χρυσοῦτε · χρυσόουσι, χρυσοῦσι · χρυσόης χρυσοῖς. Except οει in the infinitive, which is contracted into ου · as, χρυσόειν, χρυσοῦν.

ACTIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	τιμάω τιμῶ	τίμαε τίμα	τιμᾶοιμι τιμᾶμι	-άω ῶ-	-άειν -ᾶν	-άων -ῶν
Imp.	ἐτίμαον ἐτίμων					
1st F.	τιμήσω		τιμήσ-οιμι		-ειν	-ων
1st A.	ἐτίμησα	τίμησον	τιμήσ-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
Perf.	τετίμηκα	τετίμηκε	τετιμήκ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ῶς
Plup.	ἔτετιμήκειν					
2d A.	ἔτιμον	τίμε	τίμ-οιμι	-ω	-εῖν	-ῶν
2d F.	τιμῶ		τιμ-οῖμι		-εῖν	-ῶν

ΕΩ.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	φιλέω φιλῶ	φίλεε φίλει	φιλή-εοιμι φιλ-οῖμι	-έω -ῶ	-έειν -εῖν	-έων -ῶν
Imp.	ἐφίλειον ἐφίλουν					
1st F.	φιλήσω		φιλήσ-οιμι		-ειν	-ων
1st A.	ἐφίλησα	φίλησον	φιλήσ-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
Perf.	πεφίληκα	πεφίληκε	πεφιλήκ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ῶς
Plup.	ἐπεφίληκειν					
2d A.	ἔφιλον	φίλε	φίλ-οιμι	-ω	-εῖν	-ῶν
2d F.	φιλῶ		φιλ-οῖμι		-εῖν	-ῶν

ΟΩ.

Pres.	χρυσάω χρυσῶ	χρύσειε χρύσει	χρυσ-όοιμι χρυσ-οῖμι	-όω -ῶ	-όειν -οῦν	-όων -ῶν
Imp.	ἐχρύσοον ἐχρύσουν					
1st F.	χρυσάσω		χρυσώσ-οιμι		-ειν	-ων
1st A.	ἐχρύσωσα	χρύσωσον	χρυσώσ-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
Perf.	κεχρύσωκα	κεχρύσωκε	κεχρυσώκ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ῶς
Plup.	ἐκεχρύσων					

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	άω, άεις, άει, ῶ, ᾶς, ᾶ,	άετον, άετον, ᾶτον, ᾶτον,	άομεν, άετε, άουσι.
φιλ-	ἔω, έεις, έι, ῶ, έις, έι,	έετον, έετον, εἴτον, εἴτον,	έομεν, έετε, έουσι.
χρυσ-	όω, όεις, όει, ῶ, οῖς, οἷ,	όετον, όετον, οὔτον, οὔτον,	όομεν, όετε, όουσι.

Imperfect Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
έτιμ-	αον, αες, αε, ων, ας, α,	άετον, άήτην, ᾶτον, ᾶτην,	άομεν, άετε, αον.
έφιλ-	εον, εες, εε, ουν, εις, ει,	έετον, έήτην, εἴτον, εἴτην,	έομεν, έετε, εον.
έχρυσ-	οον, οες, οε, ουν, ους, ου,	όετον, οήτην, οὔτον, οὔτην,	όομεν, όετε, οον.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τίμ-	{ αε, αἶτω,		{ ἀετον, αἶτων,		{ ἀετε, αἶτωσαν.
	{ α, ἄτω,		{ ἄτον, ἄτων,		{ ἄτε, ἄτωσαν.
φίλ-	{ εε, ἐἶτω,		{ ἐετον, ἐἶτων,		{ ἐετε, ἐἶτωσαν.
	{ ει, εἶτω,		{ εἴτον, εἶτων,		{ εἴτε, εἶτωσαν.
χρύσ-	{ οε, οἶτω,		{ ὀετον, οἶτων,		{ ὀετε, οἶτωσαν.
	{ ου, οὔτω,		{ οὔτον, οὔτων,		{ οὔτε, οὔτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τίμ-	{ αοιμι, αοῖς, αοῖ,		{ αοιτον, αοίτην,		{ αοιμεν, αοῖτε, αοιεν
	{ ᾠμι, ᾠς, ᾠ,		{ ᾠτον, ᾠτην,		{ ᾠμεν, ᾠτε, ᾠεν.
φίλ-	{ εοιμι, εοῖς, εοῖ,		{ εοιτον, εοίτην,		{ εοιμεν, εοῖτε, εοιεν.
	{ οῖμι, οῖς, οῖ,		{ οῖτον, οῖτην,		{ οῖμεν, οῖτε, οῖεν.
χρύσ-	{ δοιμι, δοῖς, δοῖ,		{ δοιτον, δοίτην,		{ δοιμεν, δοῖτε, δοιεν.
	{ οῖμι, οῖς, οῖ,		{ οῖτον, οῖτην,		{ οῖμεν, οῖτε, οῖεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τίμ-	{ ᾶω, ᾶης, ᾶη,		{ ᾶητον, ᾶητον,		{ ᾶωμεν, ᾶητε, ᾶωσι.
	{ ᾷ, ᾷς, ᾷ,		{ ᾷτον, ᾷτον,		{ ᾷμεν, ᾷτε, ᾷσι.
φίλ-	{ ἔω, ἔης, ἔη,		{ ἔητον, ἔητον,		{ ἔωμεν, ἔητε, ἔωσι.
	{ ᾧ, ᾧς, ᾧ,		{ ᾧτον, ᾧτον,		{ ᾧμεν, ᾧτε, ᾧσι.
χρύσ-	{ ὅω, ὅης, ὅη,		{ ὅητον, ὅητον,		{ ὅωμεν, ὅητε, ὅωσι.
	{ ᾧ, οῖς, οῖ,		{ ᾧτον, ᾧτον,		{ ᾧμεν, ᾧτε, ᾧσι.

INFINITIVE.

τίμ-	{ αῖν.
	{ ᾶν.
φίλ-	{ εῖν.
	{ εἶν.
χρύσ-	{ δειν.
	{ οῦν.

PARTICIPLE.

τίμ-	{ ᾶων, ᾶονσα, ᾶον.
	{ ᾶν, ᾶσα, ᾶν.
φίλ-	{ ἔων, ἔουσα, ἔον.
	{ ᾧν, οὔσα, οὔν.
χρύσ-	{ ὅων, ὅουσα, ὅον.
	{ ᾧν, οὔσα, οὔν.

PASSIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	{ τιμάομαι	τιμάου	τιμ-αοίμην	-ᾶμαι	-ᾶσθαι	-αόμενος
	{ τιμῶμαι	τιμῶ	τιμ-ᾠμην	-ᾠμαι	-ᾠσθαι	-ᾠμενος
Imp.	{ ἐ-τιμάομην					
	{ ἐτιμῶμην					
Perf.	τετίμημαι	τετίμησο	τετιμ-ῆμην	-ᾠμαι	-ῆσθαι	-ημένος
Plup.	ἔτετιμήμην					
P. p. F.	τετιμήσομαι		τετιμησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1st A.	ἐτιμήθην	τιμήθητι	τιμηθ-είην	-ᾧ	-ῆναι	-εῖς
1st F.	τιμηθήσομαι		τιμηθησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d A.	ἐτίμην	τίμηθι	τιμ-είην	-ᾧ	-ῆναι	-εῖς
2d F.	τιμήσομαι		τιμησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος

ΕΩ.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	φιλέομαι φιλοῦμαι ἐφιλέομην ἐφιλοῦμην	φιλέου φιλοῦ	φιλ-εοίμην φιλ-οίμην	-έωμαι -ῶμαι	-έεσθαι -εῖσθαι	-έόμενος -ούμενος
Imp.	πεφίλημαι ἐπεφιλίμην	πεφίλησο	πεφιλ-ήμην	-ῶμαι	-ῆσθαι	-ημένος
Perf.	πεφιλίσομαι		πεφιλησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
Plup.	ἐφιλήθην	φιλήθητι	φιληθ-είην	-ῶ	-ῆναι	-είς
P. p. F.	φιληθήσομαι		φιληθησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1st A.	ἐφίληθην	φίληθι	φιλ-είην	-ῶ	-ῆναι	-είς
2d A.	ἐφίλησθαι		φιλησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d F.						

ΟΩ.

Pres.	χρυσόομαι χρυσοῦμαι ἐχρυσόομην ἐχρυσοῖμην	χρυσόου χρυσοῦ	χρυσ-οοίμην χρυσ-οίμην	-όωμαι -ῶμαι	-όεσθαι -οῦσθαι	-όμενος -οιμένος
Imp.	κεχρύσωμαι ἐκεχρυσώμην	κεχρύσωσο	κεχρυσ-ώμην	-ῶμαι	-ῶσθαι	-ωμένος
Perf.	κεχρυσώσομαι		κεχρυσωσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
Plup.	ἐκεχρυσώθην	χρυσώθητι	χρυσωθ-είην	-ῶ	-ῆναι	-είς
P. p. F.	ἐκεχρυσώθην		χρυσωθησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1st A.	ἐκεχρυσώθην					
1st F.	ἐκεχρυσώθην					

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	άομαι, άη, άεται, ώμαι, ά, άται,	άόμεθον, άεσθον, άεσθον,	άόμεθα, άεσθε, άονται.
φιλ-	έομαι, έη, έεται, οῦμαι, η, εῖται,	έόμεθον, έεσθον, έεσθον,	έόμεθα, έεσθε, έονται.
χρυσ-	όομαι, όη, όεται, οῦμαι, οῖ, οῦται,	όμεθον, όεσθον, όεσθον,	όμεθα, όεσθε, όονται.

Imperfect Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
έτιμ-	άομην, άου, άετο, ώμην, ώ, άτο,	άόμεθον, άεσθον, άεσθην,	άόμεθα, άεσθε, άοντο.
έφιλ-	έομην, έου, έετο, οῖμην, οῦ, εῖτο,	έόμεθον, έεσθον, έεσθην,	έόμεθα, έεσθε, έοντο.
έχρυσ-	όομην, όου, όετο, οῖμην, οῦ, οὔτο,	όμεθον, όεσθον, όεσθην,	όμεθα, όεσθε, όοντο.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	ἀόν, αἰσθω,	ἀεσθον, ἀέσθων,	ἀεσθε, ἀέσθωσαν.
	ῶ, ἄσθω,	ᾤσθον, ἄσθων,	ᾤσθε, ἄσθωσαν.
φιλ-	έον, ἐέσθω,	ἐεσθον, ἐέσθων,	ἐεσθε, ἐέσθωσαν.
	οῦ, εἰσθω,	εἴσθον, εἰσθων,	εἴσθε, εἰσθωσαν.
χρυσ-	δον, οἰσθω,	οἰεσθον, οἰεσθων,	οἰεσθε, οἰεσθωσαν.
	οῦ, οὔσθω,	οὔσθον, οὔσθων,	οὔσθε, οὔσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	αοίμην, ἀοιο, ἀοιτο,	αοίμεθον, ἀοισθον, αοίσθην,	αοίμεθα, ἀοισθε, ἀοιντο.
	ῶμην, ῶο, ῶτο,	ῶμεθον, ῶσθον, ῶσθην,	ῶμεθα, ῶσθε, ῶντο.
φιλ-	εοίμην, εοιο, εοιτο,	εοίμεθον, εοισθον, εοίσθην,	εοίμεθα, εοισθε, εοιντο.
	οίμην, οἶο, οἶτο,	οίμεθον, οἴσθον, οἰσθην,	οίμεθα, οἴσθε, οἶντο.
χρυσ-	οοίμην, οοιο, οοιτο,	οοίμεθον, οοισθον, οοίσθην,	οοίμεθα, οοισθε, οοιντο.
	οίμην, οἶο, οἶτο,	οίμεθον, οἴσθον, οἰσθην,	οίμεθα, οἴσθε, οἶντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	ᾷμαι, ἄη, ἀηται,	αῶμεθον, ἀησθον, ἀησθον,	αῶμεθα, ἀησθε, ᾄωνται.
	ῶμαι, ᾷ, ᾷται,	ῶμεθον, ᾤσθον, ᾤσθον,	ῶμεθα, ᾤσθε, ῶνται.
φιλ-	ἔωμαι, ἐή, ἐηται,	εῶμεθον, ἐησθον, ἐησθον,	εῶμεθα, ἐησθε, ἐώνται.
	ῶμαι, ῆ, ῆται,	ῶμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ῶνται.
χρυσ-	ὀωμαι, ὀη, ὀηται,	οῶμεθον, ὀησθον, ὀησθον,	οῶμεθα, ὀησθε, ὀώνται.
	ῶμαι, οἶ, ὠται,	ῶμεθον, ὤσθον, ὤσθον,	ῶμεθα, ὤσθε, ὠνται.

INFINITIVE.

τιμ-	ἀεσθαι.
	ᾤσθαι.
φιλ-	ἐεσθαι.
	εἴσθαι.
χρυσ-	οἰεσθαι.
	οὔσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

τιμ-	ἀόμεν-ος, η, ον.
	ῶμεν-ος, η, ον.
φιλ-	ἐόμεν-ος, η, ον.
	οἰμεν-ος, η, ον.
χρυσ-	οἰμεν-ος, η, ον.
	οὔμεν-ος, η, ον.

MIDDLE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	τιμάομαι	τιμάου	τιμ-αοίμην	-ᾄωμαι	-ἄεσθαι	-ἀόμενος
	τιμῶμαι	τιμῶ	τιμ-ῶμην	-ῶμαι	-ᾤσθαι	-ῶμενος
Imp.	ἐτιμάομην					
	ἐτιμῶμην					
Perf.	τέτιμα	τέτιμε	τετίμ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ῶς
Plup.	ἐτετίμειν					
1st A.	ἐτιμησάμην	τίμησαι	τιμησ-αίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
1st F.	τιμήσομαι		τιμησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d A.	ἐτιμόμην	τιμοῦ	τιμ-οίμην	-ωμαι	-έσθαι	-όμενος
2d F.	τιμοῦμαι		τιμ-οίμην		-εἴσθαι	-οὔμενος

ΕΩ.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	φιλέομαι	φιλέου	φιλ-οίμην	-έωμαι	-έεσθαι	-έόμενος
Imp.	φιλοῦμαι	φιλοῦ	φιλ-οίμην	-ῶμαι	-εῖσθαι	-οίμενος
Perf.	ἐφίλοῦμαι					
Plup.	πέφιλα	πέφιλε	πεφίλ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ῶς
1st A.	ἐπεφίλειν					
1st F.	ἐφίλησάμην	φίλησαι	φίλησ-αίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
2d A.	φίλησομαι		φίλησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d F.	ἐφίλῳμαι	φίλοῦ	φιλ-οίμην	-ωμαι	-έσθαι	-όμενος
	φιλοῦμαι		φιλ-οίμην		-εῖσθαι	-ούμενος

ΟΩ.

Pres.	χρυσόομαι	χρυσόου	χρυσ-οοίμην	-όωμαι	-όεσθαι	-όόμενος
Imp.	χρυσοῦμαι	χρυσοῦ	χρυσ-οοίμην	-ῶμαι	-οῦσθαι	-οοίμενος
1st A.	ἐχρυσόωμαι					
1st F.	ἐχρυσώσωμαι	χρυσώσαι	χρυσωσ-αίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
	χρυσώσωμαι		χρυσωσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Dissyllables in *αω*, from which the Attics had excluded *ι*, are not contracted; as, *κλάω*, *κῶω*, from *κλαίω*, *καίω*.

2. Dissyllables in *εω* commonly admit only the contraction in *ει*· as, *πλέω*, *πλείς*, *πλεῖ*, *πλείομαι*, *πλεῖτε*, *πλείουσι*. Yet we sometimes find *δοῦν* for *δέον*, *δοῦσι* for *δέουσι*, &c.

3. In some verbs, particularly *ζάω*, *πεινάω*, *διψάω*, and *χράομαι*, the Attics contract *αε* and *αει* into *η* and *ηι*. Thus, *ζῶ*, *ζῆς*, *ζῆμι*, &c. Imperf. *ἔζων*, *ἔζης*, &c. Inf. *ζῆν*. In the optative they change *μι* into *ην*· as, *ἐρωτῶην*, *ἐρωτῶης*, *ποιοίην*· but the third person plural is, as in the common form, *τιμῶεν*, *φιλοῦεν*.

4. Several contracts vary in their characteristic, and consequently in their contraction; as, *ξυράω* or *ξυρίω*, *συλάω* or *συλίω*. Some verbs are both barytons and contracts; as, *αἰδομαι* or *αἰδέομαι*, *διδάσκω* or *διδασκέω*, *ἐλκω* or *ἐλκέω*, *ἐπιμέλομαι* or *ἐπιμελέομαι*, *δίπτω* or *δίπτέω*, *τρυῶ* or *τρυχέω*.

VERBS IN *μι*.

Verbs in *μι* are derived from verbs of the third conjugation in *αω*, *εω*, *οω*, and *υω*· as from

στάω,	ἵστημι, to stand;
θέω,	τίθημι, to place;
δίδω,	δίδωμι, to give;
δείκνυω,	δείκνυμι, to show

Verbs in μ i are formed,

1. By changing ω into μ i, and lengthening the penultima.

2. By prefixing the reduplication.

The reduplication properly consists in repeating the first consonant of the present tense with an ι · as, $\delta\acute{o}\omega$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$. If the consonant be an aspirate, the corresponding smooth must be used ; as, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\theta\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, for $\theta\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$.

If the verb begin with a vowel, with $\pi\tau$ or $\sigma\tau$, an aspirate ι only is prefixed, which is called the *improper* reduplication ; as, $\xi\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$, *to send* ; $\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\eta\mu\iota$, *to fly* ; $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$.

Verbs in μ i have only three tenses of that form ; the present, imperfect, and second aorist. They take the other tenses from verbs in ω · thus $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ makes $\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$, from $\delta\acute{o}\omega$.

Verbs in $\nu\mu\iota$ have no second aorist ; except dissyllables, in which this tense is the same as the imperfect. They likewise want the optative and subjunctive modes, which they borrow from verbs in ω .

Many verbs in μ i have no reduplication, particularly all those derived from verbs of more than two syllables ; as, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\nu\mu\iota$ from $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\gamma\nu\mu\iota$ from $\zeta\epsilon\nu\gamma\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\nu\eta\mu\iota$ from $\kappa\rho\epsilon\mu\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\delta\tilde{\iota}\mu\iota$ from $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\varphi\eta\mu\iota$ from $\varphi\acute{\alpha}\omega$.

Obs. 1. The poets and Æolics give the terminations of verbs in μ i to a great number of contract verbs, but without the reduplication ; as, $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ · $\nu\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta\mu\iota$ · $\delta\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\delta\omicron\rho\eta\mu\iota$ · $\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\kappa\tau\tilde{\eta}\mu\iota$ · $\alpha\iota\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\eta\mu\iota$ · $\nu\omicron\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\nu\acute{o}\eta\mu\iota$ · $\delta\omicron\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\delta\omicron\eta\mu\iota$ · $\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\phi\iota\lambda\eta\mu\iota$. Barytons sometimes become verbs in μ i · as, from $\beta\rho\iota\theta\omega$, $\xi\chi\omega$, $\varphi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, we meet with $\beta\rho\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$, $\xi\chi\eta\mu\iota$, $\varphi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\mu\iota$ · though the η of the penultima discovers that they are properly derived

from *βριθέω*, *ιχέω*, *φερέω*, obsolete, it being usual for barytons to be changed into contract verbs.

Obs. 2. The poets sometimes repeat the two initial letters for a reduplication; as, *ἀλάω*, *ἀλάλημι* · *ἄχέω*, *ἄκᾶχῃμι*. To the common reduplication they sometimes add *μ* · as, *πλάω*, *πλημ-πλημι* · *πράω*, *πλημπρημι*. They also make the reduplication in the middle; as, *ὀνέω*, *ὀνιννῃμι*. The Ionic and Bœotic dialects make the reduplication by *ε* · as, *ἔστημι*, *κέκλῃμι*, *νενόῃμι*, *τέθνημι*, *τετέλῃμι*, *τέτλημι*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	ἵστημι	ἵσταθι	ἵσταίνην	ἵστω	ἵσταναι	ἵσας
Imp.	ἵστην					
2d A.	ἕστην	σῆθι	σταίνην	στω	σῆναι	σας
1st F.	στήσω		στήσοιμι		στήσειν	στήσων
1st A.	ἕστησα	στήσον	στήσαιμι	στήσω	στήσαι	στήσας
Perf.	ἕστηκα	ἕστηκε	ἕστήκοιμι	ἕσθήκω	ἕστηκέναι	ἕστηκώς
Plup.	ἕστήκειν					

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	τίθῃμι	τίθετι	τιθείην	τιθῶ	τιθέναι	τιθείς
Imp.	ἐτίθην					
2d A.	ἔθην	θῆς	θείην	θῶ	θεῖναι	θείς
1st F.	θήσω		θήσοιμι		θήσειν	θήσων
1st A.	ἔθηκα	θήκον	θήκαιμι	θήκω	θήκαι	θήκας
Perf.	τέθεικα	τέθεικε	τεθείκοιμι	τεθείκω	τεθεικέναι	τεθεικώς
Plup.	ἔτεθείκειν					

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	δίδομι	δίδοθι	διδόην	διδῶ	διδόναι	διδούς
Imp.	ἰδίδων					
2d A.	ἔδων	δῶς	δοίην	δῶ	δοῦναι	δοῦς
1st F.	δώσω		δώσοιμι		δώσειν	δώσων
1st A.	ἔδωκα	δώκον	δώκαιμι	δώκω	δώκαι	δώκας
Perf.	ἔδωκα	ἔδωκε	ἔδωκοιμι	ἔδωκω	ἔδωκέναι	ἔδωκώς
Plup.	ἔδεδώκειν					

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	δείκνυμι	δείκνυθι			δεικνύναι	δεικνὺς
Imp.	ἐδείκνυν					
1st F.	δείξω		δείξοιμι		δείξειν	δείξων
1st A.	ἔδειξα	δείξον	δείξαιμι	δείξω	δείξαι	δείξας
Perf.	δέδειχα	δέδειχε	δέδειχοιμι	δέδειχω	δέδειχέναι	δέδειχώς
Plup.	ἔδεδείχεν					

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσσι-ημι, ης, ησι,	ἄτιον, ατιον,	ἄμεν, ατε, ἄσι.
τίθ-ημι, ης, ησι,	ετιον, ετιον,	εμεν, ετε, εῖσι.
διδ-ωμι, ως, ωσι,	οτιον, οτιον,	ομεν, οτε, οὔσι.
δελκν-ῶμι, υς, ῶσι,	ῶτιον, ῶτιον,	ῶμεν, υτε, ῶσι.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσσι-ην, ης, η,	ἄτιον, ἀτην,	ἄμεν, ατε, ασαν.
ἐτίθ-ην, ης, η,	ετιον, ἐτην,	εμεν, ετε, εσαν.
ἐδιδ-ων, ως, ω,	οτιον, ὀτην,	ομεν, οτε, οσαν.
ἐδελκν-υν, υς, υ,	ῶτιον, ῶτην,	ῶμεν, υτε, ῶσαν.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔσσι-ην, ης, η,	ἦτιον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.
ἔθ-ην, ης, η,	ετιον, ἐτην,	εμεν, ετε, εσαν.
ἔδ-ων, ως, ω,	οτιον, ὀτην,	ομεν, οτε, οσαν.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσσι-θι, } τίθ-τι, } διδ-θι, } δελκν-ῶθι, }	τιον, των,	τε, τωσαν.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
στίθι, στήτω,	στίτιον, στήτων,	στίτε, στήτωσαν.
θές, θέτω,	θέτιον, θέτων,	θέτε, θέτωσαν.
δός, δότω,	δότιον, δότων,	δότε, δότωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσσι-ην, } τίθ-ην, } διδ-ην, }	ἦτιον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν & εν.

Second Aorist.

Sing.		Dual.	Plur.
σι α -ην, } θε λ -ην, } ης, η, δο λ -ην, }		ηιον, ἥτε η ν, 	ημεν, ητε, ησαν & εν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.		Dual.	Plur.
ιστ-ῶ, ᾗς, ᾗ,		ᾗτον, ᾗτον,	ῶμεν, ᾗτε, ῶσι.
τιθ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,		ῆιον, ῆιον,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
διδ-ῶ, ῶς, ῶ,		ῶιον, ῶιον,	ῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι.

Second Aorist.

Sing.		Dual.	Plur.
σιῶ, σιῆς, σιῆ,		σιῆιον, σιῆιον,	σιῶμεν, σιῆτε, σιῶσι.
θῶ, θῆς, θῆ,		θῆιον, θῆιον,	θῶμεν, θῆτε, θῶσι.
δῶ, δῶς, δῶ,		δῶιον, δῶιον,	δῶμεν, δῶτε, δῶσι.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present.

ιστά~~ναι~~. τιθέ~~ναι~~. διδόν~~αι~~. δεικνύ~~ναι~~.

Second Aorist.

σιτῆ~~ναι~~. θεῖ~~ναι~~. δοῦ~~ναι~~.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ιστ-ᾱς, ᾱσα, ἄν.
 τιθ-εις, εῖσα, ἐν.
 διδ-ούς, οὔσα, όν.
 δεικν-ύς, ὕσα, ύν.

Second Aorist.

σιᾱς, σιᾱσα, σιάν.
 θεῖς, θεῖσα, θέν.
 δοῦς, δοῦσα, δόν.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The third person plural of the present indicative is commonly terminated in *ᾱσι* by the Attics; as, *τιθῶσι*, *διδῶσι*, *δεικνύσι*.

2. In the imperfect, use is generally made of the original contracted form with the reduplication; as, *ἴσταν*, *αζ*, *α*· *ἐτίθουν*, *εις*, *ει*· *ἐδίδουν*, *ους*, *ου*. Sometimes also in the present; as, *τιθεῖς*, *διδοῖ*.

3. The second aorist indicative retains the long vowel in the penultima of the dual and plural, except in *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι* *ἵημι*.

The third person plural is often syncopated; as, *ἔβαν* for *ἔβησαν*, *ἔθεν* for *ἔθεσαν*.

4. The Æolics and poets retain the long vowel in the present imperative; as, *ἵστηθι*, *τίθητι*, *δίδωθι*. And from both forms *θι* is often rejected; hence *ἵστη* and *ἵστα*, *τίθη*, *δείκνυ*, &c. The contracted form is also frequently used; as, *τίθει*, *δίδου*.

The second aorist imperative ends in *θι*, except in verbs from primitives in *εω*, as also in *δίδωμι* · as, *θές*, *σχές*, *φρές*, *δός*.

5. The present infinitive has always the short vowel. The second aorist assumes the long vowel, except in verbs from primitives in *εω*, as also in *δίδωμι*, which change the short vowel into a diphthong.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing *μι* into *ν*, and prefixing the augment, except when the verb begins with *ι* · as, *τίθημι*, *ἐτίθην* · *ἵστημι*, *ἵστην*.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, *ἐτίθην*, *ἔθην* · or by changing the improper reduplication into the augment; as, *ἵστην*, *ἔστην*.

Obs. If the verb have no reduplication, the second aorist is the same as the imperfect.

PASSIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	ἵστανται	ἵστασο	ἵσταίμην	ἵστώμαι	ἵστασθαι	ἵστάμενος
Imp.	ἵσάμην					
Perf.	ἕσταμαι	ἕστασο	ἕσταίμην	ἕστώμαι	ἕστάσθαι	ἕσταμένος
Plup.	ἕσάμην					
P. p. F.	ἑστάσομαι		ἑστασοίμην		ἑστάσεσθαι	ἑστασόμενος
1st A.	ἑστάθην	στάθῃτι	σταθείην	σταθῶ	σταθῆναι	σταθεὶς
1st F.	σταθήσομαι		σταθούμην		σταθήσεται	σταθησόμενος

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	τίθεται	τίθεςο	τιθείμην	τιθῶμαι	τίθασθαι	τιθέμενος
Imp.	ἐτιθέμην					
Perf.	τέθειμαι	τέθεισο	τεθείμην	τεθῶμαι	τεθείσθαι	τεθειμένος
Plup.	ἐτεθείμην					
P. p. F.	τεθείσσομαι		τεθεισοίμην		τεθείσεσθαι	τεθεισόμενος
1st A.	ἐτέθην	τέθητι	τεθείην	τεθῶ	τεθῆναι	τεθείς
1st F.	τεθήσομαι		τεθησοίμην		τεθήσεσθαι	τεθησόμενος

Pres.	δίδεται	δίδεςο	δίδοίμην	διδῶμαι	δίδασθαι	διδόμενος
Imp.	ἐδιδόμην					
Perf.	δέδομαι	δέδοσο	δεδοίμην	δεδῶμαι	δεδόσθαι	δεδομένος
Plup.	ἐδεδόμην					
P. p. F.	δεδόσσομαι		δεδοσοίμην		δεδόσεσθαι	δεδοσόμενος
1st A.	ἐδόθην	δόθητι	δοθείην	δοθῶ	δοθῆναι	δοθείς
1st F.	δοθήσομαι		δοθησοίμην		δοθήσεσθαι	δοθησόμενος

Pres.	δείκνυμαι	δείκνυσο			δείκνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος
Imp.	ἐδεικνύμην					
Perf.	δέδειγμαι				δεδείχθαι	δεδειγμένος
Plup.	ἐδεδείγμην					
1st A.	ἐδείχθην				δειχθῆναι	δειχθείς
1st F.	δειχθήσομαι				δειχθήσεσθαι	δειχθησόμενος

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ιστᾶ- τιθε- δίδο- δείκνυ-	μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ιστᾶ- ἐτιθέ- ἐδιδό- ἐδεικνυ-	μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἴστω-</i> <i>τιθε-</i> <i>δίδο-</i> <i>δελκνύ-</i>	<i>σο, σθω,</i> <i>σθον, σθων,</i>	<i>σθε, σθωσαν.</i>

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἴστα-</i> <i>τιθε-</i> <i>δίδο-</i>	<i>μην, ο, το,</i> <i>μεθον, σθον, σθην,</i>	<i>μεθα, σθε, ντο.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἴστωμαι, ᾶ, ᾶται,</i> <i>τιθεώμαι, ῆ, ῆται,</i> <i>διδώμαι, ῶ, ῶται,</i>	<i>ώμεθον, ᾠσθον, ᾠσθον,</i> <i>ώμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,</i> <i>ώμεθον, ῶσθον, ῶσθον,</i>	<i>ώμεθα, ᾠσθε, ὦνται.</i> <i>ώμεθα, ῆσθε, ὦνται.</i> <i>ώμεθα, ῶσθε, ὦνται.</i>

INFINITIVE.

Present.

ἴστασθαι.
τιθεσθαι.
δίδοσθαι.
δελκνυσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἰστάμεν-ος,
τιθέμεν-ος,
διδόμεν-ος,
δελκνύμεν-ος,

η, ον.

OBSERVATION.

The Ionics drop *σ* from the second person singular in *σαι* and *σο*, and the Attics contract the syllables; as, *ἴστασαι*, Ion. *ἴσταίαι*, Att. *ἴστη· ἔθεσο*, Ion. *ἔθεο*, Att. *ἔθου· δίδοσο*, Ion. *δίδοο*, Att. *δίδου*.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Present.

The present is formed from the present active, by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and shortening the penultima; as, *ἴσθηναι*, *ἴσταμαι* · except in *ἄηναι*, *ἄκά-*

χημαι, ἀλάλημαι, ἀλαλέκτῃμαι, ἀπόκτᾶμαι, δίζημαι, and *ὄνημαι*, though *ὀνᾶμαι* is also used.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the augment, except when the verb begins with *ι* · as, *τίθεμαι, ἐτιθέμην · ἵσταμαι, ἱσταμην*.

MIDDLE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	ἵσταμαι	ἵστασο	ἱσταίμην	ἵστωμαι	ἵστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
Imp.	ἱστάμην					
2d A.	ἱστάμην	στάσο	σταίμην	στωμαι	στάσθαι	στάμενος
1st A.	ἐστησάμην	στήσαι	στησαίμην	στήσωμαι	στήσασθαι	στησάμενος
1st F.	στήσομαι		στησοίμην		στήσεσθαι	στησόμενος

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	τίθεμαι	τίθεσο	τιθείμην	τιθῶμαι	τίθεσθαι	τιθέμενος
Imp.	ἐτιθέμην					
2d A.	θέειν	θέσο	θείμην	θῶμαι	θέσθαι	θέμενος
1st A.	ἐθηκάμην	θήκαι	θηκαίμην	θήκωμαι	θήकाσθαι	θηκάμενος
1st F.	θήσομαι		θησοίμην		θήσεσθαι	θησόμενος

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	δίδομαι	δίδοσο	διδοίμην	διδῶμαι	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
Imp.	ἐδιδόμην					
2d A.	ἐδόμην	δόσο	δοίμην	δῶμαι	δόσθαι	δόμενος
1st A.	ἐδώκάμην	δώκαι	δωκαίμην	δώκωμαι	δώकाσθαι	δωκάμενος
1st F.	δώσομαι		δωσοίμην		δώσεσθαι	δωσόμενος

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	δείκνυμαι	δείκνυσσο			δείκνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος
Imp.	ἐδεικνύμην					
1st A.	ἐδειξάμην	δείξαι	δειξαίμην	δείξωμαι	δείξασθαι	δειξάμενος
1st F.	δείξομαι		δειξοίμην		δείξεσθαι	δειξόμενος

INDICATIVE MODE.

The Present and Imperfect as in the Passive.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔστι- ἔθε- ἔδο- }	μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
σιά- θέ- δό-	} σο, σθω,	} σθον, σθων,	} σθε, σθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
σιαι- θε- δολ-	} μην, ο, το,	} μεθον, σθον, σθην,	} μεθα, σθε, ντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
στ-ῶμαι, ῆ, ῆται,	ὤμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ὤμεθα, ῆσθε, ὠνται.
θ-ῶμαι, ῆ, ῆται,	ὤμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ὤμεθα, ῆσθε, ὠνται.
δ-ῶμαι, ὦ, ὦται,	ὤμεθον, ὠσθον, ὠσθον,	ὤμεθα, ὠσθε, ὠνται.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

Second Aorist.

σιᾶσθαι.
 θεῖσθαι.
 δόσθαι.

σιᾶ-
 θε-
 δό-

} μενος, μένη, μενον.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist middle is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, ἐτιθέμην, ἐθέμην · ἰσταῖμην, ἐσταῖμην.

TENSES PECULIAR TO THE PRIMITIVES OF VERBS
IN *μι*.

The tenses peculiar to the primitives of verbs in *μι* are regularly formed, according to the rules for verbs in *ω* · as, *στάω, στήσω, ἔστησα*. But there are some deviations in particular verbs.

1. The first future active has sometimes the reduplication of the present ; as, *διδώσω, I will give*.

2. The perfect active and passive of *τίθημι* and *ἵημι* has *ει* instead of *η*, and the first aorist passive has *ε* only ; as, *θήσω, τέθεικα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθην* (for *ἐθέθην*, *τ* being put for *θ* on account of the *θ* which follows) ; *ῆσω, εἶκα, εἶμαι, ἐθήν* (though *εἶθην* is sometimes found).

3. The perfect and first aorist passive of *ἵστημι* and *δίδωμι* shorten the long vowel of the perfect active ; as, *ἔστηκα, ἔσταμαι, ἐσιῶθην · δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην*.

Obs. 1. The perfect active of *ἵστημι* has sometimes *ᾱ* instead of *η* · as, *ἔσταᾱ*, which is distinct from the Doric form *ἔστακα*. Very frequently it is syncopated ; as, *ἔστα*, whence the participle *εἰστώς*, and by crasis *εἰσῶς*. It is to be observed also, that the augment of *ἔστηκα* retains the rough breathing of the present, and further often takes an *ι* in the pluperfect ; as, *εἰστίχεν*.

Obs. 2. The perfect, pluperfect, and second aorist active, of *ἵστημι*, have the intransitive signification *to stand*, and the rest of the tenses the transitive one *to place*. The perfect has also the signification of the present, and consequently the pluperfect that of the imperfect.

IRREGULAR VERBS IN *μι*.

Irregular verbs in *μι* may be divided into three classes, each containing three verbs.

I. From *ἔω* are derived *εἶμι, to be* ; *εἶμι* and *ἵημι, to go*.

II. From *ἔω* are derived *ἵημι, to send* ; *ῆμαι, to sit* ; *εἶμαι, to clothe one's self*.

III. *Κεῖμαι, to lie down* ; *ῥημι, to know* ; *φημι, to say*.

CLASS I.

1. *Εἶμι, to be*.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>εἶμι, εἷς or εἶ, ἐστί,</i>	<i>ἐστὸν, ἐστὸν,</i>	<i>ἐσμέν, ἐστέ, εἰσί.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ or ἦν,	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

Imperfect Middle

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦτο,	ἦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην,	ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

Future Middle.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσεται,	ἔσόμεθον, ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθον,	ἔσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσθι or ἔσο, ἔστω,	ἔστω, ἔστων,	ἔστε, ἔστωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἴην, εἴῃς, εἴῃ,	εἴητον, εἴῃτην,	εἴημεν, εἴῃτε, εἴησαν or εἴεν.

Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔσολμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο,	ἔσολμεθον, ἔσοισθον, ἔσολσθην,	ἔσολμεθα, ἔσοισθε, ἔσονται.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ᾤ, ᾤῃς, ᾤ,	ᾤητον, ᾤῃτον,	ᾤμεν, ᾤτε, ᾤσι.

INFINITIVE.

Present.
εἶναι.

||

Future.
ἔσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.		Future.
ὄν, οὔσα, ὄν.		ἐσόμεν-ος, η, ον.

2. *Εἶμι, to go.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἶμι, εἶς or εἷ, εἶσι,	ἵτον, ἵτον,	ἵμεν, ἵτε, εἶσι, ἴσι, or ἴσι.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἶν, εἶς, εἷ,	ἵτον, ἵτην,	ἵμεν, ἵτε, ἴσαν.

Pluperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἶχ-ειν, εἶς, εἷ,	εἶτον, εἶτην,	εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶσαν.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴν, ἴς, ἴ,	ἴeton, ἴετην,	ἴμεν, ἴετε, ἴον.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἵθι or εἷ, ἵτω,	ἵτον, ἵτων,	ἵτε, ἵτωσαν.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴε, ἴετω,	ἴeton, ἴετων,	ἴετε, ἴετωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴοιμι, ἴοις, ἴοι,	ἴοιτον, ἴοίτην,	ἴοιμεν, ἴοιτε, ἴοιεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ῶ,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

Second Aorist.

εἶναι or ἵναι.

||

ἰὼν, ἰούσα, ἰόν.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Perfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
εἶα,	εἶας,	εἶε,	εἶατον,	εἶατον,	εἶαμεν,	εἶατε,	εἶασι.

Pluperfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἤειν,	ἤεις,	ἤει,	ἤειτον,	ἤειτην,	ἤειμεν,	ἤειτε,	ἤεισαν,
					or ἤμεν,	ἤτε,	ἤσαν.

First Future.

First Aorist.

εἴσομαι,

||

εἰσαμην.

Obs. 1. The present εἶμι has regularly the signification of the future ; as, εἶμι καὶ ἀγγελῶ, Eurip. ; ἵμεν καὶ ἐπιχειρήσομεν, Demosth. So in the infinitive and participle.

Obs. 2. The imperfect and second aorist belong to epic poetry ; but ἴε and ἵεν, ἵτην and ἵσαν, are all that can be found, except in composition. Ἦιον and ἦον, used by epic poets, and ἦειν, ἦια, and ἦα, in a pluperfect form, are also found in the sense of the imperfect.

3. Ἰρμι, to go.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἴμι,	ἴης,	ἴσι,	ἴετον,	ἴετον,	ἴμεν,	ἴτε,	ἴεσι.

Imperfect.

— — — | — — — | — — — ἴσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
_____ <i>ιελη.</i>	_____	_____

INFINITIVE.

Present.

ιελαι.

||

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ιελς, ιελντος.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ιε-μαι, σαι, ται,</i>	<i>μεθον, σθον, σθον,</i>	<i>μεθα, σθε, νται.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>ιε-μην, σο, το,</i>	<i>μεθον, σθον, σθην,</i>	<i>μεθα, σθε, ντο.</i>
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IMPERATIVE.

Present.

ιεσο, ιεσθω,

||

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ιεμεν-ος, η, ον.

CLASS II.

1. *ἱημι, to send.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ιημι, ιης, ιησι,</i>	<i>ιετον, ιετον,</i>	<i>ιεμεν, ιετε, ιετσι.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>ιην, ιης, ιη,</i>	<i>ιετον, ιετην,</i>	<i>ιεμεν, ιετε, ιεσαν.</i>
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First Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἦσ-ω, εἰς, εἰ,	εἶτον, εἶτον,	οἰμεν, εἴτε, οὐσι.

First Aorist.

ἦκα.

Perfect.

εἶκα.

Pluperfect.

εἶκειν.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ,	εἶτον, εἶτην,	εἶμεν, εἴτε, εἶσαν, or εἶμεν, εἴτε, εἶσαν.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

ἔσθι, ἐέτω,	ἔτον, ἐέτων,	ἔτε, ἐέτωσαν.
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First Aorist.

ἦκον.

Perfect.

εἶκε.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔς, ἐέτω,	ἐέτον, ἐέτων,	ἐέτε, ἐέτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

ἐέλ-ην, ἦς, ἦ,	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.
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First Future.

ἦσοιμι.

Perfect.

εἶκοιμι.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἐέλ-ην, ἦς, ἦ,	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

ἴῳ, ἴῃς, ἴῃ,	ἴῃτον, ἴῃτον,	ἴῳμεν, ἴῃτε, ἴῶσι.
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Perfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔκ-ω, ἦς, ἦ	ἦτον, ἦτον,	ῶμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι

Second Aorist.

ῶ, ἦς, ἦ	ἦτον, ἦτον,	ῶμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι.
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INFINITIVE MODE.

Present.

ἔναι.

||

First Future.

ἦσεν.

Perfect.

ἔκέναι.

||

Second Aorist.

εἶναι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

ἰεῖς, ἰεῖσα, ἰέν.

||

First Future.

ἦσων, ἦσουσα, ἦσον.

Perfect.

εἰκώς, εἰκυῖα, εἰκός.

||

Second Aorist.

εἷς, εἶσα, εἶν.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔε-μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

ἔε-μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
-----------------	--------------------	-----------------

Perfect.

εἶ-μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.
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Pluperfect.

εἶ-μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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Paulo-post-Future.

εἴσομαι.

||

First Aorist.

εἶθην & εἰθην.

||

First Future.

εἰθήσομαι.

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect like the Passive.

First Aorist.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
ἤλ-αμην, ω, ἄτο,		ἄμεθον, υοθον, ἄσθην,		ἄμεθα, ασθε, αντο.

First Future.

ἦσ-ομαι, η, εται,		όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
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Second Aorist.

εἶ-μην, ἔσο, ἔτο,		έμεθον, έσθον, έσθην,		έμεθα, έσθε, έντο.
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IMPERATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

ἔσω, ἔσθω,		έσθον, έσθων,		έσθε, έσθωσαν.
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OPTATIVE MODE.

First Future.

ἦσot-μην, ο, το,		μεθον, σθον, σθην,		μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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Second Aorist.

εἶ-μην, ο, το,		μεθον, σθον, σθην,		μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

ᾔ-ουαι, ᾔ, ᾔται,		όμεθον, ᾔσθον, ᾔσθον,		όμεθα, ᾔσθε, ᾔνται.
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INFINITIVE MODE.

First Future.

Second Aorist.

ἦσεσθαι.

||

έσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

First Future.

Second Aorist.

ἡσόμεν-ος, η, ον,

||

έμεν-ος, η, ον.

Obs. 1. This verb is placed here among the rest derived from *ἔω*, whence it is formed by an improper reduplication; but it has scarcely any irregularities, since it conforms almost entirely to *τίθημι*.

Obs. 2. *Ἴεμαι* and *ἰέμην*, the present and imperfect middle, signify *I send myself*, &c., or *I am impelled*. Hence they are generally used in the sense of *wishing*; thus *ἔεται αἰνῶς*, *he earnestly wishes*, Hom. *Odys.* β'. 327.

2. *ἵμαι*, to sit.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἵμαι, ἵσαι, ἵται,</i>	<i>ἵμεθον, ἴσθον, ἴσθον,</i>	<i>ἵμεθα, ἴσθε, ἵνται.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>ἰέμην, ἴσο, ἴτο or ἴστο,</i>	<i>ἴμεθον, ἴσθον, ἴσθην,</i>	<i>ἴμεθα, ἴσθε, ἴντο.</i>
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IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

<i>ἴσο, ἴσθω,</i>	<i>ἴσθον, ἴσθων,</i>	<i>ἴσθε, ἴσθωσαν.</i>
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INFINITIVE.

Present.

ἴσθαι.

||

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἴμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. *ἔιμαι*, to clothe one's self.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present and Perfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἔιμαι, εἴσαι, εἴται & εἴσται,</i>	— — —	— — — <i>εἴνται.</i>

Pluperfect.

<i>εἰμην, εἴσο & εἴσο, εἴτο,</i>	— — —	— — — <i>εἴντο.</i>
<i>εἴστο, εἴστο, & εἴστο,</i>		

First Aorist.

<i>εἶσ-</i>	} <i>ἄμην, ω, ἄτο, ἄμεθον, ασθον, ἄσθην, ἄμεθα, ασθε, αντο.</i>
<i>ἔσσ-</i>	
<i>ἔεισ-</i>	

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Perfect.

εἰμένος.

||

First Aorist.

ἔσσάμενος.

Obs. This verb may be considered as middle. The active is *ἔω* or *ἔρνωμι*, forming *ἔσω* 1st Fut., and *εἴσω* 1st Aor., Inf. *εἴσαι*, with *σ* generally doubled; thus *ἔσω μιν*, *I will clothe him*, Hom. *Odys.* π'. 79.

CLASS III.

1. *Κεῖμαι, to lie down.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
κεῖ-μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

ἐκελ-μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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First Future.

κείσ-ομαι, η, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
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IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

κεῖσο, κείσθω,	κεῖσθον, κείσθων,	κεῖσθε, κείσθωσαν.
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OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

κεοί-μην, ο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

κέωμαι.

||

First Aorist.

κείσωμαι.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

κεῖσθαι.

||

Present.

κείμενος, η, ον.

2. *Ἶσθμι, to know.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσ-ημι, ης, ησι,	ἄτον, ατον,	ἄμεν & μεν, ατε & τε, ἄσι.

Imperfect.

ἴσ-ην, ης, η,	ἄτον, ἀτην,	ἄμεν, ατε, ασαν & αν.
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IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

ἴσ-ἄθι & θι, ἄτω & τω,	ἄτον & τον, ἄτων & των,	ἄτε & τε, ἄτωσαν, τωσαν, & των.
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INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἴσθναι.

||

Present.

ἴσα-ς, σα, ν.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσᾱ-μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

ἴσᾱ-μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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INFINITIVE.

Present.

ἴσασθαι.

||

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἰσάμεν-ος, η, ον.

Obs. The passive ἴσᾶμαι is seldom used. Ἐπίστανται often occurs.

3. *Φημι, to say.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
φημι, φῆς, φησι,	φατόν, φατόν,	φάμεν, φατέ, φασί.

Imperfect.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η,	ἄτον, ἄτην,	ἄμεν, ατε, ασαν & αν.
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First Future.

φήσ-ω, εις, ει,	ετον, ετον,	ομεν, ετε, ουσι.
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First Aorist.

ἔφησ-α, ας, ε,	ἄτον, ἄτην,	ἄμεν, ατε, αν.
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Second Aorist.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η,	ητον, ῆτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
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IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

φάθι, φάτω,	φάτον, φάτων,	φάτε, φάτωσαν.
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OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

φαλ-ην, ης, η,	ητον, ῆτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν, or μεν, τε, εν.
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First Aorist.

φήσ-αιμι, ας, αι,	αιτον, αιτην,	αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
φῶ, φῆς, φῆ,	φῆτον, φῆτον,	φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.

First Aorist.

φῆσ-ω,	ῆς, ῆ,	ῆτον, ῆτον, ὠμεν, ῆτε, ὠσι.
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INFINITIVE.

Present.

φάναι.

||

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

φᾶς, φᾶσα, φάν.

First Aorist.

φῆσαι.

||

First Future.

φήσω.

Second Aorist.

φῆναι.

||

First Aorist.

φήσας.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Perfect. πέφᾶται.

||

IMPERATIVE.

πεφάσθω.

INFINITIVE.

πεφάσθαι.

||

PARTICIPLE.

πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἐφᾶ-μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

φάσ-ο,	σθω,	σθον,	σθων,	σθε,	σθασαν.
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INFINITIVE.

Second Aorist.

φάσθαι.

||

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

φάμεν-ος, η, ον.

Obs. For ἐφην, ἐφη, are frequently put ἦν, ἦ as, ἦν δ' ἐγὼ, *said I*; ἦ δ' ἔς, *said he*. So ἦμι, for φημι, *say I*, Aristoph. Ran. 37.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Many Greek verbs are defective in some of their tenses, which they supply from other verbs of the same derivation and signification, or of the same signification only. Thus, λαμβάνω, *to receive*, and φέρω, *to bear*, are used only in the present and imperfect; the former borrows the other tenses from λήβω, and the latter from οἶω, &c. Such is the case in some Latin verbs: thus, *gigno* borrows *genui*, *genitum*, from the obsolete *geno*.

Obs. No Greek verb is used in all the modes and tenses, τίπτω and others having been given in the preceding pages merely as examples, to exhibit all the parts in one view; but those verbs only are here instanced as defective which are strikingly so, and which are obliged to borrow some of their principal parts from other forms related to them in derivation or signification.

The verbs in the first column of the following list, as also those whose terminations alone are given, are used only in the present and imperfect. The verbs in the next column are generally obsolete in the present and imperfect, and are followed by such of their tenses as are borrowed by the verbs in the first column.

A.

ἀγαῖμαι,	<i>to admire,</i>	ἀγάω,	ἀγάσομαι, ἡγασῶμην, ἡγάσθην.
ἀγνύω, } ἀγνύμι, }	<i>to break,</i>	{ ἀγω, ἄξω, ἥξα & ἔαξα, ἔαγην, ἔαγα,	the syllabic augment being commonly used instead of the temporal.
ἄγω, } ἄξω, } ἥχα, }	<i>to bring,</i>	ἀγάγω, ἡγάγον, ἡγαγόμεν.	
ἄδω, } ἀνδᾶνω, }	<i>to please,</i>	{ ἀδέω, ἀδήσω, ἡδηξα, ἡδον & ἔαδον, ἔαδα, Æol. εὔαδα.	

Verbs in αθω and αιω, poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, ἀμυνᾶσθω from ἀμύνω, *to defend*; σκεδαίω from σκεδάω, *to scatter*.

αἶρέω, } αἰρήσω, } ῥήρῃξα, }	<i>to take,</i>	{ ἔλω, εἶλον, εἰλόμην, ἔλῳ, ἐλοῦμαι, εἰλῶμην.	
αἰσθάνομαι, <i>to perceive,</i>	αἰσθέω, αἰσθίσομαι, ἥσθημαι, ἥσθόμεν.		
ἄλδαινω, } ἄλδήσχω, }	<i>to increase,</i>	ἄλδέω, ἄλδήσω, ἤλδηξα.	
ἄλέξω,	<i>to ward off,</i>	{ ἄλέκω, ἄλέξασθαι. ἄλεξέω, ἄλεξήσω, ἄλεξῆσαι.	

ἀλέομαι,	to avoid,	{ ἀλεύω,	ἤλευσα, ἤλευσμαι & ἤλεσμαι by syncope.
ἀλινδέω,	to roll,	{ ἀλλω,	ἄλτω, ἤλτω.
ἀλίσκω,	to take,	{ ἀλόω,	ἄλω-σω, σομαι, ἤλωσα, ἤλωκα & ἐάλωκα, ἤλωμαι.
ἀλφαινῶ,	to find,	{ ἀλωμι,	ἤλων & ἐάλων.
		{ ἀλφείω,	ἀλφίσω & ἀλφείσοι, ἤλφον.
ἀμαρτάνω,	to err,	{ ἀμαρτέω,	ἀμαρτίσω, σομαι, ἡμάρτησα, κα, μαι, ἡμαρτήθην, ἡμαρτον.
		{ ἀμβροτέω,	ἡμβροτον.
ἀμβλισκω,	to miscarry,	{ ἀμβλόω,	ἀμβλώσω.

Verbs in *ανω*, derivatives from other verbs, take their tenses from their primitives; as, *αὐξάνω*, to increase, *αὐξήσω*, ἡύξηκα, from *αὐξέω*.

ἀνώγω, ἀνώξω, ἡνωγα & ἄνωγα,	} to order,	{ ἀνωγέω, ἀνώγημι,	Imp. ἡνώγουν. Imper. ἀνώγηθι, ἄνω- χθι.	
ἀπεχθάνομαι,		to be hated,	{ ἀπεχθέω, ἀπεχθήσομαι,	ἀπύ- χθην, ἀπηχθόμην.
ἀρέσκω,		to please,	{ ἀρέω, ἀρέ-σω, σομαι, ἤρεσα, ἤρεσμαι, ἡρεσθήν.	
αὐξᾶνω, αὐξω, ἀέξω,		} to increase,	{ αὐξέω, αὐξή-σω, σομαι, ἡύξη- σα, κα, μαι, ἡύξήθην.	
ἄχθομαι,	to be indignant,		{ ἀχθέω, ἀχθήσομαι & ἀχθή- σομαι, ἡχθέσθην, ἀ- χθεσθήσομαι.	

Verbs in *αω*, desideratives, inceptives or imitatives, and poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, *μαθητιᾶω*, to desire to learn; *κελαινιάω*, to be blackish; *ισχανάω* from *ισχάνω*, to restrain.

B.

βαίνω,	to go,	{ βάω,	βή-σω, σομαι, ἔβησα, ἔβησμαι, βέβηκα & Ion. βέβᾶα, βέβημαι & βέβᾶμαι, ἐβᾶθην, 2d F. M. βέομαι.
		{ βιβάω,	Pres. Part. βιβῶν.
		{ βιβημι,	2d A. ἔβην, Pres. Part. βιβός.

βάλλω, βαλῶ, ἐβάλον, } <i>to throw,</i>	{	βλέω,	βγήσω, βέβλη-κα, μαι, βεβλή-σομαι, ἐβλήθην, βληθήσομαι.
		βαλλέω,	βαλλήσω.
		βλήμι,	ἔβλην, 2d A. Optat. M. 2d Pers. βλεῖο.
βιώσκω, <i>to live,</i>	{	βολέω,	βεβόλημαι, βέβολα.
		βιόω,	βιώ-σω, σομαι, ἐβίωσα, ἐβιω-σάμην, βεβίω-κα, μαι.
		βίωμι,	ἐβίω.
βλαστᾶνω, <i>to bud,</i>	{	βλαστέω,	βλαστήσω, ἐβλάστησα, βε-βλάστηκα & ἐβλάστηκα, ἐβλαστον.
		βοσκέω,	βοσκή-σω, σομαι, ἐβόσκησα, βεβόσκηκα, βοσκηθήσομαι.
		βόω,	βόσω, ἔβοσα & ἔβωσα, βέβο-κα & βέβωκα.
βούλομαι, <i>to will,</i>	{	βουλέω,	βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην, προβέβουλα.
		βρώω,	βρώσω, βέβρω-κα, μαι, βε-βρώσομαι, ἐβρώθην, βρωθή-σομαι.
		βρῶμι,	ἔβρων.
βρώσκω, } <i>to eat,</i>		βεβρώθω, βεβρώθους.	

Verbs in βω, preceded by a consonant, or by ε · as, φέρβω, *to feed*; σέβω, *to honor*.

Γ.

γαμέω, γαμήσω, γαμέσω, γεγάμηκα, } <i>to marry,</i>	{	γάμω,	γαμῶ, ἔγημα, ἐγημάμην.
		γηράω,	γηράσομαι, ἐγήρασα, γεγή-ρακα.
		γήρημι,	Pres. Inf. γηράναι, Part. γηράς.
γηράσκω, <i>to grow old,</i>	{	γενέω,	γενήσομαι, ἐγενησάμην, γε-γένημαι, ἐγενήθην, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα.
		γείνω,	γείνομαι, ἐγεινᾶμην.
		γάω,	γέγαα, Ion. for γέγηκα.
γίγνομαι, } <i>to become,</i>	{	γνῶω,	γνώσομαι, ἔγνωσα, ἔγνω-κα, σμαι, ἐγνώσθην, γνωσθήσο-μαι.
		γινῶμι,	ἔγνων.
		γινώσκω, } <i>to know,</i>	

Δ.

δαίω,	to learn,	{	δαέω,	δαή-σω, σομαι, δεδάη- κα, μαι, ἐδάην, δέδαα, (P. M. δέδηα, 2d A. M. δάωμαι, from δαίω, to burn.)
δαίω,	to divide,	{	δάζω,	δάσομαι, ἐδασάμην, δέδασμαι.
δάκνω,	to bite,	{	δήκω,	δήξομαι, δέδηγμαί, ἐδήχθην, δηχθήσομαι, ἐδάκον.
δαρθάνω,	to sleep,	{	δαρθέω,	δαρθήσομαι, δεδάρ- θηκα, ἐδάρθην, ἐδαρ- θον & ἐδράθον.
δεῖδω,	to fear,	{	δέδιμι,	Imperat. δέδιθι, Poet. δελδίθι.
δελίσω,			δίω,	ἐδιον, δέδια.
δέδεικα,			δέέω,	δέήσομαι, δεδέημαι, ἐδέηθην, δεηθήσομαι.
δέομαι,	to want,	{		
διδάσκω,	to teach,	{	διδασκέω,	διδασκήσω, ἐδιδάσκη- σα.
διδάξω,				
δεδιδάχα,				
διδράσκω,	to run away,	{	δράω,	δρά-σω, σομαι, ἐδρά- σα, δέδρακα.
		{	δραῖμι,	ἐδραην & ἐδραν.
δοκέω,	to seem,	{	δόκω,	δόξω, ἐδοξα, δέδογμαί.
Poet. δοκήσω,				
δεδόκηκα,				
δύνάμαι,	to be able,	{	δυνάω,	δυνήσομαι, ἐδυνησά- μην, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυ- νήθην.
		{	δυνάζω,	ἐδυνάσθην.
		{	δύω,	δύ-σω, σομαι, ἐδῦσα, ἐδυσάμην, δέδῦ-κα, μαι, ἐδύθην, δυθή- σομαι.
δύνω,	to go in, put on,	{	δῦμι,	ἐδυν.

Verbs in δω preceded by a consonant ; as, κυλινδω, to roll.

Ε.

ἐγείρω, to rouse, ἔγρω, ἡγρόμην, ἡγορήσομαι.

ἔχω, } ἔξω, }	<i>to have,</i>	{ σχέω, σχῆμαι, ἔσχη- κα, μαι, ἐσχέθην, σχε- θήσομαι, ἔσχον, ἐσχό- μην.
ἔψω,	<i>to cook,</i>	{ σχῆμι, ἐψέω, 2d A. Imper. σχές. ἐψή-σω, σομαι.

Z.

ζάω, } ζήσω, }	<i>to live,</i>	ζῆμι, ἔζην, ζῆθι & ζῆ.
ζωννύω, } ζώννυμι, }	<i>to gird,</i>	{ ζώω, ζώ-σω, σομαι, ἔζω- σα, ἐζωσάμην, ἔζω-κα, σομαι, ἐζώσθην.

H.

ἡβάσκω,	<i>to be young,</i>	ἡβάω, ἡβήσω, ἡβη-σα, κα
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Θ.

θέλω,	<i>to will,</i>	{ θελέω, θέλησω, ἐθέλησα, τε- θέληκα.
θηγάω,	<i>to sharpen,</i>	{ θήγω, θήξω, ἔθηξα, ἐθηξά- μην, τέθηγμαι.
θιγγάνω,	<i>to touch,</i>	{ θιγω, θνάω, τέθνηκα, τέθνᾱ, τέ- θνεια & τέθνεια, τεθνεώς, (-ῶσα, gen. -ῶτος.)
θνήσκω, } θνήξω, }	<i>to die,</i>	{ θήνω, ἐθᾶνον, 2d F. M. θα- νοῦμαι.
		{ τεθνήκω, τεθνή-ξω, ξομαι. τέθνημι, Pr. Imperat. τέθνᾶ- θι, Opt. τεθναίην, Inf. τεθνᾶναι, Part. τεθνάς, 2d A. ἔθνην.
θορνύω, } θόρνυμι, } θρώσκω, }	<i>to leap,</i>	{ θορέω, θορήσω, ἔθορον, θο- ροῦμαι.

I.

ιδρύω, } ιδρύσθην, }	<i>to place,</i>	{ ιδρύω, ιδρύσω, ιδρύσα, ιδρυ- σάμην, ιδρύ-κα, μαι, ιδρύσθην.
ἵκνω,	<i>to set,</i>	{ ἵάω, ἵω, ἵή-σω, σομαι, ἵησα. ἵ-σω, σομαι, ἵσα.

Verbs in *ιζω*, derived from contracts of the same signification ; as, *νεμεσιζω*, from *νεμεσάω*, *to be angry* ; *πολεμιζω*, from *πολεμέω*, *to wage war*.

ιθύνω,	<i>to direct,</i>	ιθύω,	ιθῦσω, ἰθῦσα.
ἰκνέομαι,	<i>to come,</i>	{ ἱκω,	ἱξομαι, ἱγμαι, ἰκόμην.
		{ ἱξω,	ἱξον.
ἰλάσκομαι,	<i>to propitiate,</i>	{ ἰλάω,	ἰλάσομαι, ἰλασάμην,
		{ ἰλημι,	ἰληκα, ἰλάσθην, ἰλασθήσομαι.
ἰπιτημι, }	<i>to fly,</i>	{ πτιάω,	ἰλάθι, Pr. M. ἰλάμαι.
ἔπιτην, }			πιτή-σω, σομαι, πέπιᾶμαι.

K.

καίω,	}	to burn,	{	κάω,	ἔκηα, ἐκηᾶμην.
καύσω,			{	κείω,	ἔκεια, ἐκειᾶμην.
κέκαυκα,					
κεραννύω,	}	to mix,	{	κεράω,	κεράσω, ἐκέρασα, ἐκερασάμην, κεκέρασμαι, ἐπεκράσθην, κερασθήσομαι.
κεράννῃμι,			{	κράω,	κράσω, κέκρᾱ-κα, μαι, ἐκρᾱσθην, κρασθήσομαι.
κίρνημι,					
κερδαίνω,	}	to gain,	{	κερδέω,	κερδή-σω, σομαι, ἐκέρδησα, κεκέρδηκα, κερδηθήσομαι.
κερδάνῳ,			{		
κεκέρδακα,					
κίχᾱνω,	}	to overtake,	{	κίχέω,	κίχήσομαι, ἐκίχησα, ἐκίχησάμην, ἔκχον.
κίχημι,					
κλαίω,	}	to weep,		κλαίω,	κλαίησω.
κλάσω,					
κέκλαυκα,					
κλύω,		to hear,	{	κλύμι,	Imperat. κλῦθι & κέκλῦθι.
κορεννύω,	}	to satisfy,	{	κορέω,	κορέσω, ἐκόρεσα, ἐκορεσάμην, κεκόρ-ηκα, ἤμαι & εσμαι, ἐκορέσθην.
κορέννῃμι,					
κρεμάννῃμι,	}	to hang,	{	κρεμάω,	κρεμάσω, κρεμήσομαι, ἐκρέμασα, ἐκρεμασάμην, ἐκρεμάσθην.
κρεμαννύω,				κρέμημι,	κρέμαμαι.

<p> $\left. \begin{array}{l} \kappaτείνω, \\ \kappaτενῶ, \\ \xiκτᾶκα \& \\ \xiκταγκα, \end{array} \right\}$ </p>	to kill,	<p> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappaτῆμι, \\ \xiκτην, \end{array} \right.$ </p>	2d A. M. $\xiκτᾶ-$ μην, Inf. $\kappaτᾶσθαι$, Part. $\kappaτάμενος$.
<p> $\kappaυλινδω,$ </p>	to roll,	<p> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappaυλῶ, \\ \kappaυλινδέω, \end{array} \right.$ </p>	<p> $\kappaυλίσω, \xi\kappaύλισα, \xi\kappaυ-$ $\lambdaισθην, \kappaυλίσθησο-$ $\muαι.$ $\kappaυλινδήσω.$ </p>
<p> $\left. \begin{array}{l} \kappaυνέω, \\ \kappaυνήσω, \end{array} \right\}$ </p>	to kiss,	<p> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappaύω, \\ \kappaύω, \end{array} \right.$ </p>	<p> $\kappaύσω, \xi\kappaυσα \& \xi\kappaυσ-$ $σα.$ </p>

A.

<p> $\lambdaαγχᾶνω,$ </p>	to obtain by lot,	<p> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambdaήχω, \\ \lambdaέγχω, \\ \lambdaήβω, \end{array} \right.$ </p>	<p> $\lambdaήξομαι, \lambdaέληχα, \text{Att.}$ $\epsilonἴληχα, \epsilonἴληγμαι, \xi\lambda\alpha-$ $\chiον.$ $\lambdaέλογχα.$ $\lambdaήψομαι, \lambdaέληφα, \text{Att.}$ $\epsilonἴληφα, \lambdaέλημμαι \&$ $\epsilonἴλημμαι, \epsilon\lambdaήφθην,$ $\lambdaηφθήσομαι, \xi\lambda\alpha\betaον,$ $\epsilon\lambdaαβόμην.$ $\lambdaαβέω,$ $\lambdaάμβω,$ $\lambdaελάβηκα.$ $\lambdaάμψομαι, \epsilon\lambdaαμψ\alpha-$ $\muην, \lambdaελαμμαι, \epsilon\lambda\alpha\mu-$ $\phiθην.$ </p>
<p> $\lambdaαμβᾶνω,$ </p>	to receive,	<p> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambdaήθω, \end{array} \right.$ </p>	<p> $\text{Imp. } \xi\lambdaηθον, \lambdaή-σω,$ $σομαι, \lambdaέλησομαι, \&$ $\lambdaελασμαι, \lambdaελήσομαι,$ $\epsilon\lambdaήσθην, \xi\lambda\alpha\thetaον, \epsilon\lambdaα-$ $\thetaόμην, \lambdaέληθα.$ </p>
<p> $\lambdaανθᾶνω,$ </p>	to be concealed,	<p> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambdaήθω, \end{array} \right.$ </p>	<p> $\text{Imp. } \xi\lambdaηθον, \lambdaή-σω,$ $σομαι, \lambdaέλησομαι, \&$ $\lambdaελασμαι, \lambdaελήσομαι,$ $\epsilon\lambdaήσθην, \xi\lambda\alpha\thetaον, \epsilon\lambdaα-$ $\thetaόμην, \lambdaέληθα.$ </p>

M.

<p> $\muανθᾶνω,$ </p>	to learn,	<p> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \muαθέω, \\ \muαχέω, \end{array} \right.$ </p>	<p> $\muαθήσομαι, \muεμάθη$ $κα, \xi\mu\alpha\thetaον.$ $\muαχέσομαι \& \muαχτή-$ $σομαι, \xi\muαχεσᾶμην \&$ $\xi\muαχησᾶμην, \muεμάχη-$ $\muαι, \text{2d F. } \muαχοῦμαι.$ $\muελλέω,$ $\muελέω,$ $\muελλήσω, \xi\muέλλησα.$ $\muελή-σω, σομαι, \xi\muέ-$ $\lambdaησα, \muεμέλη-κα, \muαι$ $\& \muέμβλημαι, \xi\muελή-$ $\thetaην, \xi\muελον, \muέμηλα.$ </p>
<p> $\muάχομαι,$ </p>	to fight,	<p> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \muαθέω, \\ \muαχέω, \end{array} \right.$ </p>	<p> $\muαθήσομαι, \muεμάθη$ $κα, \xi\mu\alpha\thetaον.$ $\muαχέσομαι \& \muαχτή-$ $σομαι, \xi\muαχεσᾶμην \&$ $\xi\muαχησᾶμην, \muεμάχη-$ $\muαι, \text{2d F. } \muαχοῦμαι.$ $\muελλέω,$ $\muελέω,$ $\muελλήσω, \xi\muέλλησα.$ $\muελή-σω, σομαι, \xi\muέ-$ $\lambdaησα, \muεμέλη-κα, \muαι$ $\& \muέμβλημαι, \xi\muελή-$ $\thetaην, \xi\muελον, \muέμηλα.$ </p>
<p> $\muέλλω,$ </p>	to be about to do,	<p> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \muελλέω, \\ \muελέω, \end{array} \right.$ </p>	<p> $\muαθήσομαι, \muεμάθη$ $κα, \xi\mu\alpha\thetaον.$ $\muαχέσομαι \& \muαχτή-$ $σομαι, \xi\muαχεσᾶμην \&$ $\xi\muαχησᾶμην, \muεμάχη-$ $\muαι, \text{2d F. } \muαχοῦμαι.$ $\muελλέω,$ $\muελέω,$ $\muελλήσω, \xi\muέλλησα.$ $\muελή-σω, σομαι, \xi\muέ-$ $\lambdaησα, \muεμέλη-κα, \muαι$ $\& \muέμβλημαι, \xi\muελή-$ $\thetaην, \xi\muελον, \muέμηλα.$ </p>
<p> $\muέλω,$ </p>	to be a concern to,	<p> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \muελλέω, \\ \muελέω, \end{array} \right.$ </p>	<p> $\muαθήσομαι, \muεμάθη$ $κα, \xi\mu\alpha\thetaον.$ $\muαχέσομαι \& \muαχτή-$ $σομαι, \xi\muαχεσᾶμην \&$ $\xi\muαχησᾶμην, \muεμάχη-$ $\muαι, \text{2d F. } \muαχοῦμαι.$ $\muελλέω,$ $\muελέω,$ $\muελλήσω, \xi\muέλλησα.$ $\muελή-σω, σομαι, \xi\muέ-$ $\lambdaησα, \muεμέλη-κα, \muαι$ $\& \muέμβλημαι, \xi\muελή-$ $\thetaην, \xi\muελον, \muέμηλα.$ </p>

μιγνύω, } μιγνῦμι, }	to mix,	{	μιγώ, μι-ξω, ξομαι, ἔμιξα, μέμιγμαι, μεμίξομαι, ἐμίχθην, ἐμίγην, μιγί- σομαι.
μιμνήσκω,	to remember,	{	μνάω, μνή-σω, σομαι, ἔμνη- σα, ἐμνησάμην, μέ- μνημαι, μεμνήσομαι, ἐμνήσθην, μνησθήσο- μαι.
μῖμνω, μοργνύω, } μόργνῦμι, }	to remain, to wipe off,	{	μενέω, μύργω, μεμένηκα. μόρξω, ἐμορξάμην.

N.

ναίω,	to dwell,	{	νάω, νάσομαι, ἔνασα, ἐνα- σάμην, ἐνάσθην.
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Verbs in *ναω* and *νεω*, formed from others by inserting *ν* · as, *περνάω*, to sell, from *περάω* · some of which change *ε* into *ι* · as, *πιτνέω*, to fall, from *πέτω*.

O.

ὀδάζω,	to bite,	ὀδαξέω,	ὀδαξήσω.
ὀζω, ὀσω, ὠδα, Att. ὀδωδα,	{	{	ὀζέω, ὀζέσω & ὀζήσω, ὠζεσα.
οἰδανύω, οἰδανῶ, οἰδίσκω,			
οἴομαι, οἴμαι,	to think,	{	οἰέω, οἰήσομαι, ὤημαι, ὠή- θην.
οἴχομαι,	to go away,	{	οἰχέω, οἰχίσομαι, ὠχη-κα, μαι.
ὀλισθαίνω, ὀλισθαῖναι,	{	{	ὀλίσθω, ὀλισθήσω, ὠλισθη- σα, κα, ὠλισθον, ὠλισθην.
ὀλλύω, ὀλλῦμι,			
	to destroy,	{	ὀλέω, ὀλέσω, ὠλεσα, ὠλεκα & ὀλώλεκα, ὠλέσθην, ὤλαν ὀλῶ, ὠλόμην, ὀλοῦμαι, ὤλα & ὤλω- λα.

ὀμνύω, } ὀμνῦμι, }	<i>to swear,</i>	{	ὀμύω, ὀμύσω, ὀμύσομαι, ὀμύσῃην, ὀμύμομαι, ὀμύσθην, 2d F. M. ὀμῶμαι.
ὀμύργνυμι,	<i>to wipe off,</i>	{	ὀμύργω, ὀμύρξω, ὀμύρξῃην.
ὀνέμι, } ὀνένημι, }	<i>to benefit,</i>	{	ὀνέω, ὀνή-σω, σομαι, ὠνήσα, ὠνήσῃην & ὠνέμην, ὠνέμαι, ὠνήθην.
ὀρνύω, } ὀρνῦμι, }	<i>to excite,</i>	{	ὀρῶ, ὀρσω, ὠρσα, ὠρμαι, ὀρωρα & ὠρορα, ὠρόμην.
ὀσφραίνομαι,	<i>to smell,</i>	{	ὀσφρέω, ὀσφρήσομαι, ὠσφρόμην.
ὀφείλω, ὀφλω, ὀφλισκᾶνω, }	<i>to owe,</i>	{	ὀφείλέω, ὀφείλῃσω, ὠφείλη-σα, κα, ὠφείλον & ὠφελον. ὀφλέω, ὀφλήσω, ὠφλη-σα, κα.

II.

πάσχω,	<i>to suffer,</i>	{	πήθω, πείσομαι, Bæot. for πήσομαι, ἔπησα, ἔπασθον, πέπηθα. παθέω, παθήσω, ἐπάθησα, πεπάθηκα. πένθω, πέπονθα.
πέσσω,	<i>to cook,</i>	{	πέπιω, πέψω, ἔπεσα, πέπεμαι, ἐπέφθην.
πειταννύω, } πειτάννυμι, }	<i>to spread,</i>	{	πειτάζω, πειτᾶσω, ἐπέιτᾶσα, πεπείασμαι, πέπιασμαι, & ἐπέιτᾶμαι, ἐπειτάσθην.
πέτομαι, } πέτᾶμαι, }	<i>to fly,</i>	{	πειτάω, πειθήσομαι, ἐπειτάσθην. ποιτάω, ποιθήσομαι, πεπότημαι.
πηγνύω, } πηγνῦμι, }	<i>to fasten,</i>	{	πήγω, πήξω, ἔπηξα, ἐπηξᾶμην, ἐπέπηγμαι, ἐπήχθην, ἐπάγην, παγήσομαι, πέπηγα.
πίνω, } πῶμι, }	<i>to drink,</i>	{	πώω, πέπωκα, πέπομαι, ἐπόθην, ποθήσομαι. πίω, πίσομαι, ἐπιον, 2d F. M. πίομαι for πιῶμαι. πῖμι, Imperat. πῖθι.

πιπισκω,	to give to drink,	πιω,	πίσω, ἔπισα.
πληρημι,	} to fill,	πλάω,	πλήσω, ἔπλησα, ἐπλη-
πιμπλημι,		{	σάμην, πέπλησμαι,
πιμπλάω,			ἐπλήσθην, ἐπέπληθα.
πιπράσκω,	to sell,	πλημι,	Imp. Pas. ἐπλήμην.
		περάω,	Sync. πράω, πράσω,
		{	πέπρα-κα, μαι, πε-
			πράσομαι, ἐπραθην,
			πραθήσομαι.
πύρρημι,	} to burn,	πρήθω,	πρήσω, ἔπρησα, πέ-
πιμπύρρημι,		{	πρη-κα, σμαι, πεπρή-
			σομαι, ἐπρήσθην.
πιπτω,	to fall,	πτίω,	πέπτωκα.
		πέτω,	ἔπεσα, ἐπεσάμην.
		πεσέω,	ἔπεσον, 2d F. M. πε-
		{	σοῦμαι.
πτάρνυμαι,	to sneeze,	πταίρω,	ἔπταρον.
πυνθάνομαι,	to inquire,	πεύθω,	πεύσομαι, πέπυσμαι,
		{	ἐπυθόμην.

P.

ῥέζω,	} to do,	{	ῥργω,	Att. ῥρδω, ῥρξω, P. M. ῥοργα.
ῥέξω,				
ῥέρεξα,				
ῥέω,	to flow,	{	ῥυέω,	ῥυήσομαι, ἐῤῥύηκα, ἐῤῥύην.
ῥήγνύω,	} to break,	{	ῥήσσω,	ῥήξω, ἐῤῥήξα, ἐῤῥήξα-
				μην, ἐῤῥήγα & ἐῤῥώ-
				γα, ἐῤῥάγην, ῥαγή-
		{	σομαι.	
ῥωννύω,	} to strengthen,	{	ῥώω,	ῥώσω, ἐῤῥώσα, ἐῤῥώ-
ῥώννυμι,			μαι, ἐῤῥώσθην, ῥω-	
			σθήσομαι, ἐῤῥώσο,	
		{		farewell.

Σ.

σβεννύω, } σβέννυμι, }	to extinguish,	{	σβέω,	σβέσω, ἔσβεσα, ἔσβεκα & ἔσβηκα, ἔσβεσμαι, ἔσβέσθην, σβεσθήσο- μαι.
			{	σβῆμι, σκεδάω,
σκεδαννύω, } σκεδάννυμι, }	to scatter,	{		

σκέλλω,	<i>to dry up,</i>	{ σκάλλω, ἔσκηλα.
		{ σκλάω, ἔσκληκα.
		{ σκλήμι, 2d A. Inf. σκλήναι.

Verbs in *σζω*, derivatives from verbs in *ω* pure, form their tenses from their primitives; as, *εὗρισκω*, *to find*, *εὗρήσω*, *εὕρηκα*, from *εὕρεω*.

σπένδω,	<i>to pour out.</i>	{ σπείω, σπει-σω, σομαι, ἔσπει- σα, ἐσπείσᾱμην, ἔσπει- σμαι, ἐσπείσθην.
στορεννύω,	} <i>to spread,</i>	{ στορέω, στορέσω, ἐστόρεσα, ἐστορεσᾱμην, ἐστορέ- σθην.
στορεννῦμι,		
στόρνυμι,		
στρωννύω,	} <i>to spread,</i>	{ στρώω, στρώσω, ἔστρωσα, ἐ- στρωσᾱμην, ἐστρωμαι.
στρώννυμι,		
σχέθω,	<i>to have,</i>	σχέω, See ἔχω.

T.

ταλάω,	} <i>to bear,</i>	{ τλάω, τλήσομαι, τέτληκα. τλήμι, ἔτλην.
τέτλημι,		
τανύω,	} <i>to extend,</i>	{ τάζω, ἔιᾱγον, τέιᾱγα.
τανῦσω,		
τέμνω,	} <i>to cut,</i>	{ τεμέω, τεμήσω. τιμήγω, τιμήξω, ἔτιμηξα, ἔτιμᾱ- γον, ἐτιμᾱγην.
τεμῶ,		
τέτιμηκα,		
τίκτω,	<i>to bring forth,</i>	{ τέκω, τέ-ξω, ξομαι, ἐτέχθην, ἔτεκον, ἐτεκόμην, τέ- τοκα.
τιτράω,	} <i>to bore,</i>	{ τράω, τρήσω, ἔτρησα, τέτρη- μαι.
τίτρημι,		
τίτραίνω,		
τειτρανῶ,		
τιτρώσκω,	<i>to wound,</i>	{ τρώω, τρώ-σω, σομαι, ἔτρω- σα, τέτρωμαι, ἐτρώ- σθην, τρωθήσομαι.
τρέχω,	} <i>to run,</i>	{ δραμέω, δεδράμη-κα, μαι. δρέμω, ἔδραμον, 2d F. M. δραμοῦμαι, δέδρομα.
τρέξω,		
τρώγω,	} <i>to eat,</i>	{ φάγω, ἔφαγον, 2d F. M. φά- γομαι for φαγοῦμαι.
τρώξομαι,		
ἐτρώγοι,		

τυγχάνω, to obtain, happen,	{	τεύχω,	τεύξομαι, τέτευχα, ἔ- τῳχον.
		τυχέω,	τυχήσω, ἐτύχησα, τε- τύχηκα.

Υ.

ὑπισχνέομαι, to promise,	{	ὑποσχέω,	ὑποσχίσσομαι, ὑπέσχη- μαι, ὑπεσχ-έσθην, ὕ- μην.
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Verbs in υθω, poetic derivatives from other verbs ; as,
φθινύθω from φθίνω, to destroy.

Verbs in υω, polysyllables ; as, δεικνύω, to show.

Φ.

φάσκω,
πιφάσκω, } to say,
πιφαύσκω,

{ φάω, φῆσω, ἔφησα.
φημι, ἔφην, ἔφαμην.

φέρω, to bear,

{ οἶω, οἶ-σω, σομαι, οἰσθή-
σομαι.
ἐνέγκω, 1st A. ἤνεγκα, ἤνεγκά-
μην, ἤνεγκον, ἤνεγκό-
μην.
ἐνέκω, ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι,
ἤνέχθην, ἐνεχθήσομαι.
Ion. ἐνείκω, 1st A. ἤνειακα, ἤνει-
κάμην, ἐνήνειγμαι,
ἤνείχθην.

φορέω, φορήσω, ἐφόρησα,
πεφόρημαι, Sync.

φορέω, φορήσω, ἔφορησα,
2d A. Imperat. φόρε.

φθάνω, to be sooner,

{ φθάω, φθάσω, φθάσομαι,
ἔφθᾶ-σα, κα.

φθίνω, to destroy,

{ φθῆμι, ἔφθην.
φθίω, φθί-σω, σομαι, ἔφθι-
σα, ἔφθικα, ἔφθιμαι.

φύω,
φύσω, } to produce,
πέφυκα,

φῦμι, ἔφυν.

X.

χαίρω, χαρῶ, κὲχαρκα, } <i>to rejoice,</i>	{ χαρῶ, χαρή-σω, σομαι, κέ- χάρη-κα, μαι, κέχα- ρήσομαι, ἔχαρην.
χαρδᾶνω, <i>to receive, hold,</i>	{ χαιρέω, χαιρήσω, ἐχαίρησα.
χάσκω, χασκάζω, } <i>to gape,</i>	{ χάζω, ἔχᾶδον, κέχανδα for κέχᾶδα.
χρῶννύω, χρῶννύμι, } <i>to color,</i>	{ χέλω, χέλομαι.
χωννύω, χώννυμι, } <i>to heap up,</i>	{ χάλνω, χανῶ, χανοῦμαι, ἔχᾶ- νον, κέχηνα.
	{ χρώω, χρώσω, ἔχρωσα, κέ- χρωσμαι.
	{ χόω, χώσω, ἔχωσα, κέχω- κα, σμαι, ἐχώσθην, χώσθήσομαι.

Ω.

ὠθέω, ἑώθουν, } <i>to push,</i>	{ ὠθω, ῶ-σω, σομαι, ὦσα & ἔωσα, ἑωσάμην, ἑω- κα, σμαι, ἐώσθην, ὠσθήσομαι.
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IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs are either used alone, or they are accompanied by an infinitive or part of a sentence with which they agree. Most of them are also more or less frequently used personally, sometimes with rather a different meaning. The following are some of those in most frequent use.

ἀνήκει, προσήκει, *it belongs, it is suitable*; ἀρέσκει, *it pleases*; δεῖ, *it is necessary*; δοκεῖ, *it seems*; ἐνδέχεται, *it is possible*; ἔνεστι, ἔξεστι, πάρεστι, *it is lawful, it is allowable*; ἔοικε, *it befits, it is likely*; ἐπέρχεται, *it occurs, it offers*; μέλει, *it is a concern*; πρόπει, *it becomes*; συμβαίνει, *it happens*; συμφέρει, *it is profitable*; φιλεῖ, *it is wont*; χρεῖ, *it behoves*; ἀπόχρη, *it suffices, it is sufficient*.

Obs. 1. Under impersonal verbs may be comprehended those which denote changes of the weather, as, ὕει, ρίγει, βροντᾷ, which grammarians explain by an ellipsis of Θεός, Ζεὺς, or ἄλλο, sometimes expressed, as, εἶπε ὁ Θεός, Herodot.

Obs. 2. Many verbs are used impersonally in the passive voice, even neuters which otherwise can have no proper passive, as, λέγεται, λείπεται, ἔγνωσται, εἴρηται, ἤκουσται, εἰμαρται, βεβίωται, κέχόρευται.

PARTICLES.

The name of *particles* is given to the adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, that is, to the indeclinable parts of speech.

ADVERBS.

I. The article, substantives, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs, are used adverbially.

1. Substantives and adjectives in the accusative, frequently with the article; as, *ἁπλῶς*, *altogether*; *τέλος*, *finally*; *τὴν πρώτην*, *at first*; *τὴν ταχίστην*, *in the quickest manner*. Particularly neuter adjectives; as, *ταχύ*, *quickly*; *συνεχῆς*, *continually*; *τὸ παλαιόν*, *formerly*; *ἡσυχά*, *quietly*; *τὰ τελευταῖα*, *at last*.

2. The article, substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, in the dative; as, *τῇ*, *here, or there*; *σπουδῇ*, *hardly*; *δημοσίᾳ*, *publicly*; *ιδίᾳ*, *privately*; *τῷ δικαίῳ*, *justly, with justice*; *ταύτῃ*, *this way, thus*.

3. Substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, in the genitive; as, *τοῦ λοιποῦ*, *henceforth, hereafter*; *αὐτοῦ*, *there, here*.

4. Substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, with prepositions preceding; as, *παράχρῃμα*, *immediately*; *ἐκποδῶν*, *out of the way, afar off*; *καθόλου*, *universally, altogether*; *καθ᾽ ἅπερ*, *just as*.

5. The imperatives of some verbs; as, *ἄγε*, *φίρε*, *ἵθι*, *ἔτε*, *come on*; *ἀμείλει*, *nay, indeed, assuredly*. So the second aorist indicative *ᾤφελον*, or *ᾔφελον*, *I wish*; and the optative *εἴεν*, *be it so, well*, from *εἶη*.

II. Derivative adverbs come from nearly all the parts of speech, and are too numerous to be specified, but some of their principal terminations are *ως*, *δον*, *δην*, *ει*, *τι*, *ιστι*, *ακίς*, and *ω*.

1. Adverbs in *ως* are formed from the genitive plural; as, from *σοφῶν*, *σοφῶς*, *wisely*; *πρεπόντων*, *πρεπόντως*, *suitably, in a becoming manner*.

2. Those in *δον* are generally derived from the nominative; as, from *ἀγέλη*, *ἀγελῶν*, *in flocks*; *ὁμόθυμος*, *ὁμοθυμᾶδον*, *unanimously*; *κύων*, *κυνῶν*, *like a dog*.

3. Others in *δην* generally come from verbs, but some in *αδην* or *ιδην* from substantives; as, from *συλλαμβάνω*, *συλλήβδην*, *in a word, summarily*; *κρίπτω*, *κρίβδην*, *secretly*; *σπορὸς*, *σπορᾶδην*, *here and there, scatteringly*; *πλουτίνδην*, *according to wealth*.

4. Some adverbs derived and compounded from substantives and verbs end in *ει* and *τι*; as, *πανδιμεί*, *in a body*; *ἀμαχητί* and *ἀμᾶχει*, *without fighting*; *ἐγρηγορτί*, *watchfully*.

5. Those in *ιστι* are mostly derived from verbs; as, from *Ἑλληνίζει*, *Ἑλληνιστί*, *after the manner of the Greeks, in Greek*.

6. Those in *ακίς* come from numerals above *τρίς*; as, from *πέντε*, *πεντάκις*, *five times*.

7. Adverbs formed from prepositions end in *ω*; as, from *ἐξ*, *ἐξω*, *without*; *κατά*, *κάτω*, *below*.

III. Certain adverbs of place, answering to the questions *where? whither? whence?* are chiefly derived from nouns; those denoting the place *where* ending in *αι, ει, οι, ου, σι, τι, υι, ωι*, and a few in *χη* · *whither*, in *δε, ζε, σε* · and *whence*, in *θεν*.

PRIMITIVES.	WHERE.	WHITHER.	WHENCE.
	χαμαί, on the ground,	χαμᾶζε, to the ground,	χαμόθεν, from the ground.
ἐκεῖνος,	ἐκεῖ, there,	ἐκεῖσε, thither,	ἐκεῖθεν, thence.
οἶκος,	οἶκοι, at home,	οἶκᾶδε, home, or towards home,	οἶκοθεν, from home.
ὁμοῖς,	ὁμοῦ, in the same place,	ὁμόσε, to the same place.	ὁμόθεν, from the same place.
Ἀθῆναι,	Ἀθῆνῃσι, at Athens,	Ἀθῆνᾶζε, to Athens,	Ἀθῆνῆθεν, from Athens.
Ὀλυμπία,	Ὀλυμπιάσι, at Olympia,	Ὀλυμπιάδε, to Olympia,	Ὀλυμπιάθεν, from Olympia.
Οὐρανός,	Οὐρανόθι, in Heaven,	Οὐρανόσε, Οὐρανόδε, to Heaven,	Οὐρανόθεν, from Heaven.
ἄνω,	ἄνω, above,	ἄνω, upwards,	ἄνωθεν, from above.
πᾶς, παντός,	πανταχῇ, every where,	πανταχόσε, to every side,	πανταχούθεν, from every side.

Obs. Adverbs derived from prepositions have but one termination for the place *where* and *whither*; thus, κάτω stands for *below* and *downwards*. Likewise ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα, ἐνταυθοῦ, ὧδε, stand for *here* and *hither*; οὔ, ὅπου, οἶ, ὅποι, *where, whither*; ἄλλοχοῦ, *elsewhere, to another place*; and sometimes ἐκεῖ, *there, thither*. Moreover some adverbs in *θεν* denote the place *where*, as ἐγγύθεν, πρὸςθεν, ἔμπροσθεν, ὀπίσθεν.

IV. Some adverbs have such an affinity, that, beginning with a vowel, they are *indefinites*; with *π*, *interrogatives*; with *τ*, *redditives*.

INDEFINITE.	INTERROGATIVE.	REDDITIVE.
ἥ, ὅπῃ, { <i>which way,</i> { <i>by what means.</i>	πῇ; { <i>which way?</i> { <i>by what means?</i>	τῇδε, } <i>this way.</i> or } ταύτῃ. } <i>by that means.</i>
ὅ, { <i>how far,</i> { <i>for what reason.</i>	πῶ; { <i>how far?</i> { <i>for what reason?</i>	τῷ, { <i>so far,</i> { <i>for that reason.</i>
ὅτε, ὡτότε, } <i>when.</i>	πότε; } <i>when?</i>	τότε, } <i>then.</i>
ἵνα, } <i>when.</i>	πηνίκα; } <i>when?</i>	τηνίκα, } <i>then.</i>
ὅθεν, ὅπουθεν, <i>whence.</i>	πόθεν; <i>whence?</i>	τόθεν, <i>thence.</i>
ὅθι, <i>where.</i>	πόθι; <i>where?</i>	τόθι, <i>there.</i>
ὅσον, <i>how much.</i>	πόσον; <i>how much?</i>	τόσον, <i>so much.</i>
οἷον, <i>after what manner.</i>	ποῖον; <i>after what manner?</i>	τοῖον, <i>after that manner.</i>
ὅσῳκις, <i>how often.</i>	ποσῳκις; <i>how often?</i>	τοσῳκις, <i>so often.</i>

ADVERBIAL PARTICLES USED IN COMPOSITION.

Αοι, ει, βου, δα, ζα, λα, λι, βοι, prefixed to words, increase their signification; as, *αριδηλος*, *very manifest*; *ειριβομος*, *loudly roaring*; *βοιλιμος*, *excessive hunger*; *δασιος*, *very shady*; *ζαπλοντος*, *very rich*; *λαβρος*, *voracious*; *λιπονηρος*, *very bad*; *βοιηπυος*, *loudly shouting*.

Δυσ signifies trouble, difficulty, or misfortune; as, *δυσβαστακτος*, *difficult to be borne*; *δυστυχιω*, *to be unfortunate*. Its opposite is *ευ*, which, however, is not an inseparable particle; as, *ευβαστακτος*, *easy to be borne*; *ευτυχιω*, *to be fortunate*.

Νε and *νη* denote privation; as, *νεποδες*, *having no feet*, or *very short feet*; *νηκεστος*, *incurable*; *νηριθμος*, *innumerable*: but sometimes *νη* increases; as, *νηχυτος*, *widely flowing*.

Α from *ανευ* or *ατερ* signifies privation; as, *αορατος*, *invisible*. From *αγαρ* it denotes increase; as, *αυδλος*, *very woody*. From *αμα* it implies union and collection; as, *αλοχος*, *one of the same bed*, a wife. Sometimes it is redundant; as, *ασταχυς*, the same as *σταχυς*, *an ear of corn*. It often assumes *ν* before a vowel; as, *αναξις*, *unworthy*.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are included in Greek under adverbs of exclamation, of which the following are the principal.

1. *Rejoicing*; as, *ιου*.
2. *Grieving*; as, *ιου, ω*.
3. *Laughing*; as, *α, α*.
4. *Bewailing*; as, *α, ο, ιω, οτοτο, or οτοτοω*.
5. *Wishing*; as, *ει, ειθε*.
6. *Rejecting*; as, *απαγε*.
7. *Praising*; as, *ετα, εγε*.
8. *Condemning*; as, *ω, φευ*.
9. *Admiring*; as, *ω, βαβαι, παπαι, αιβο*.
10. *Deriding*; as, *ιου*.
11. *Calling*; as, *ω*.
12. *Enjoining silence*; as, *η, η*.
13. *Threatening*; as, *ουαι*.
14. *Raging*; as, *εβο*.

Obs. The Greek grammarians seem to have improperly reckoned as adverbs, what in the Latin, and other languages, are called interjections; since the latter are mere sounds excited by strong emotion, and have no close connection with the rest of the sentence, for the cases joined with some of them may be easily explained by an ellipsis, except the vocative, which is always placed absolutely; while, on the contrary, adverbs, properly so called, always qualify the signification of some verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb. It may be further observed, that many words are considered as adverbs by some grammarians, and as conjunctions by others.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs derived from the genitive plural by changing *ων* into *ως*, form their comparative and superlative in the same manner from the genitive plural of the comparative and super-

lative; as, σοφῶς, *wisely*, σοφωτέρως, σοφωτάτως, from σοφῶν, σοφωτέρων, σοφωτάτων, the genitive plural of σοφός, *wise*, σοφώτερος, σοφωτίαιος.

Obs. Instead of the comparative and superlative in ως, the adjective is frequently used adverbially in the neuter singular of the comparative, and the neuter plural of the superlative; as, σοφῶς, σοφώτερον, σοφώτατα· αἰσχροῦς, *basely*, αἰσχρίον, αἰσχίστα. After the same analogy are compared adverbs not derived from adjectives; as, μάλα, *very*, μᾶλλον, μάλιστα· ἄγχι, *near*, ἄσσον, ἄγχιστα.

Adverbs formed from prepositions, as well as some others, are compared in τέρω and τάτω· as, ἄνω, *above*, ἀνωτέρω, ἀνωτάτω· ἔγγυς, *near*, ἐγγυτέρω, ἐγγυτάτω. Yet instead of these we as often find ἐγγύτερον, ἐγγιον, ἐγγιστα, &c.

PREPOSITIONS.

The prepositions are eighteen, six of which are monosyllables, viz. εἰς, ἐκ or ἐξ, ἐν, πρὸς, πρὸ, σύν, and twelve dissyllables, viz. ἀμφι, ἀνὰ, ἀντι, ἀπὸ, διὰ, ἐπὶ, κατὰ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, ὑπέρ, ὑπό. Their meaning and construction will be given in the Syntax.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions may be divided, in reference to their signification, into the following classes.

1. *Copulative*; as, καί, τὲ, Poet. ἰδὲ, *and*; μηδὲ, μήτε, οὐδὲ, οὔτε, *neither, nor*.

2. *Disjunctive*; as, ἢ, Poet. ἰῆ, *or*.

3. *Concessive*; as, καὶν, καίπερ, *although*.

4. *Adversative*; as, ἀλλὰ, ἀτάρ, αὐτάρ, πλὴν, *but*; δέ, *but*, which answers to μὲν, *indeed*; ὅμως, ἔμπης, *yet, nevertheless*.

5. *Causal*; as, γὰρ, *for*; οὖνεκα, *because*; ὅτι, *that, because*; ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, ἐπει, ἐπείπερ, ἐπειδίπερ, ἐπείτοι, *since, for as much as*.

6. *Illative or rational*; as, ἄρα, οὖν, ὥστε, *therefore*; διόπερ, *wherefore*; likewise, τοίνυν, τοιγάροισι, τοιγαροῦν, *therefore*.

7. *Final or perfective*; as, ἵνα, ὅρα, ὅπως, ὥς, *that, in order that*.

8. *Conditional*; as, εἰ, ἐάν, ἢν, ἂν, *if*.

9. *Potential*; as, ἄν, Poet. κέ, κέν, in rendering which use is commonly made of *may, can, might, could, would, or should*.

10. *Expletive*; as, ὥρ, αὖ, γέ, δέ, διὰ, θίγ, μήν, νύ or νύν, πέρ, πού, πώ, ῥά, τοί, which are not easily translated into other languages, but have a peculiar expression, the loss of which would be discovered by a critical judge of the niceties of Greek composition.

SYNTAX.

EVERY sentence, even the simplest, must contain a *subject* and a *predicate*.

The subject is that of which any thing is declared, and the predicate that which is declared concerning the subject, as, ὁ ἥλιος λάμπει, *the sun shines*; ἄθανάτος ἐστὶν ἡ ψυχὴ, *the soul is immortal*; where ὁ ἥλιος, ἡ ψυχὴ, are the subjects, and λάμπει, ἄθανάτος ἐστὶν, the predicates, the substantive verb, which is commonly called the *copula*, being considered as forming a part of the predicate.

Words in sentences have a two-fold relation to one another, namely, that of *concord* or *agreement*, and that of *government* or *influence*.

Concord is when one word agrees with another in some accidents, as in gender, number, person, or case; and government, when one word requires another to be put in a certain case or mood.

CONCORD.

Agreement of one Substantive with another.

RULE I. Substantives signifying the same thing agree in case; as,

Ὁμηρος ὁ ποιητής, *Homer the poet*; Ὁμήρου τοῦ ποιητοῦ, *of Homer the poet*.
ἡ πόλις Θῆβαι, *the city Thebes*; τῆς πόλεως Θιβῶν, *of the city Thebes*.

Obs. 1. The substantive added to another in the same case contains generally an explanation, or fuller definition, but not unfrequently it denotes character or purpose; as, ἐμοὶ συμβούλῳ χρόνιμος, *using me as a counsellor*, Plato.

Obs. 2. Sometimes one of the substantives is understood; or its place supplied by an infinitive or part of a sentence; as, Θεμιστοκλῆς ἔχων παρὰ σέ, sc. ἐγώ, Thucyd.; Ἐλένην τιτάνομεν, Μενέλαω λύπην πιζόειν, Eurip. Orest. 1103.

Hither are to be referred the following and similar examples, where τὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ, τὸ λεγόμενον, &c. stand in the accusative, in apposition with the rest of the sentence: ἀλλὰ γὰρ, τὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ, ἔργον οὐδὲν ὀνειδος, *but, as the poet says, no labor is a reproach*; ἀλλ' ἢ, τὸ λεγόμενον, κατόπιν ἑορτῆς ἵκνομεν; *but do we, as the saying is, come after the feast*? Plato;

τὸ δὲ πάντων μέγιστον, τὴν σὴν χώραν αἰξανομένην ὁρᾷς, *but what is the greatest of all, you see your own territory increased*, Xen.; καὶ, τὸ πάντων κεφάλαιον, σκόπει, Plato.

Agreement of an Adjective with a Substantive.

II. An adjective agrees with a substantive in gender, number, and case; as,

δίκαιος ἀνὴρ, *a just man.*

γυνὴ καλὴ, *a beautiful woman.*

ποταῖμοι μεγάλοι, *large rivers.*

ὕψηλά ὄρη, *high mountains.*

This rule applies to the article, adjective, adjective-pronoun, and participle; as, τὸ ἐμὸν ἄρμα, *my chariot*; τῶ νόμῳ τοῦτω, *these two laws*; οἱ στρατιῶται ἀκούσαντες, *the soldiers having heard*.

Obs. 1. Sometimes an adjective does not agree in gender and number with the substantive to which it is joined, but with another of equivalent signification; as, φίλε τέκνον, of Hector, Hom.; ἐλθόντες ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν στρατὸς πολὺς, Thucyd.; ἐώρα τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀγανακτοῦντας, for τοὺς στρατιώτας, Dionys. Halicar.

Sometimes an adjective is referred to a substantive implied in a preceding word; as, ἐντυχοῦσαι δὲ πρώτῳ ἵπποφορβῷ, τοῦτο διῆρπασαν· καὶ ἐπὶ τούτων (sc. ἵππων) ἐππαζόμεναι, Herodot. iv. 110.

Obs. 2. The feminine dual is often joined with masculine adjectives; as, τὸ πόλλε τοῦτω, Isocr.; προλιπόντε ἀνθρώπους Αἰδῶς καὶ Νέμεσις, Hesiod. *"Erg.* 197.

Sometimes also masculine adjectives are found with the feminine singular and plural; as, θήλυς ἐέροη, *the suck-giving dew*, Hom. Odys. ε'. 467.

The tragedians use the masculine for the feminine, especially when the plural instead of the singular of a female is used; as, οἱ προθυήσασσες, spoken by Alcestis of herself, Eurip. Also when a chorus of women are speaking of themselves.

Obs. 3. An infinitive, or part of a sentence, often supplies the place of the substantive, and then the adjective is put in the neuter singular; as, χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ τὸ ζῆν, Theophrast.; ὅτι μέγρι Ἀσπέρδου ἀφίκοντο, σαφές ἐστι, Thucyd. Sometimes in the neuter plural; as, θέρους δι' ἀνυδρίαν ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐπιστρατεύειν, Thucyd. iii. 88.; δῆλὰ ἐστὶ, ὅτι ξυῖν μεγάλως, Herodot. iii. 38.

Frequently a substantive verb takes for its subject, instead of an infinitive or part of a sentence, the subject of an infinitive or part of a sentence, with which the adjective agrees in gender, number, and case; as, σὲ δίκαιός εἰμι κολάζειν, for δίκαιόν ἐστιν ἐμὲ κολάζειν σέ, *I am right to punish you*, Aristoph.; καὶ τούτῳ εἰσι δῆλοι, ὅτι εἰσι ξεῖνοι, for καὶ τούτῳ ἐστὶ δῆλον, ὅτι εἰσι ξεῖνοι, Herodot.; οἱ Θηβαῖοι φανεροὶ ἦσαν ἀναγκασθῆσθαι, Demosth. for φανερόν ἦν, τοὺς Θηβαίους ἀναγκασθῆσθαι, Demosth.

Obs. 4. An adjective in the neuter gender must often be referred to *χοῦμα* or *πρᾶγμα* understood; as, *ισχυρόν ἐστιν ἡ ἀλήθεια*, *truth is powerful*, Æschin.; *δολερόν πέφυκεν ἄνθρωπος*, *man is naturally deceitful*, Aristoph.; *καλὸν οἱ νόμοι εἰσὶ*, Menand. Sometimes the substantive is expressed; as, *χοῦμα ποιητὴς ἐστὶ*, *a poet is a light thing*, Plato. Thus in Latin, *triste lupus stabulis*, Virg.

The neuters *πλεόν*, *πλείω*, *μείον*, &c. may be joined with substantives of any gender, number, or case; as, *ἐλπίας μὲν ἄξει σὺ μείον δισμυλίων*, *he will bring not less than twenty thousand horse*, Xen.; *ἐν μάρτυσι πλεόν ἢ τρισμυλίοις*, Plato; *παράμειναι ἡμέρας πλείω ἢ τρεῖς*, Id.

Proper names in the singular are often accompanied by the neuters *πρῶτα*, *πάντα*, and others; as, *ἴσθι τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὰ πρῶτα*, *keep thou the first rank amongst the Athenians*, Lucian; *Εὐβοία αἰτοῖς πάντα ἔν*, Thucyd.

Obs. 5. A substantive dual may have an adjective plural; as, *χεῖρε ἀμφοτέρω*, Hom. Also a substantive plural may have an adjective dual, when no more than two persons or things are alluded to; as, *αἰγυπιοὶ πλάζοντε*, Hom. Il. π'. 428, where two vultures only are meant.

Obs. 6. The adjectives *μέσος*, *ἄκρος*, *λοιπός*, and others of the same kind, usually signify *the middle*, *the summit*, &c. of any thing; as, *ἐν μέσῃ τῇ λίμνῃ*, *in the middle of the lake*, Herodot.; *σὺν τῷ λοιπῷ σιγαίῳ*, Id.

Obs. 7. Substantives are often used as adjectives; as, *γλῶσσαν Ἑλλάδα ἐδίδουξε*, *she taught the Greek language*, Herodot. Sometimes one of the substantives is put in the genitive; as, *ὃ χροσὸν ἀγγέλλας ἐπὼν*, for *ἐπη χροσᾶ*, Aristoph.; *ὃ τῆς ἡσυχίας βίσιος*, for *βίος ἡσυχος*, Eurip.

Obs. 8. Adjectives referred to substantives are often used for adverbs, or for substantives in the dative, particularly adjectives denoting time; as, *ἄσμενος πορεύεται πρὸς Κύρον*, for *ἀσμένως*, *he gladly goes to Cyrus*, Xen.; *εὐδὸν παννέχιοι*, for *νυκτὶ*, *they slept all night*, Hom.; *χθιζὸς ἔβη μετὰ δαῖτα*, for *χθές*, Id.; *δευτεράῳς ἀφίκετο*, for *τῇ δευτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ*. So also participles in some instances; as, *τελευτῶν ἔλεγε*, *at last he said*, Herodot.; *τελευτῶντες ἐχλεύαζον*, *at last they derided me*, Demosth.; *θαῤῥῶν αἰρεῖ*, *choose boldly*, Aristoph.; *ἀνίσταντες φροντισώμεν*, *let us quickly consider*, Id.

Obs. 9. An adjective may be used without a substantive, the one from which it takes its gender, number, and case, being understood; as, *ὁ σοφός*, *the wise man*; *ἡ ἄνυδρος*, sc. *γῆ*, *the desert*, Herodot.; *τοὺς ἀγᾶθους φιλει*, Aristoph. So the pronouns *οὗτος*, *ἐκεῖνος*, *τις*, &c. Also participles; as, *γελῶσιν οἱ θεώμενοι*, *the spectators laugh*, Aristoph.; *ὁ θανὼν οὐκ ἐπιθῦμει*, Anacr.;

μίσει τοὺς κολαζέοντας, Isocr. Neuters in particular are frequently used in this way; as, τὸ ἀληθὲς οὕτως ἔχει, *the truth is thus*, Plato; χαλεπὰ τὰ καλὰ ἐστὶ, *beautiful things are difficult*, Id.; τὸ ἱππικόν, sc. σιράτευμα, *the cavalry*, Xen.; τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, *the Greeks*, Thucyd.; πρὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν, literally, *before the Trojan affairs, before the Trojan war*, Id.; μετὰ τὰ Λευκτρὰ, *after the battle of Leuctra*, Strabo; τὸ μέλλον ἄδηλον πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις, *the future is unknown to all men*, Dem.; ἐὰν τὰ παρεληλυθότα μνημονεύῃς, *if you remember the past*, Isocr. Words thus taken are said to be taken substantively.

Obs. 10. Frequently adverbs with the article prefixed are equivalent to adjectives: as, ἡ ἄνω πόλις, *the upper city*, Thucyd.; οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι, *the men of that time*, Herodot.; οἱ ἐγγυιάτω τοῦ γένους, *the nearest relations*, Aristoph. Hence they acquire the character of substantives; as, οἱ πέλας, *the neighbors*; ἡ αὔριον, sc. ἡμέρα, *the morrow*; οἱ πάνυ, *the illustrious*.

Obs. 11. Neuter adjectives, with and without the article, are very frequently used adverbially; as, πρῶτον, τὸ πρῶτον, τὰ πρῶτα, *first, at first*; λοιπὸν, τὸ λοιπὸν, *for the future, henceforth*; ἐπίτηδες, *diligently*; ἄελπτα, *unexpectedly*.

Agreement of a Verb with a Nominative.

III. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as,

ἐγὼ γράφω, *I write.*

σφὺ ἀκούετον, *you two hear.*

οἱ ποιηταὶ φάσκουσι, *the poets say.*

Obs. 1. The nominative is commonly omitted where it is known from the form of the verb, or from the connection, and no stress is laid on it; as, φιλῶ, φιλεῖς, φιλεῖ, *I love, thou lovest, he loves.*

In particular, verbs indicating the employment of a definite person are often used without a nominative expressed; as, ἐσήμηνε or ἐσάλπιγξε, sc. ὁ σαλπικτιγής, *the trumpeter gave a signal*, Xen. So frequently the plurals λέγουσι, φασί, and others, sc. ἄνθρωποι. Also verbs whose subject is construed with the preceding verb; as, τὸν Κριτόβουλον ἐπόθετο, ὅτι ἐφίλησε, *for ἐπόθετο ὅτι ὁ Κριτόβουλος ἐφίλησε*, Xen.; as in Latin, *nōsti Marcellum quàm tardus sit*, Cæs. ap. Cic.

Obs. 2. An infinitive, or some part of a sentence, often supplies the place of a nominative; as, αἰσχρὸν ἦν προδοῦναι τοὺς εὐεργέτας, *it was base to betray your benefactors*, Thucyd.;

ὅτι βασιλεὺς ἐξεπλάγη, δῆλον ἦν, *that the king was terrified was manifest*, Xen. Thus also with impersonal verbs; as, ἐξεσι μοι ἀπιέναι, *it is lawful for me to depart*, Plato; which otherwise have no nominative; as, πτερόν σοι δεῖ, *you have need of wings*, Aristoph.; ὕει, *it rains*.

Exc. 1. The nominative of the neuter plural is commonly joined with a verb singular; as,

τὰ ζῶα τρέχει, *animals run*.

τὰ ἄρματ' ἔφευγε, *the chariots fled*

ὄπλα ἐλήφθη πολλά, *many arms were taken*.

Exc. 2. Sometimes, though rarely, the nominative of the masculine and feminine plural is joined with a verb singular; as, μελιγάρυες ὕμνοι ὑστέρων ἄρχαὶ λόγων τέλλεται, *for τέλλονται, the soft harmony of the hymns serves as a prelude to the verses that follow*, Pind.

Exc. 3. A nominative dual is often put with a verb plural; as, ἄνδρες δεῦρ' ἀφίχοντο, *two men came hither*, Aristoph. Also a nominative plural, meaning but two persons or things, may be put with a verb in the dual; as, ἐμοὶ περιβάλλετον ἵπποι, *my two horses excel*, Hom.

Exc. 4. A collective noun may be joined with a verb either of the singular or of the plural number; as, τὸ πλῆθος ἐψηγίσατο, or ἐψηγίσαντο, *the multitude decreed*.

A plural verb is often joined with ἕκαστος and ἄλλος, on account of the notion of plurality which is involved; as, ἕμενον ἐν τῇ ἐνωϊοῦ τάξι ἕκαστος, Herodot.; ἰρώτων δὲ ἄλλος ἄλλο, Plato. This construction may be explained by the following passage, where the plural is placed first, and then the singular, denoting its parts; ἵπποι δὲ, παρ' ἀρμύσιν οἷσιν ἕκαστος, ἐστῶσαν, Hom.

Accusative before the Infinitive.

IV. The infinitive mode has an accusative before it; as,

οἶμαι σε πλουτεῖν, *I think that you are rich*.

Obs. 1. The pronoun accusative before the infinitive is sometimes understood; as, εἴ τις σοῦ λαβόμενος, εἰς τὸ δεσμοποιήσιον ἀπάγοι, φάσκων ἀδικεῖν, sc. σὲ, *if any one should seize you, and lead you away to prison, saying that you acted unjustly*, Plato. Thus in Latin, *nos abiisse rati*, sc. *eos*, Virg.

An adjective or participle expressed may agree with the pronoun understood; as, ἀφ᾽ ἧκέ μοι, ἐλθόντι λέγειν ἰάληθῃ, that is, ἐμὲ ἐλθόντι λέγειν, *he gave me leave to come and represent the truth*, Xen.; δέομαι ὑμῶν, μεμνημένους τῶν εἰρημένων, βοηθεῖν ἡμῖν, sc. ὑμᾶς, *I entreat you, remembering what has been said, to assist us*, Lys.

Obs. 2. The accusative with the infinitive is put especially after the verbs λέγω, ἀγγέλλω, and similar verbs of speaking. When these are in the passive, either the accusative remains before the infinitive, or it is changed into the nominative of the leading verb; as, τὸν Κῦρον λέγεται εἰπεῖν, Xen.; λέγεται εἰπεῖν ὁ Κῦρος, Id. Δοκεῖ, *videtur*, has the same construction.

Obs. 3. Use is very frequently made of ὅτι or ὥς with the indicative or optative, instead of the accusative with the infinitive; as, ρουτίζω ὅτι στασιάζει, Xen.; ἔλεγον ὥς ἰαθρῶπος ἵκοι, Herodot. Both constructions are sometimes united; as, τοῦ Νίσου λέγεται θυγατέρα ἐρασθῆναι Μίνω, καὶ ὥς ἀπέκτερε τὰς τρίχας τοῦ πατρὸς, *it is said that the daughter of Nisus fell in love with Minos, and that she sheared off her father's hair*, Pausan. Sometimes even the accusative with the infinitive follows ὅτι or ὥς; as, μυθολογοῦσιν ὅτι τὰς μοῖρας εἰπεῖν, *they relate that the fates said*, Diod. Sic.; ἐλλίπειν δὲ χρόν, ὥς ἰαθρῶς ἀγαθούς αὐτοὺς γενήσεσθαι, Xen. In a few instances ὅπως has a similar construction.

Exc. The infinitive takes before it the same case as the preceding verb, when both verbs relate to the same person; as,

φησὶν αὐτὸς γεγενῆσθαι αἴτιος, *he says that he was the cause*.

Obs. 1. As the infinitive takes before it the same case as the preceding verb, when both verbs relate to the same person, and the accusative when they do not, it sometimes takes both the nominative and accusative; as, οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνον στρατηγεῖν, *he said that not he, but the other, had the command*, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. When the infinitive and the preceding verb relate to the same person, the subject of the infinitive is generally omitted, but expressed when an emphasis lies upon it; as, ἔφη ἀκοῦειν, sc. αὐτοῦς, *he said that he heard*, Xen.; ἔφησθα οἷη λογὸν ἀμύναι, sc. αὐτῇ, *you said that you alone warded off destruction*, Hom. Thus also before the infinitives of verbs which take the same case after as before them; as, ἐρασσες εἶναι δεσπότης, sc. αὐτοῦς, Aristoph.

Obs. 3. This rule obtains also, when the infinitive is preceded by the article τὸ, or by the particle ὥστε; as, οὐ σεμνύνει

μαι τῷ γραφεὶς ἀποφυεῖν, *I am not proud of having escaped when accused*, Demosth.; διεπράξατο, ὥστε αὐτὸς ἐκπλεῦσαι ἀρμοστέῃς εἰς Ἀβῦδον, *he brought it to pass, that he himself sailed out governor to Abydus*, Xen.

Obs. 4. Sometimes the infinitive has before it an accusative, and the preceding verb a nominative, although both verbs relate to the same person; as, οἶμαι με σοφίας πληρωθήσεσθαι, *I think that I shall be filled with wisdom*, Plato; ἔλεγεν αὐτὸν εἶναι Δία, Apollod.

The same Case after a Verb as before it.

V. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, *when both words refer to the same thing*; as,

ἐγὼ εἰμι Σωκράτης, *I am Socrates*.

σύ μένεις δοῦλος, *you remain a slave*.

ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται Εὐφράτης, *the river is called Euphrates*.

σύ φης εἶναι θεός, *you say that you are a god*.

ἔδοντο αὐτοῦ εἶναι προθύμου, *they begged him to be zealous*.

ἄπειπεν αὐτοῖς ναύταις εἶναι, *he forbade them to be navigators*.

νομίζομεν τὴν γῆν σφαῖραν εἶναι, *we think the earth to be a sphere*.

ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι, προύριον κατέστη, *instead of being a city, it became a castle*.

Obs. 1. The verbs which most frequently have the same case after them as before them, are,

1. Substantive and neuter verbs; as, εἰμι, ὑπάρχω, γίγνομαι, μένω, πέφυκα, κατέστην, &c.

2. The passive of verbs of calling or naming, choosing, appearing, &c.; as, καλοῦμαι, ὀνομάζομαι, αἰροῦμαι, χειροτονοῦμαι, φαίνομαι, νομίζομαι, &c.

Obs. 2. To this rule belongs also ἀκούω, signifying *to be called*; as, οὗτ' ἀκούσομαι κακός, Soph.; ὅφρα ἐσθλὸς ἀκούσῃς, Theocrit. So in Latin, *rexque paterque audisti coram*, Hor. Epist. i. 7, 37.

Obs. 3. When any of the above verbs are placed between two nominatives of different numbers, they are commonly governed in number by the former; as, ἡ τάξις ἦν ἑκατὸν ἄνδρες, *the division was a hundred men*, Xen.; στέφανοι εἰσιν ὡσεὶς σημείον, Demosth.; but sometimes by the latter; as, εἰσὶν δὲ ὡς λόφον ἡ Ἰδομένη ὑψηλὴ, Thucyd. iii. 112. So participles standing between two substantives of different genders commonly agree with the former, but sometimes with the latter; as, λίμνη ἐστὶν ὀνομαζόμενον Νίμφαιον, Pausan.

Obs. 4. An infinitive having the genitive or dative before it, governed by any other word, may be followed by the accusative; as, σοὶ ἐνέαυτίω ἔδουκε νέον εἶναι, *that is, she granted your petition to be young*, Lucian; Ἀθηναίων ἐδεήθησαν σφίσι βοηθοὺς γενέσθαι, αὐτοὺς being understood, *they entreated the Athenians to assist them*, Herodot.

Obs. 5. The Latin poets, in imitation of the Greeks, sometimes put the nominative instead of the accusative after the infinitive, when it relates to the same person with the nominative to the preceding verb; as, *rettulit Ajax esse Jovis pronēpos*, for *se esse pronepōtem*, Ovid.

The Construction of Relatives.

VI. The relative $\delta\varsigma$, η , δ , agrees with the antecedent in gender, number, and person; and is construed through all the cases as the antecedent would be in its place; as,

$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}$ $\delta\varsigma$ $\epsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ $\epsilon\sigma\omega\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, *you who saved me.*
 $\alpha\acute{\iota}$ $\sigma\tau\tau\alpha\tau\iota\omega\tau\alpha\iota$ $\omega\acute{\nu}$ $\eta\gamma\chi\epsilon$, *the soldiers whom he commanded.*
 $\alpha\acute{\iota}$ $\kappa\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\acute{\nu}$ $\alpha\iota\varsigma$ $\epsilon\sigma\kappa\iota\nu\omicron\upsilon\omicron\upsilon$, *the villages in which they encamped.*
 η $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$ $\eta\acute{\nu}$ $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\alpha\psi\epsilon$, *the letter which he wrote.*

If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be the nominative to the verb.

But if a nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be of that case, which the verb or noun following, or the preposition going before, usually governs.

Obs. 1. The antecedent often stands in the same clause, and in the same case, with the relative; as, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\epsilon\sigma\tau\iota\nu$ $\delta\nu$ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ $\alpha\acute{\nu}\delta\rho\alpha$, *this is the man whom you saw*; $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\eta\nu$ $\alpha\phi\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\nu\tau\omicron$ $\kappa\omega\mu\eta\nu$ $\mu\epsilon\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta$ $\eta\nu$, *Xen.*; $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\iota$, $\omega\acute{\nu}$ $\delta\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha$ $\mu\epsilon\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$ $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\pi\iota$ $\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\iota}\alpha$, *Πιττᾶκου τε καὶ Βλαντιος*, *Plato*; $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\alpha\varsigma$ $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\epsilon$ $\phi\alpha\nu\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota$, *sc. εἰσι*, *Xen.*; $\omega\mu\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\acute{\eta}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\epsilon$ $\delta\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\alpha\lambda\omicron\upsilon$ $\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\epsilon$ $\mu\alpha\theta\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron$ $\delta\iota\delta\alpha\kappa\tau\omicron\nu$ $\mu\acute{\eta}$ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$, *Plato*.

Obs. 2. The relative frequently stands alone, the antecedent being understood; as, $\sigma\acute{\omega}\zeta\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$ $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$, for $\sigma\acute{\omega}\zeta\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\alpha\acute{\nu}\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$. Sometimes the relative is expressed in one case, and must afterwards be supplied in another; as, $\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$ $\mu\eta\chi\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\varsigma$, $\eta\nu$ $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\nu\omicron\eta\sigma\epsilon$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ Ἀρχιμήδης , $\delta\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ $\kappa\omicron\chi\lambda\iota\alpha\varsigma$, for η $\delta\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, *by means of a certain engine, which Archimēdes invented, and is named cochliā*, for *and which is named*, *Diod. Sic.*

Obs. 3. When the relative comes after two words of different persons, it agrees with the first or second person rather than the third; as, $\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$ δ' $\epsilon\gamma\omega$ $\beta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ $\delta\varsigma$ $\tau\iota\mu\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, *Hom.*

Obs. 4. The antecedent is often implied in a preceding word; as, $\omicron\iota\kappa\lambda\alpha$ $\mu\omicron\lambda\omicron$ $\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\zeta\omicron\nu$ η $\delta\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$ $\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\epsilon\mu\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, $\omicron\acute{\iota}$ $\gamma\epsilon$ $\omicron\iota\kappa\lambda\epsilon$ $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\theta\epsilon$ $\gamma\acute{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\omicron\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, where $\omicron\acute{\iota}$ is referred to the personal pronoun contained in $\delta\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$, *Xen.*; $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\omicron\tau\rho\acute{o}\phi\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\acute{\iota}$ $\epsilon\delta\omicron\nu\tau\omicron$ $\phi\acute{\alpha}\omicron\varsigma$, where $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\delta\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota$, contained in $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\omicron\tau\rho\acute{o}\phi\omicron\varsigma$, is the antecedent to $\omicron\acute{\iota}$, *Hesiod. Theog. 450.*

Obs. 5. The indefinite adjectives *ὅτος, οἷος, &c.* are also sometimes construed like relatives; as, *γῆ πᾶσα, ὅσης ἄρχει*, Herodot. But these have commonly other adjectives either expressed or understood, which answer to them; as, *σίτω τοσοῦτω ἐχρήτο, ὅσον ἰδέως ἦσθιε*, Xen.; and are often applied to different substantives; as, *οὐπω Φίλιππος ἐστι τοιοῦτος, οἷοί ποτ' ἦσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι*, Demosth.

Exc. 1. The relative is often *attracted* into the case of its antecedent; as,

σὺν ταῖς ναυσὶν αἷς εἶχε, with the ships which he had.

μετασχέτω τῆς ἰδονῆς ἧς ἔδωκα ὑμῖν, let him partake of the joy which I gave you.

Obs. 1. The antecedent is often found in the same clause with the relative attracted; as, *ἀπολαύω ὧν ἔχω ἀγαθῶν, I enjoy what goods I have: ἐπορεύετο σὺν ᾗ εἶχε δυνάμει*, Xen. Frequently it is understood; as, *μεμνημένος ὧν ἔπραξε*, for *τῶν πραγμάτων ὧν ἔπραξε*, and this for *ᾧ ἔπραξε*, Lucian; *πληρώσας ναῦς ἐννέα πρὸς αἷς εἶχε*, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. Other relatives also undergo a similar attraction; as, *ἐλάττω τῶν τοιούτων κακῶν, οἷων νῦν εἵπομεν, fewer of such evils as we have now mentioned*, Plato. Frequently *οἷος*, with the substantive belonging to it, is attracted into the case of its antecedent, instead of standing in the nominative with *εἰμί*: as, *πρὸς ἀνδρας τολμηροὺς, οἷους καὶ Ἀθηναίους*, for *οἷοι Ἀθηναῖοι εἰσὶ*, Thucyd.; *χαριζόμετον οἷω σοὶ ἀνδρὶ*, for *ἀνδρὶ, οἷος σὺ εἶ*, Xen. Also when it stands for *ὥστε*: as, *τοιούτους ἀνθρώπους, οἷους μεθύσθιντας ὀρχεῖσθαι*, Demosth. In like manner *ἰλίξος*: as, *ἐκείνο δεινὸν τοῖς ἰλίξοις τῶν*, for *τηλικούτοις, ἰλίκοι νῶ ἱσμέν*, Aristoph.

Obs. 3. The relative *ὅσος* is sometimes used in phrases which seem to have been originally formed from two clauses referring to each other; as, *ἐκεῖνος θαυμαστὴν ὄσιν περὶ σέ προθυμίαν ἔχει*: thus, *θαυμαστὸν ἐστὶν ὄσιν προθυμίαν ἔχει*, instead of *θαυμαστὴ ἐστὶ προθυμία, ὄσιν ἔχει*, Plato, Alcibiad. II. pr. fin. *ἦν περὶ αὐτὸν ὄχλος ὑπερφυλὶς ὅσος, exceedingly great*, Aristoph. Plut. 750.

Obs. 4. The phrase *οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ* is usually considered as one word, in the sense of the Latin *nemo non, every one*, in which case *οὐδεὶς* is put in the same case as the pronoun relative following; as, *οὐδένα κινδύνον ὄντιν' οὐχ ὑπέμειναν, they underwent every danger*, Demosth.; *οὐδένα ἐφάσαν ὄντιν' οὐ δακρύοντ' ἀποστρέφεισθαι*, for *οὐδεὶς ἦν ὄντιν' ἐφάσαν οὐ δακρύοντ' ἀποστρέφεισθαι, they said that every one returned weeping*, Xen.

Obs. 5. The antecedent is sometimes put in the case of the relative, and the latter omitted, when the former is a demonstrative pronoun, with or without a substantive, and would otherwise be joined with *εἰμί*: as, *τοῦτο οὐδ' ἀποκρίσεως ἄξιον ἐρωτᾶς*, for *οὐδ' ἀποκρίσεως ἄξιόν ἐστι τοῦτο, ὃ ἐρωτᾶς, what you ask is not worthy of an answer*, Plato; *τίνας τοῖσδ' ὁρῶ ξένους*; for *τίνες εἰσὶν οὗτοι οἱ ξένοι, οὓς ὁρῶ*; *who are these strangers whom I see?* Eurip.

Exc. 2. The relative frequently differs in number from the antecedent, when the idea of plurality is involved in the singular; as,

πάντας ἀνθρώπους θίλγουσιν, ὃ, τις σφείας εἰσαφίκεται, they fascinate all men who approach them, Hom.; *ἀσπάζεται πάντας, ὃ δὲ τῶν ἄνδρ, he*

salutes all whom he meets, Plato ; οἷς ἂν ἐπιῶ, ἡσσόν τις ἐμοὶ πρόσσεισι, every one to whom I apply will take part with me the less, Thucyd.

Obs. The singular ἔστι is followed by relatives both singular and plural, and the phrase is regarded altogether as one word, equivalent to the adjective ἕνιοι, ἕνιοι, ἕνια, *some* ; as, καὶ ἔστιν οἱ ἐπιγῆχον θωαῶνων, *and some hit breastplates, Xen.* ; ἔστιν οὐσίτας ἀνθρώπων τεθαυμάζας ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ ; *have you admired some men for their wisdom ? Id.*

In the same manner ἔστι is often used with a relative adverb following, in which case the two are put for an adverb ; as, ἔστιν ὅτε, *sometimes, Thucyd.* ; ἔστιν ὅπου, *somewhere.*

Exc. 3. When the relative is placed between two substantives of different genders, it sometimes agrees in gender with the latter ; as,

τὸ ἄστρον, ἣν ὀνομάζουσιν Αἶγα, *the constellation which they call the Goat, Pausan.*

Obs. When the antecedent is part of a sentence, the relative is put in the neuter gender ; as, ἐν ἀποφύγῃ με οὗτος, ὃ μὴ γένοιτο, *Demosth.* Sometimes the relative does not agree in gender with the antecedent, but with some synonymous word implied ; as, τέκνα οἷ, for υἱοὶ οἷ, *Eurip.* ; ἐμοὶ γὰρ οὐδ', ὃ πᾶσι λείπεται βροτοῖς, σύνεστιν ἐλπίς, *sc. χορῆμα, for nether hope, which is left to all mortals, remains with me, Id.*

Agreement of an Adjective, Verb, or Relative, with Substantives coupled by a Conjunction.

VII. Substantives singular connected by a copulative conjunction, have an adjective, verb, or relative plural ; as,

Κάστωρ καὶ Πολυδεύκης, οἱ ἀθάνατοί εἰσι, *Castor and Pollux, who are immortal.*

Obs. 1. If the substantives be of different persons, the verb plural must agree with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third ; as, ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ ἐλογίζομεθα, *Xen.* ; σὺ καὶ ὁ Θεόδωρος ἐλέγετε, *Plato.*

Obs. 2. If the substantives are of different genders, the adjective or relative plural must agree with the masculine rather than the feminine or neuter ; as, παῖτες καὶ μήτερος ἐλίσσονται, γονοούμενοι, *Hom.* ; but this is only applicable to beings which may have life.

Obs. 3. If the substantives signify things without life, the adjective or relative plural must be put in the neuter gender ; as, αἱ δυναστεῖαι καὶ ὁ πλοῦτος διὰ τὴν τιμὴν ἔστιν αἰρετὰ, *powers and riches are desirable on account of honor, Aristot.* ; σῖτον καὶ

ἕδωρ καὶ οἶνον ἐνθάτῃσω, ἃ κέν τοι λιμὸν ἐρῶνοι, *I will put on board bread and water and wine, which shall keep off hunger from you*, Hom.

Obs. 4. The adjective or verb frequently agrees with one of the substantives, mostly with the nearest, and is understood to the rest; as, αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη, πόλεμοι τε, μάχαι τε, *for contention is always agreeable to you, and wars, and battles*, Hom.; οἱ ξένοι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος ἦκε, *the strangers and the rest of the multitude came*, Thucyd.; ἔστιν ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσιν ἀρχοντές τε καὶ δῆμος; *are there in the other cities both magistrates and people?* Plato.

Obs. 5. The plural is sometimes used after μετὰ or σὺν put for καὶ · as, Διφρόντης δὲ σὺν τοῖς παισὶν ἀναλαβόντες τὸν νεκρὸν, κομίζουσιν ἐς τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον, *Deiphontes and his children, having taken up the corpse, convey it to this place*, Pausan.

The Use of the Article.

VIII. The article is used before substantives which represent determinate individuals, or whole classes. But more particularly,

1. The article is used especially before substantives which denote something that has been already mentioned, or that is commonly known; as,

ἐπεδίωκον μέχρι κόμης τινός · ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἔστησαν · ὑπὲρ γὰρ τῆς κόμης γήλοφος ἦν. *they pursued as far as a certain village; there they halted; for above the village was an eminence*, Xen.; ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ βοσκὸς, καὶ ἀναλῶν τὸ παιδίον, *the herdsman having heard this, and having taken up the child* (that is, the herdsman and child of which mention had before been made), Herodot. Again, ὁ ποιητής, *the poet*, it being commonly understood that Homer is intended thereby; ὁ Σταγίρεις, *the Stagirite*, that is, Aristotle. Hence proper names often receive the article; as, ὁ Σωκράτης, *Socrates*; αἱ Ἀθῆναι, *Athens*.

2. The article is prefixed to substantives which denote, not determinate individuals of a class, but the whole class; as,

ὁ ἀνθρώπος ἐστὶ θνητός, *man is mortal*; αἱ ἀλώπεκες φωλεοὺς ἔχουσι, *foxes have holes*, Luke ix. 58. Hence it is put with abstract nouns; as, οὐκ ἐκ χρημάτων ἡ ἀρετὴ γίγνεται, *virtue is not produced from riches*, Plato.

3. The article is generally prefixed to substantives which are accompanied by the demonstrative pronouns οὗτος, ὅδε, ἐκεῖνος, or the adjectives πᾶς ὅλος · as,

οὗτος ὁ ποταμός, *this river*; αἱ νῆσοι αὗται, *these islands*; ὁ ἀνὴρ ὅδε, *this man*; ἐκεῖνη ἡ ἡμέρα, *that day*; πάντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, *all the men*;

ἡ πόλις ὅλη, *the whole city*; but πάντες ἄνθρωποι, *all men generally*; ἐν-
αὐτὸν ὅλον, *a whole year*. It is likewise used with the possessive pronouns
ἐμός, σός, &c.; as, ὁ σός υἱός, like ὁ υἱός σου, means *thy son*, but σός υἱός,
like υἱός σου, *a son of thine*. Also with the interrogatives ποῖος, τίς, but
only with reference to something preceding; as, τὰ ποῖα ταῦτα; *what sort*
of things are these? that is, to which you refer, Eurip.

4. The article is generally put with the subject of a proposi-
tion, and omitted in the predicate; as, *

ἡδονὴ ἡ εὐδαιμονία, *happiness is pleasure*; ἡ ἡδονὴ εὐδαιμονία, *pleasure is*
happiness. In some cases it is used in the predicate only; as, εἰρήνη ἐστὶ
τάγαθόν, *peace is the abstract good*, Philem. Sometimes both subject and
predicate receive it, and sometimes neither of them; as, ὁ λίχνος τοῦ
δοματός ἐστιν ὁ ὀφθαλμός, *the light of the body is the eye*, Matt. vi. 22.;
πάντων μέτρον ἄνθρωπός ἐστι, *man is the measure of all things*, Plato.

5. The neuter article is used with infinitives, to which it
gives the signification of substantives; as,

τὸ κολάζειν, *the punishing*; τὸ κακῶς ποιεῖν, *the doing ill*; τῷ δὲ χαίρειν
ἔπεται τὸ θαυμάζειν, *admiration follows joy*, Plut. Also with words and
sentences taken materially, or for themselves; as, τὸ ἀρετὴ, *the word ἀρετὴ*.
τὸ Γινῶθι σαυτὸν, *the maxim, Know thyself*, Plato.

6. The article is often separated from its substantive by
adjectives, participles, adverbs, or prepositions with their
cases; as,

ἡ Ἐρυθρὴ θάλασσα, *the Red Sea*, Herodot.; τὰ κατεστραμμένα ἔθνη, *the*
nations that had been subdued, Xen.; οἱ τότε Ἕλληνες, *the Greeks of that*
time, Plato; ὑπεμείνατε τὸν πρὸς ἐκείνους πόλεμον, *you sustained the war*
ag. inst them, Demosth. When these words, for the sake of greater em-
phasis or clearness, are put after the substantive, they are preceded by the
article; as, σὺνείμι ἀνθρώποις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, *I associate with good men*, Xen.;
πολεμεῖν Τισσαφέρνηι τῷ ἡμᾶς ἀδικήσαντι, *to make war against Tissaphernes*
who injured you, Id.; ἡ ἀμέλεια αὕτη ἢ ἄγαν, *this excessive negligence*,
Demosth.; τὸ ἕδωκ τὸ ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ, *the water in the lake*, Herodot. When
the article is put with an adverb or a preposition, grammarians suppose an
ellipsis of some convenient participle, particularly of ὢν, or γενόμενος,
sometimes expressed; as, εἰς τὸν νῦν ὄντα χρόνον, Eurip.; ἐν τῇ πρὸς
Μεγαρίδας γενομένη στρατηγίᾳ, Herodot.; κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν
φέρουσαν, Xen.

In like manner genitives are placed either between the
article and the substantives by which they are governed, or
after the substantive with the article before them; as,

αἱ βασιλέως νῆες, and αἱ νῆες αἱ βασιλέως, *the king's ships*, Thucyd. In
the former case two and even three articles may stand together; as, τὸ τῆς
Ἱερτμίδος ἱερὸν, *the temple of Diāna*, Thucyd.; τὸ τῆς τοῦ ζαίνοντος τέχ-
νης ἔργον, Plato; ἔνοχος ἔστω τῇ τῶν ἐλευθέρων φθορᾷ νόμῳ, Æschin.

Very frequently the article is used without a substantive
expressed; as,

ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ, sc. χώρα, *in the land of the king*, Thucyd.; τὰ τῶν Ἀρκά-
δων, sc. πράγματα, *the affairs of the Arcadians*, Xen.; οἱ ἐν τῷ ἄστει, *the*

people in the city, Thucyd.; τὰ κατὰ Πανσαρίαν, the affairs of Pausanias, Id.; τὰ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, Herodot.; οἱ σὺν βασιλεῖ, Xen.

The neuter article standing alone with the genitive of a substantive, signifies every thing that pertains to the person or thing denoted by the substantive; as, δεῖ φέρειν τὰ τῶν θεῶν, it is necessary to bear what comes from the gods, Eurip. It signifies particularly that which any one has done, or is wont to do, or that has befallen him; in which case it is put in the singular; as, τὸ τῶν ἁλιέων, what fishermen are accustomed to do, Xen. Similarly τὸ τοῦ Ὀμήρου, the saying of Homer, Plato. Sometimes it is merely a periphrasis of the substantive in the genitive; as, τὰ τῆς τύχης, fortune, that is, the things of fortune, Soph.; τὸ τῶν θεῶν, for οἱ θεοί, Plato. In the same manner the possessive pronouns with the article are put instead of the personal pronouns; as, τὸ ἐμέτερον, as if τὸ ἐμὸν, for ὑμεῖς, Herodot.; τὰμὲν for ἐγὼ, Eurip.

The plural article, followed by ἀμφὶ or περὶ with a proper name in the accusative, signifies, 1. the companions of the person named; as, οἱ περὶ Ἀρχίδαμον, the companions of Archidamus, Xen.; 2. the person alone; as, οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ Πριάμον καὶ Πάνθοον, Priam and Panthoos, Hom.; 3. the person and his companions; as, οἱ περὶ Θρασύβουλον, Thrasybulus with his soldiers, Thucyd. But when followed by ἀμφὶ or περὶ with an appellative, it signifies office or relation; as, οἱ περὶ ἱερεῖς, the priests.

Frequently the neuter article, with whatever it is attached to, is used adverbially; as, τὸ πρῶτον and τὰ πρῶτα, at first; τὸ λοιπὸν, for the future; τὸ πρὶν, formerly; τὸ αὐτίκα, immediately; τὰρῦν, now; τὸ πάμπαν, τὸ παρᾶπαν, entirely; τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε, from henceforth; τὸ πρὸ τούτου, before this; τὸ ἐπ' ἐμὲ, τοῦτ' ἐμὲ, τοῦτ' ἐπ' ἐμὲ, as far as lies in me, in you. Also with an infinitive; as, τὸ τίμερον εἶναι, to-day; τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι, as far as regards him.

Obs. In the old Greek poets ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, is rather a demonstrative pronoun, and the substantives for the most part stand alone, as in Latin, where we use the article *the*. Later writers also very frequently omit it.

The Use of the Article as a Pronoun.

IX. The article is often used for the relative and demonstrative pronouns.

1. For the relative pronoun; as,

ἥτις ὁ μ' ἔτρεφε, *Eetion who brought me up*, Hom.

τὸ οἶκημα ἐν τῷ κοιώμεθα, *the chamber in which we sleep*, Herodot.

2. For the demonstrative pronouns; as,

ὁ γὰρ ἦλθε, *for he came*, Hom.

τῇ δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω, *but I will not release her*, Hom.

Obs. 1. The article is very often used as a relative pronoun in Ionic and Doric writers. Of Attic writers the tragedians only use it in this sense, and these only in the neuter and the oblique cases; as, τὸν θεόν, τὸν τῶν ψίγεις, Eurip.

Obs. 2. The use of the article as a demonstrative pronoun is likewise chiefly confined to Ionic and Doric writers, though it is found in this sense in Attic writers also, but for the most part in the neuter and the oblique

cases ; as, *ὁ δὲ εἶπε*, *but he said*, Xen. ; *τὸ δ' οὐχ οὕτως ἔχει*, *but this is not so*, Plato ; *τοῖς δὲ ἄλλη γὰρ ἐστὶ πολλή*, Thucyd. ; *τῆς γὰρ πέφυκα μητρὸς*, Soph. Especially in the accusative with the infinitive after *καί* as, *καὶ τὸν κελεύσαι δοῦναι*, *and that he commanded to give it him*, Xen. In the nominative the relative *ὃς* is used in this sense ; as, *καὶ ὃς εἶπε*, *and he said*, Xen. Thus also *ἦ δ' ὃς*, *said he*, which is very frequent in Plato.

Obs. 3. The Attics moreover use the article as a demonstrative pronoun before the relatives *ὃς*, *οἷοι* as, *περὶ τεχνῶν τῶν ὅσα περὶ ταῦτα εἰσὶ*, *concerning those arts which treat of these things*, Plato ; but particularly in a division, where *ὁ μὲν*, *ὁ δὲ*, are opposed to each other, *this.....that, the one.....the other*, &c. ; as, *τῶν μὲν πολλοὶ ἐτιτρώσκοντο*, *τῶν δὲ οὐδεὶς*, *of these many were wounded, of those not one*, Xen. ; *ὁ μὲν μαίνεται*, *ὁ δὲ σωφρονεῖ*, *the one is mad, the other is rational*, Plato ; *τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων* (otherwise quite as often *οἱ ἄλλοι* "Ἕλληνες"), *οἱ μὲν ἱμῖν*, *οἱ δὲ ἐξείνους*, *ὑπάρχουσιν*, *of the other Greeks, some were subject to you, some to them*, Demosth. In this construction *ὁ μὲν* commonly refers to the nearer of two things, but sometimes to the more remote ; as, *κρεῖττον τὸ ρουθετεῖν τοῦ ἀπειδύξαι* · *τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἡπιόν τε καὶ φίλον*, *τὸ δὲ σκληρόν τε καὶ ὑβριστικόν*, *it is better to admonish than to reproach ; for the former is mild and friendly, the latter harsh and affronting*, Epictet. If *ὁ μὲν* and *ὁ δὲ* be used in speaking of one thing alone, they may each be rendered *partly*, or *in part*. Sometimes the relative pronoun is used instead of the article ; as, *πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας*, *ἃς μὲν ἀναιρῶν*, *εἰς ἃς δὲ τοὺς φυγάδας κατὰγων*, *destroying some of the Greek cities, and bringing back the exiles into the others*, Demosth.

GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF SUBSTANTIVES.

X. *One substantive governs another in the genitive (when the latter substantive signifies a different thing from the former) ; as,*

τὸ τοῦ Κύρου ἄρμα, *the chariot of Cyrus, or Cyrus's chariot.*

Obs. 1. The genitive most commonly indicates that which does something, or to which something belongs ; as, *τὰ Ὀμήρου ποιήματα*, Æschin. ; *τὸ τοῦ Κίρου ἄρμα*. But frequently the genitive is also taken in a passive sense ; as, *ἡ Σωκράτους κατηγορία*, *the accusation against Socrates* ; *εὐνοία Ἀθηναίων*, *good-will towards the Athenians*, Thucyd. Sometimes one substantive governs two genitives, one of which has an active and the other a passive sense ; as, *τὰς τῶν οἰκείων προτιλαχίσεις τοῦ γήρως ὀδύρονται*, *they lament the insults which the relations offer to old age*, Plato.

Obs. 2. A possessive adjective is frequently used instead of the genitive ; as, *οἱ Ἡράκλειοι παῖδες*, for *Ἡρακλείους*.

Obs. 3. The substantive which governs the genitive is often understood ; as, *Σωκράτης ὁ Σωφροτισκός*, sc. *υἱός*, Plato ; *ἐν Κροίσου*, sc. *οἴκῳ*, Herodot. ; *εἰς ἄδου*, sc. *δύμον*, *to the shades below* ; *ἐν ἄδου*, sc. *δύμῳ*, *in the shades below*.

Obs. 4. The dative is frequently used for the genitive, particularly by the poets; as, οὐκ ἔτι σοι τέκνα λεύσσει φάος, for τέκνα σου, *no longer do your children see the light*, Eurip.; οὐδ' Ἀϊάντι ἠνδάνε θυμῷ, *nor did it please the mind of Ajax*, Hom. Sometimes both cases are put; as, Ἀχιλλῆος ὀλοὸν κῆρ γηθεῖ, φόνον Ἀχαιῶν δερκομένῳ, *the slaughterous heart of Achilles rejoices, as he beholds the slaughter of the Greeks*, Hom.

Obs. 5. Prepositions with their respective cases often serve as a circumlocution of the genitive; as, αἱ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ἡδοναί, αἱ διὰ τοῦ σώματος ἡδοναί, *the pleasures of the body*, Plato; ὁ περὶ τοὺς Φωκίας ὄλεθρος for ὁ τῶν Φωκίων ὄλεθρος, Demosth.

Substantive pronouns are governed in the genitive like substantive nouns; as, ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν, *our city*.

So also adjective pronouns when used as substantives, or having a noun understood; as, ἡ θυγαῖτηρ ἐξείρου, *his daughter*; ὧν οἱ πατέρες, *whose fathers*.

The genitive is likewise governed by the relative and demonstrative pronouns; as, ταῦτά ἐστιν ἃ Σωκράτους ἐπαινῶ, *this is what I commend in Socrates*, Plato; τὰδ' αὐτοῦ ἀγάμαι, *I admire this in him*, Xen.

The possessive pronouns are equivalent in signification to the genitive of the personal pronouns. Thus, ἡ ἡμετέρα πόλις, ὁ ἡμῶν πατήρ, is the same as ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν, ὁ πατήρ μου. Sometimes also, like the genitive, they are taken passively; as, σὸς πόθος, *longing for thee*, Hom.; εὐνοία καὶ φιλία τῇ ἐμῇ, *through good-will and friendship towards me*, Xen.

The possessive pronouns have sometimes nouns, pronouns, and participles after them in the genitive; as, τοῦτο σὸν ἄν εἴη τοῦ δικαστοῦ, Lucian; τὸ σὸν μόνης δώρημα, Soph.; σὴν αὐτοῦ φρένα τέρπε, Hom.

XI. The genitive is used to express that one thing is the quality or circumstance of another; as,

δένδρον πολλῶν ἐτῶν, *a tree of many years*.

ἀνὴρ μεγάλῃς ἀρετῆς, *a man of great virtue*.

λίμνη σταδίων εἴκοσι τὴν περίμετρον, *a lake of twenty stadia in circumference*.

Obs. This genitive frequently stands alone, ἄνθρωπος, χρόμα, or the like, being understood; as, τοῦτον τοῦ τρόπου εἰμι, *I am of this disposition*, Aristoph.; ἀπέθανεν ἐτῶν ὀγδοήκοντα, *he died when eighty years of age*, Lucian.

Adjectives taken as Substantives.

XII. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive governs the genitive; as,

τὸ πλεῖστον τοῦ χρόνου, *the most of the time*.

εἰς τοσοῦτον τόλμης, *to such a pitch of boldness*.

τὸ τετραμμένον τῶν βαρβάρων, *that part of the barbarians which had been put to flight*.

Obs. 1. Plural adjectives of the neuter gender also govern the genitive; as, τὰ κράτιστα τῆς γῆς, Thucyd.; τὰ στερόπορα τῶν ὁδῶν, *angusta viarum*, Diod. Sic. ἄρτων ἡμίσεα, Xen.

Obs. 2. Instead of the neuter, the adjective frequently takes the gender of the substantive in the genitive; as, ἡ πολλὴ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, Herodot.; τοῦ χρόνου τὸν πλεῖστον, Thucyd.

GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives governing the Genitive.

XIII. Adjectives of plenty, want, diversity, property, worth, cause, also verbals, compounds of α privative, and those signifying an affection of the mind, govern the genitive; as,

δείματος μεστός, *full of fear*. ἀνδρῶν κενός, *destitute of men*.
 ἕτερός ἐστι τοιούτου πατρὸς, *he is different from my father*.
 ἴδιος ἀνθρώπου, *peculiar to man*. ἄξιος ἐπαίνου, *worthy of praise*.
 τῆς νίκης αἰτιώτατος ἦν, *he was the principal cause of the victory*.
 ἀνατρεπτικός τῆς πόλεως, *subversive of the state*.
 ἄπαις ἀφ' ὧν παίδων, *childless with respect to male children*.
 γεωμετρίας ἔμπειρος εἶ, *you are skilled in geometry*.

πλήρης οἴνου, Herodot.; ἔρημος φίλων, Eurip.; γυμνός ὅπλων, Xen.; φρόνου ἀγνός, Plato; ψιλός δειδρῶν, Herodot.; ὀρφανός τοῦ πατρὸς, Demosth.; τυράννων ἐλεύθερος, Herodot.; δημοκρατίας ἀλλότρια, Lys.; ἰερός τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς, Æschin.; ἀνάξιος τοῦ συμποσίου, Lucian; λυτήριοι δειμάτων, Soph.; τῆς ἰδοῦς ἐγκρατής, Xen.; ἀπάθης κακῶν, Herodot.; ἐπιμελής τῶν φίλων, Xen.; θέλω δ' αἰδοῖς μάλλιν ἢ σοφός κακῶν εἶναι, Æschyl.

Obs. 1. Adjectives of worth and cause govern the genitive and dative; as, ἡμῖν Ἀχιλλεύς ἄξιος τιμῆς, *Achilles deserves honor of us*, Eurip.; πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν αἴτιοι τοῖς Ἕλλησι κατέστησαν, *they were the authors of many good things to the Greeks*, Isocr.

Obs. 2. Adjectives of plenty and want sometimes govern the dative; as, ἀφρεῖοι μήλοισι, *abounding in fruits*, Hesiod.

Obs. 3. In the old poets participles also are construed with the genitive like adjectives; as, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης, *well acquainted with all the modes of fighting*, Hom.; διδασκόμενος πολέμοιο, Id.

XIV. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural ; as,

τις τῶν στρατιωτῶν, some one of the soldiers.
ὁ νεώτερος τῶν υἱῶν, the younger of the sons.
ὁ σοφώτατος τῶν Ἑλλήνων, the wisest of the Greeks.
τίς τ' ἄρα θεῶν ; which then of the gods ?
μία τῶν νήσων, one of the islands.
ὁ τέταρτος τῶν ποταμῶν, the fourth of the rivers.

μόνος πολυίων, Eurip. ; τῶν Ἰππῶν ὁ μὲν ἀγᾶθος, ὁ δ' οὐ, Plato ; πρὸς οὓς ἂν ἐγὼ Αὐδῶν ἐθέλω, Xen. ; ὁ βουλούμενος τῶν Ἑλλήνων, Æschin.

Obs. 1. Other adjectives in the positive degree frequently take their substantives in the genitive, where otherwise instead of the genitive the case of the adjective would be used ; as, *οἱ χρηστοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, for χρηστοὶ ἄνθρωποι, good men, Aristoph.*

Obs. 2. The genitive plural is also put with some adjectives which have the positive form, but the force of superlatives ; as, *διὰ γυναικῶν, the most excellent of women, Hom. ; δαιμόνιε ἀνδρῶν, Herodot. ; ἔξοχος Ἀχαιῶν, Hom.*

Obs. 3. The genitive is often governed by *εἷς* or *τις* understood ; as, *τούτων ἦν Θαλῆς, sc. εἷς, of these Thales was one, Plato ; πέμπων τῶν Αὐδῶν ἐς Δελφοὺς, sc. τινὰς, sending some of the Lydians to Delphi, Herodot. ; γυνὴ τῶν ἐπιφάνων, Plut.*

Obs. 4. The case of the partitive is often put instead of the genitive ; as, *οἱ παρόντες δὲ, οἱ μὲν ἡδοῦντο, οἱ δὲ ἐγέλων, for τῶν παρόντων, of those present, some were ashamed, some laughed, Lucian.* Sometimes prepositions with their respective cases are used ; as, *ἐκ τούτων εἷς, Herodot. ; ἐξ ἀπάντων ἡ καλλίστη, Lucian ; πρῶτος ἐν ποιηταῖς, Aristoph.*

Obs. 5. Partitives, &c. are put in the gender of the substantives which are in the genitive ; but when there are two substantives of different genders, the partitives, &c. are sometimes put in the gender of the former, though almost always in that of the latter ; as, *ὁ δὲ παῖς πάντων θηρίων ἐστὶ δυσμεταχειριστότατος, the boy of all wild beasts is the most difficult to manage, Plato.*

Obs. 6. Partitives, &c. govern collective nouns in the genitive singular, and are of the same gender with the individuals of which the collective noun is composed ; as, *τῆς στρατιᾶς πολλοί, Thucyd.*

XV. The comparative degree governs the genitive ; as,

λευκότεροι χιόνος, whiter than snow.
ἦν ἀμείνων τοῦ πατρὸς, he was better than his father.

Obs. 1. Instead of the genitive, comparatives are also construed with the conjunction *ἢ* or *ἥπερ*, followed by the same case with that of the thing compared; as, ἀραιοσιν ἥπερ ὑμῖν ἀνδράσιν ὠμλλησα, *I have associated with braver men than you*, Hom.; μέλλεις ἐπ' ἄνδρας σιτρατεύεσθαι πολὺ ἀμείνονας ἢ Σκίθας, Herodot. vii. 10. But sometimes *ἢ* is followed by the nominative, if εἶμι or some other verb may be supplied; as, ἀμείνονας, ἥπερ οἶδε (sc. εἰσὶ), ἵππους δωρήσαιο, *he might give better horses than these*, Hom.

The genitive commonly follows the comparative instead of *ἢ*, only where *ἢ* would be put with a nominative or an accusative. Sometimes, however, the genitive is put for *ἢ* with the dative; as, ἔξεστιν ἡμῖν μᾶλλον ἐτέρων, for μᾶλλον ἢ ἐτέροις, Thucyd.

Sometimes the genitive is used instead of *ἢ*, where *ἢ* would be put with a different case from that of the word to which the comparative is joined; as, τοῦ Πλοῦτου παρὲς χω βελτίονας ἄνδρας, for ἢ ὁ Πλοῦτος, not ἢ τὸν Πλοῦτον, Aristoph.

Obs. 2. The comparative is sometimes followed both by the genitive, and by *ἢ* with a clause explanatory of the genitive; as, οὗ τί γένοιτ' ἂν ἀποπώτερον, ἢ θεραπεύειν ἐκ προστάγματος; Lucian.

Obs. 3. When ἔλατιον, πλέον, πλείω, are followed by a numeral, *ἢ* is often omitted; as, μὴ ἔλατιον δέκα ἐτη γεγονότιες, *not less than ten years old*, Plato.

Sometimes *ἢ* is placed between two comparatives; as, γυναῖκα εὐγενεστέραν ἢ πλουσιωτέραν ἔγημε, *he married a wife more noble than wealthy*, Plut. Or it is followed by κατὰ or πρὸς with an accusative; as, ὅπλα πλείω ἢ κατὰ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐλήφθη, *more arms were taken than the number of dead led one to expect*, Thucyd.; ἐλάτιω ἢ πρὸς τὸ κατόρθωμα νομίζειν εἶναι τὴν δόξαν, *to think the honor inferior to the merit of the action*. Or by an infinitive, commonly with, but sometimes without, ὥς or ὥστε before it; as, νεώτεροί εἰσιν ἢ ὥστε εἰδέναι, *they are too young to know*, Lys.; μεῖζον ἢ φέρειν, *too great to endure, or to be endured*, Soph.

Obs. 4. Substantives are sometimes used elliptically for propositions in comparison; as, μεῖζον λόγου, for μεῖζον ἢ λέγειν ἐστὶ, ἔξεστι, *greater than can be expressed*, Aristoph.; μεῖζον ἐλπιδος, Æschyl.; ἔλατιον τῆς ἀξίας, Xen.

In a similar manner the comparative is followed by the genitive of the pronouns ἑαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ, when any thing is compared with itself at different times; as, ἀνδρείτερος γίνεται αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ, for ἢ πρότερον ἦν, Plato. The superlative is frequently used instead of the comparative; as, ὅτε δεινότητος σαυτοῦ ἦσθα, *when you even surpassed yourself*, Xen.

Obs. 5. Proportional numbers are construed like comparatives; as, *στράτευμα πολλαπλήσιον τοῦ ἡμετέρου*, *an army much greater than ours*, Herodot.; *διπλάσια ἐκείνῳ διδόναι, ἢ ἄλλῳ τινὶ τῶν σιγαιηγῶν*, *to give him twice as much as any other of the commanders*, Lys.

Obs. 6. The excess or defect of measure is put in the dative; as, *ἐνιαυτῷ πρεσβύτερος*, *older by a year*, Aristoph.; *δραχμῇ τιμώτερον*, Lys.; *ὅσῳ περ σωφρονέστερος, τοσοῦτω εὐδαιμονέστερος*, *by how much the more temperate, by so much the happier*, Plato; *πολλῷ καλλίων*, Æschin. Also with superlatives; as, *μακροῦ ἄριστος*, Herodot.

Adjectives governing the Dative.

XVI. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. govern the dative; as,

τῇ πατρίδι ὠφελίμος, *profitable to the country.*
βλαβερός τοῖς πολεμίοις, *hurtful to the enemy.*
ὁμοῖος Ἀχιλλεῦ, *like to Achilles.*

To this rule belong;

1. Adjectives of profit or disprofit; as, *τῇ πόλει χρήσιμος, ἄχρηστος*, Demosth.

2. Of pleasure or pain; as, *ἡδιστον ἑμῖν*, Xen.; *ἀλγεινὸν ἔμοι*, Eurip.

3. Of friendship or hatred; as, *τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εὖνοι ἦσαν*, Thucyd.; *ἦν ἐχθρὸς τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ*, Herodot.

4. Of clearness or obscurity; as, *δῆλός ἐστιν ἔμοι*, Aristoph.; *ἀφανὴς ὦν ἐκείνοις*, Xen.

5. Of nearness; as, *πλησίοι ἀλλήλοισι*, Hom.

6. Of fitness or unfitness; as, *τοῖς πλείουσιν ἐπιτηδείωτερος ὁ Πειραιεύς*, Pausan.

7. Of ease or difficulty; as, *εὐεχὲς ἐστὶ μοι*, Demosth.; *χαλεπὸν ἑμῖν ἐστι*, Plato.

8. Of equality or inequality; as, *οὐ καὶ σὺ τύπτει τὰς ἴσας πληγὰς ἔμοι*, *as many blows as I*, Aristoph. Also of likeness or unlikeness; as, *τῇν φύσιν ὁμοίαν ἔχει ταῖς ἐταίραις*, Isocr.

9. Of obedience or disobedience; as, *Κροίσῳ ἦσαν κατήκοοι*, Herodot., γορεῦσιν ἁπειθεῖς, Rom. i. 30.

10. Of trust; as, *πίσυνος θεοῖς*, Æschyl.

To these add many other adjectives of various significations; as, *οὐδέ μιν ἐχμιά ἐνοχος ἦν*, Lys.; *ὁ κοινὸν ἁπάντων ἐστι*, Demosth., &c.—particularly,

Compounds of *σύν* and *ὁμοῦ*, also verbals in *τος* taken passively, govern the dative; as, *ἐυνήθη μοι ἐστι*, *he is accustomed to me*; *ὁμόγλωσσοι τοῖς Καρίσι*, *of the same language with the Carians*; *τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ὑποπιος*, *suspected by the Greeks*; *ἄγνωστος ἡμῖν*, *unknown to us*; *οὐδὲ ἑγὼ μοι*, Soph.

Obs. 1. Substantives have likewise sometimes a dative after them, and, among these, substantives from primitives governing a dative; as, *σύ μοι ἐσσι πατήρ καὶ μήτηρ, you are father and mother to me, Hom.*; *ὑπερσελα τοῖς θεοῖς, Plato*; *πυρὸς βροτοῖς δοτῆρ' ὄρᾱς, you behold the giver of fire to mortals, Æschyl.*

Obs. 2. Ὁ αὐτὸς, *the same*, governs the dative; as, *τὸ αὐτὸ οὐνομα ἢ γῇ τῷ ποταμῷ ἔχει, the country has the same name as the river, Herodot.*; *ταὐτὰ ἐμοὶ πέπονθας, you have suffered the same things as I, Aristoph.* Sometimes εἷς has a similar construction; as, *ὅς ἐμοὶ μιᾶς ἐγένετ' ἐκ μητέρος, who was born of the same mother as I, Eurip.* In Latin, *invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti, Hor.*; *eādem illis censēmus, Cic.*

Obs. 3. Many adjectives which usually govern the dative, are sometimes found with the genitive; as,

ἡ πορεία ὁμοία φυγῆς ἐγένετο, Xen.; *ἀδελφὰ τῶν εἰρημίων, Isocr.* *ἐχθρὸς τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου γένους, Plato*; *τὸ ἀνόσιον τοῦ όσίον ἐναντίον Id.*; *ὑπὲρ τοῦ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων ἦσαν, Xen.*; *οὐδεὶς ἐνοχὸς ἐστὶ λειποταξίου, Lys.*; *κοινὸν πάντων ἀνθρώπων, Plato.* Particularly compounds of σύν and ὁμοῦ; as, *καὶ ὅσα τοῦ γένους ἐστὶ τοῦτου ξιμφωνα, Plato*; *οἱ Ὑρκάνιοι ὁμοροὶ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων εἰσὶ, Xen.*

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

Verbs which govern the Genitive.

XVII. *Εἶμι* and *γίγνομαι*, signifying possession, property, or duty, govern the genitive; as,

Κύρου ἦσαν, they belonged to Cyrus.

ἔστιν ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ, it is the part of a good man.

ἐγένετο Μεσσιήνῃ Λοκρῶν, Messēne was under the dominion of the Locrians.

Obs. 1. The neuters ἐμὸν, σὸν, &c. are used in this sense, instead of the genitives of the personal pronouns ἐμοῦ, σοῦ, &c.; as, *ἐμὸν ἐστὶ, it is my duty.*

Obs. 2. The genitive often takes πρὸς before it; as, *δεξιῷ πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐστὶ, Aristoph.* Sometimes ἔργον is expressed; as, *τῶν ἀρχόντων ἔργον ἐστὶ, Isocr.* So σὸν ἔργον ἐστὶ, *Aristoph.*

XVIII. Verbs of remembering, forgetting, beginning, ceasing, desiring, ruling, &c. govern the genitive; as,

μὲμνησ' Ὀρέστου, remember Orestes.

τῆς ὀργῆς ἐπαύσατο, he ceased from his anger.

Ψαμμήτιχος ἐβασίλευσεν Αἰγυπτου, Psammetichus reigned over Egypt.

Verbs govern the genitive, which signify,

1. To remember, to forget ; as,

οὐκ ἐπιλήσομαι αὐτοῦ, *I will not forget him.*

τῆς ἀρχῆς μνημονεύειν, Isocr. ; οὐποτε λήσομαι αὐτῶν, Hom.

Obs. These verbs are often construed with the accusative ; as, *Τυδία δ' οὐ μέμνημαι*, Hom. ; *τὰς τύχας, ἃς νῦν ἔχω, ἐπελάθοντο*, Eurip. Sometimes *μνᾶσθαι*, to make mention of, is joined with *περί* as, *περί Ὀμήρου μνησθῆναι*, Plato.

2. To care, to neglect ; as,

ὑγείας ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, *to take care of health.*

τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἀμελοῦσι, *they neglect their brothers.*

κίδεται τῆς Ἑλλάδος, Isocr. ; *σοῦ δ' οὐ φροντῖω*, Aristoph. ; *οὐδ' ἀλλήλων ἀλέγουσι*, Hom. ; *οὐδὲ μετατρέπεται φιλότιτος ἐταίρων*, Id. ; *οὐκ ὠλιγόρουν τῶν κοινῶν*, Isocr. ; *εἴ τι παρημέληκας τῆς μητρὸς*, Xen.

Obs. The construction of these verbs is also varied ; as, *περί τῶν ἐνθάδε φροντίζειν*, Xen. Sometimes *ἀμελέω* is found with the accusative ; as, *ταύτην τὴν ὁδὸν ἠμέλησε*, Herodot. So *ἀθερίζω*, to slight, in Homer has the accusative, but elsewhere the genitive.

3. To admire, to despise ; as,

ἄγᾶμαι σοῦ, *I admire you.*

κατεφρόνησε τῶν νόμων, *he despised the laws.*

σοῦ θαυμάζω, Plato ; *περιφρονῶ τοῦ ξῆν*, Æschin. Socr. ; *ὑπερορεῖν τῶν καθεστώτων νόμων*, Xen.

Obs. Verbs of admiring and despising frequently take the accusative ; as, *τὸν Θαλῆν θαυμάζομεν*, Aristoph. ; *καταφρονεῖ με*, Eurip. So *Γοργίου ταῦτα ἄγᾶμαι*, where *Γοργίου* is governed by *ταῦτα*, *I admire this in Gorgias*, Plato.

4. To desire ; as,

ἐὰν μὴ ἐπιθῶμῃς εἰρήνης, *unless you desire peace.*

τιμῆς ὀρέεσθαι, Xen. ; *τοῦ αὐτοῦ γλιχόμεθα*, Herodot. ; *τῶν δ' ἄλλοτρίων οὐκ ἐφίενται*, Aristot. Thus also *ἐρεῖν χρημάτων*, Isocr. ; *ὃς πολέμου ἔρεται*, Hom. Likewise *ἀρχῆς ἀντιποιεῖται*, Xen.

Obs. 1. To this class belong *ἐπειγόμενος*, *λιλαίόμενος* ὁδοῖο, *ἐσσύμενος* πολέμοιο, Hom.

Obs. 2. *Ποθέω* and *ἐπιποθέω* govern the accusative, and sometimes other verbs of desiring.

5. To enjoy ; as,

πολυτελῶν ὁσμῶν ἀπολαύειν, *to enjoy costly perfumes.*

ἐπαίρασθαι, καὶ βίου, καὶ τέχνης, Hippocr. ; *δαίτὸς ὕνησο*, Hom.

Obs. *Ἀπολαύω* sometimes governs the accusative ; as, *φλαῦρον δ' οὐδὲν ἀπέλαυσα*, Isocr. ; and *καρπύομαι* always.

6. To abound, to want ; as,

ὁ λιμὴν ἔγεμε πλοίων, *the harbor was full of ships.*

χρημάτων ἐδέοντο, *they were in want of money.*

γάμοι πλήθουσιν ἀνίας, Theocr. ; *εὐπορεῖν τῶν ἐφοδίων*, Plut. ; *πλουτεῖ φίλων πολλῶν*, Xen. ; *περισσεύουσιν ἄρτων*, Luke xv. 17. ;

σπανίζειν ἀργυρίου, Aristoph. ; οὐδ' ἐμοῦ διδασκᾶλον χοήζεις, Æschyl. ; τῶν ἐπιτηδείων οὐκ ἀπορήσομεν, Xen. ; νῆσος ἀνδρῶν χηρεῖται, Hom. ; τῶν σοφῶν πένεσθαι, Æschyl. ; καθαρῶν ἀμαρτημάτων, Plut.

Obs. 1. *Δέομαι* and *χοήζω*, in the derivative sense of *to entreat, to desire*, are likewise construed with the genitive ; as, *δέομαί σου παραμείναι, I entreat you to stay*, Plato.

Obs. 2. Verbs of abounding are also found with the dative ; as, *εὐπορεῖν τοῖς ἀναγκαίοις*, Polyb.

7. To lay hold of, to let go ; as,

ἐλάβετο τοῦ ἀνδρός, *he laid hold of the man.*
ἀφίεται τοῦ δόρατος, *he lets go of the spear.*

ἐπελαμβάνοντο τῶν ἀμαξῶν, Plut. ; *ἀντιλάβεσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων*, Demosth. ; *τῆσδε παιδὸς οὐ μεθήσομαι*, Eurip.

Obs. Some of these verbs are also used with the accusative

8. To obtain, to miss ; as,

τῆς τιμῆς ταύτης τυγχάνειν, *to obtain this honor.*
ἡμαρτήκαμεν τῆς ὁδοῦ, *we have missed the way.*

δώρων λαχεῖν, Hom. ; *ξενίων ἦντισε μεγάλων*, Herodot. ; *σοφῶν ἐκύρησαν αἰοδῶν*, Theocr. Likewise, *ἔσφαλται τῆς ἀληθείας*, Plato ; *ψευσθῆναι τῆς ἐλπίδος*, Herodot.

Obs. 1. Verbs of obtaining are very often construed with the accusative ; as, *τυγχάνειν τὰ πρόσφορα*, Æschyl. ; *λαγχάνειν κακὰ*, Soph.

Obs. 2. In like manner *κληρονομέω* takes the genitive ; as, *κληρονομεῖν τῆς οὐσίας*, Demosth. ; but in later writers, the accusative ; as, *τὴν ἐκείνου δόξαν ἐκληρονόμησε*, Diod. Sic.

9. To hear, to touch, to smell, to taste ; as,

ἐμοῦ ἀκουσον, *hear me.*
θίγειν νεκροῦ, *to touch a corpse.*
ὡσφραντο τῶν καμήλων, *they smelt the camels.*
οὐ γεύονται τοῦ οἴνου τούτου, *they taste not of this wine.*

ἀκροάσσομαι τοῦ κατηγόρου, Demosth. ; *κλέειν στεναγμῶν*, Eurip. ; *βοῆς ἀεῖν*, Hom. ; *πυρὸς ἄπτεσθαι*, Xen. ; *ψαύειν νοσοῦντος ἀνδρός*, Eurip. Also, *αἰσθάνομαι ψόφου τινός*, Aristoph. ; *ἐλύθοντο τῆς Πύλου κατελημμένης*, Thucyd. In like manner, *συνῆκαν ἀλλήλων*, Herodot.

Obs. 1. With *ὀζω*, *to smell*, that of which any thing smells is put in the genitive ; as, *ὀζει μύρου*, *he smells of ointment.* The part likewise which emits the smell, is at the same time put in the genitive ; as, *τῆς νεφελῆς ὀζω μύρου*, Aristoph. The verb is also used impersonally ; as, *ἰμὶν δι' ἔτους τῶν ἱματίων ὀξήσει δεξιότητος*, *there will be a smell of dexterity from your clothes*, Aristoph. In the same manner *πνέω*, *to breathe*, sometimes takes the genitive of that which is breathed ; as, *μύρων πνέειν*, Anacr.

Obs. 2. Some of these verbs are frequently joined with the accusative ; as, *οὐδὲ φωνὴν ἤκουον*, Demosth. ; *ἤσθετο τὸν ψόφον*, Aristoph.

10. To begin, to cease ; as,

κατάρχεσθαι τοῦ λόγου, *to begin the discourse.*
ἔληξαν τῆς θήρας, *they ceased from the chase.*

μάχης ἄρχειν, Herodot. ; τῆς ἔχθρας πρότερος οὗτος ὑπῆρξε, Demosth. ; τῆς μάχης ἐπαύσαντο, Herodot. Also τοῦ μεγα φρονεῖν ὑφίενται, Xen.

Obs. Verbs of beginning sometimes take the accusative ; as, κατάρχομαι στεναγμὸν, Eurip.

11. To rule ; as,

ἐτυράννευε Μιδῶν, *he reigned over the Medes.*

ἤρχον τῆς στρατιᾶς, *they commanded the army.*

ἤνασσε Μυκίης, Hom. ; πάντων κυριεῖν, Xen. ; τῇσδε κοιρᾶν ἔχθρὸς, Æschyl. ; στρατοῦ ἄλλου σημαίνειν, Hom. ; ὃς κραίνει στρατοῦ, Soph. ; τῆς θαλάσσης ἐκράτησαν, Thucyd. ; ποῦ σὺ στρατηγεῖς τοῦδε ; Soph. ; τῆς πόλεως ἡγείσθαι, Xen. ; δεσπόζειν τῆς Σικελίας, Polyb. ; ἐπιτροπεύειν τοῦ πλήθους, Herodot.

Obs. Some of these verbs are also construed with a dative or accusative ; as, ὃς πᾶσιν ἀνάσσει, Hom. ; Ἀθηναίοις ἤρξε, Thucyd. ; Μήσιν ἡγησάσθην, Hom. ; τοὺς σοὺς θρόνους κρατούσι, Soph. ; τοὺς συμμάχους ἐξηγοίμεθα, Thucyd. ; ὃς Σησιὸν ἐλετρόπενε, Herodot.

12. To excel, and the contrary ; as,

σοφίᾳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων περιέεισι, *they excel the Greeks in wisdom.*

ἐννεσὶν οὐδενὸς λείπεται, *he is inferior to no one in prudence.*

περιγίγνεσθαι τῶν ἐχθρῶν, Demosth. ; τοσοῦτον διήνεγκε τῶν ἄλλων βασιλέων, Xen. ; πολὺ λίαν ἀπολειφθῶ τῶν πεπραγμένων αὐτῷ, Isocr. ; ἐπιδεύεσθαι Ἀχαιῶν, Hom.

So verbs derived from comparatives and superlatives ; as, τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν ἐκρατίστευσε, Isocr. ; τῶν καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἀνθρώπων ἀριστεῖν, Xen. ; καλλιστεῦσι πασέων τῶν γυναικῶν, Herodot. ; εἰ ἡττώμεθα αὐτοῦ εὖ ποιοῦντος, Xen. ; οὐδενὸς δευτερεύειν, Polyb. ; ὑστερίζουσι τῶν ἀντιπάλων, Xen.

Obs. The construction is the same when any of these verbs are used in other senses ; as, ὑστέρησε τῆς μάχης, *he came after the battle*, Xen. ; οὐκ ἀπολείπονται τῶν καιρῶν, *they do not miss the right opportunity*, Isocr.

13. To abstain, to be distant ; as,

διέσχον ἀλλήλων ὡς τριάκοντα στάδια, *they were distant from each other about thirty stadia.*

ἀπέχεσθαι τῶν ἀλλοτρίων, Plato ; ἀτειχον τοῦ Ἐρινεοῦ ὡς εἴκοσι σταδίου, Thucyd. ; τῆς θαλάσσης οὐ πολὺ διέστηκε, Polyb.

Obs. This genitive frequently takes ἀπὸ before it ; as, διεσχον δὲ πολὺ ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, Thucyd.

14. To try, to spare, to differ ; as,

πειράσθαι τῶν φίλων, *to try one's friends.*

γυναικῶν οὐδὲν διαφέρουσι, *they differ in nothing from women.*

ἀπεπειρώμην αὐτοῦ, Xen. ; φεῖδεσθαι τέκνων, Eurip. ; μεγέθει καὶ σμικρότητι διαλλάττομεν τῶν ἀκροῦστων, Lucian.

Obs. Verbs of trying are likewise joined with the accusative.

15. Origin ; as,

ῆς ἔφν, *of whom he was born.*

ἐσθλῶν γενέσθαι, Eurip.; ποταμοῦ (κατὰ) γένος εἶναι, Διὸς εἶναι γενεῇ, Hom.

Obs. The preposition ἐκ is often expressed before this genitive; as, ἐκ γῆς ἐφῦσαν, Isocr.

To these add several verbs of various significations; as, αἰθέσσον αὐτῶν, Hom.; τῆς θαλάσσης ἀντείχοντο, Thucyd.; εἵχετο τῆς παρθένου, Plut.; τοῦ σκοποῦ στοχάζεσθαι, Polyb. Likewise some which more commonly take the accusative; as, οὐκ ἀλύξετον μόρου κακίστου, Soph.; δουλῶσύνης ἀνέχεσθαι, Hom.; ἐνθῦμῳ τῶν εἰδύτων, Xen. Mem. III. 6. 17.

XIX. Transitive verbs govern the genitive, when the action does not affect the whole of any thing, but a part only; as,

πιεῖν οἶνον, *to drink some wine.*

τῶν κηρίων ἔφαγον, *they ate of the honey-combs.*

ἔδωκά σοι τῶν χρημάτων, *I gave you of my wealth.*

Obs. To this, in connection with Rule XXVII. Obs. 1., belong such phrases as the following: κατέαγα τοῦ κρανίου, literally, *I am broken as to a part of my skull, my skull is broken*, Lucian; ξυνετρίβη τῆς κεφαλῆς, Aristoph.

Verbs governing the Dative.

XX. Any verb may govern the dative in Greek, which has the sign *to* or *for* after it in English; as,

ἐνευσε τῷ παιδί, *he beckoned to the boy.*

οὐχ ὑμῖν ἐπόνουν, *I labored not for you.*

But as the dative after Greek verbs is not always rendered in English by *to* or *for*, and as these particles are not always the sign of the dative in Greek, it will be necessary to be more particular.

I. Εἶμι, γίγνομαι, and ὑπάρχω, in the sense of ἔχω, *to have*, govern the dative; as,

τρεις δέ μοι εἰσὶ θυγάτρεις, *I have three daughters.*

μηδέν σοι καὶ τῷ δικαίῳ ἐκείνῳ, sc. ἔστω, *have thou nothing to do with that just man*, Matth. xxvii. 19.; τριῖς ἐκ τὸν ὑπάρχον αὐτοῖς, Thucyd.

Ἔστι μοι ὄνομα, therefore, is equivalent to *I am called*, and the name itself stands in the same case with ὄνομα, and not in the genitive or dative, as in Latin, *est mihi nomen Tullii* or *Tullio*; as, ἔστι δέ τῳ χάρῳ τούτῳ οὖνομα Ἰρᾶσα, Herodot.

II. Many verbs compounded with ὁμοῦ, or with prepositions, often govern the dative; as,

ὁμορεῖ ἡ Συρία Αἰγύπτῳ, *Syria borders upon Egypt.*

προσέρχεται τῷ Ξενοφῶντι, *he comes to Xenophon.*

Ἡσίοδω ὁμολογεῖ, Plato; Κύρος ἀντιστρατοπεδείσατο Κροίσω, Herodot.; εἰσέρχεται αὐτῷ δῖος, Plato; ἔμοι ἐπεστρατεύσατο, Aristoph.; ταῖς πράξεισι ταῖς αὐταῖς ἐπεχειρήσαν, Isocr.; παρεγένετο τῷ Σωκράτει, Xen.; οἱ Νάξιοι προσπίπτουσι τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις, Thucyd.

III. Verbs govern the dative, which signify,

1. To order, to exhort, to obey, to disobey; as,

ἐκέλευσε τοῖς ὑπηρεταῖς, *he ordered his servants.*

πεῖσομαι τῷ Θεῷ μᾶλλον ἢ ὑμῖν, *I will obey God rather than you.*

τοῖς ἄλλοις παρηγγίᾳ, Xen.; ἵππεῦσιν ἐπετέλλετο, Hom.; παραινῶ σοι σιωπᾶν, Aristoph.; οὐκ προστάσω μένειν, Eurip.; παρεκλείοντο αὐτῷ μὴ μάχεσθαι, Xen.; πειράσομαι σοι συντόμως ὑποτίθασθαι, Isocr.; ὑπακούειν τῷ στρατηγῷ, Xen.; πειθαρχεῖν τοῖς νόμοις, Aristoph.; τῷ Θεῷ ἀπειθεῖν, Plato.

Obs. 1. Κελεῖω and προστάσσω take not only the dative, but also the accusative with the infinitive; as, ἐκέλευσεν ἡμᾶς εἰσιέναι, Plato. On the other hand, κούθειω, παρακαλέω, προτρέπω, παρορμῶ, &c. take only the accusative.

Obs. 2. Verbs of obeying and disobeying are sometimes followed by the genitive; as, μὴ πειθώμεθα αὐτοῦ, Herodot.; ὑπῆκουσέ μου, Xen.; ἀνγκουστῆν τῶν πατρὸς λόγων, Æschyl.

2. To reproach, to threaten, to be angry; as,

ἐπιτιμᾷ τῷ Ἀχιλλεῖ, *he reproves Achilles.*

ἐχάλεπαινον τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, *they were angry with their commanders.*

ὑμῖν ὀνειδίζειν, Plato; ἐμέμφετο ἔμοι, Demosth.; Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐγκαλοῦσι, Isocr.; τοῖς κακυνομένοις ἀπειλεῖν, Xen.; Ἀθηναῖοι ὑμῖν μῆνισσι, Herodot.; ὀργίζεται τοῖς ὀλίταις, Thucyd.; οὐ νυμεσῶ Ἀγαμέμνονι, Hom.; ὀδύσαντο αὐτῷ, Id.

Obs. Μέμφομαι and ἐπιπλήττω are also found with the accusative; as, μέμφεται τὸν Πιτταχόν, Plato; ἐπέπληττε τὸν μὴ καλῶς ἀνλοῦντα, Id. Λοιδορέω usually takes the accusative, but the middle λοιδορέομαι, the dative; as, ἐλοιδόρουν αὐτόν, Xen.; λοιδορεῖται τῷ Διὶ, Aristoph.

3. To assist, to profit, to hurt; as,

ἐβοήθησε τοῖς Ἕλλησι, *he assisted the Greeks.*

λυμαίνεται τοῖς μειρακίοις, *he corrupts the youth.*

τοῖς φίλοις ἀρῶγειν, Xen.; τῇ πόλει ἀμῦναι, Aristoph.; Τρωσὶν ἀλεξέσθαι, Hom.; ἐλικουρεῖν Λακεδαιμονίοις, Thucyd.; τοῖς θανούσι πλοῦτος οὐδὲν ὠφελεῖ, Æschyl.; ὃς οὔτε ἀντῷ, οὔτε πόλει, λυσίτελεῖ, Plato; ἔμοι οὐκ ἀρίσθουσι, Herodot.; ᾧ τὸ ἄδζον λωβᾶται, Plato.

Obs. Some of these verbs often take the accusative; as, ὃς ὠφέλησε Πέρσας οὐδὲν, Herodot.; σὲ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀρίσκει, Aristoph.; διαλυμαίνεται τὴν γυναικα, Herodot.; λωβῶνται τῶς νέους, Plato; Ὀρίνημι, βλάπτω, and some others, the accusative only.

4. To contend, to serve; as,

Διὶ ἐρίζειν, *to contend with Jupiter.*

ὑπηρετῶ τοῖς θεοῖς, *I serve the gods.*

μάχεται τοῖς πολεμίοις, Plato; ἀνδράσι μάρασθαι, Hom.; πολεμεῖν τοῖς βαρβάροις, Isocr.; Σκύνθαις διαγωνίζεσθαι, Xen.; τοῖς ἐχθροῖς στασιάζει, Aristoph.; θηροῖ παλαίειν, Bion; δεσπόταις ἀμιλλᾶσθαι, Eurip.; ταῖς ἰδοναῖς δουλεύειν, Isocr.; δεσπότη διακονεῖν, Demosth.

Obs. 1. Frequently verbs of contending, instead of the dative, take πρὸς with the accusative; as, πρὸς ἀνδρας δέκα μάχεσθαι, Herodot. Πολεμῶ likewise takes the accusative, in the sense of *to attack*; as, ἐπολέμησε τὰς Ἀθήνας, Apollod.

Obs. 2. Λατρεύω is sometimes found with the accusative; as, παῖδ' Ἀγαμεμνονίαν λατρεύω, Eurip.

5. To approach, to meet, to follow; as,

πλησιάζομεν τῇ Ἀττικῇ, *we approach Attica.*
ἀπαντᾷ τῷ Ξενοφῶντι, *he meets Xenophon.*
ὁ Κρίτων ἐπείτο αὐτῷ, *Crito followed him.*

θηροῖς πελάζειν, Xen.; Κύρος ἰντιοῦτο Κροίσῳ, Herodot.; ἐν-τυγχάνω τῷ Εὐκράτει, Lucian; ἐμοὶ ἀκολουθεῖν, Aristoph.; πλοῦτῳ κῦδος ὀπηδεῖ, Hesiod.

Obs. 1. Verbs of approaching sometimes take the genitive; as, τῆς Αἰτωλίας ἐγγίζειν, Polyb.

Obs. 2. Ἀντάω is likewise found with the genitive; as, ἀντίσω τοῦδ' ἀνέρος, Hom. Also ἀντιάω with the accusative; as, ἀντιάζομεν τὸν ἐπιόντα, Herodot.

Obs. 3. Verbs of following are often construed with μετὰ, σύν, ἅμα, &c.; as, ἀκολοῦθαι μετ' ἐμοῦ, Plato; ἔνν' Ἡρακλεῖ ἐσπόμην, Soph.

6. To pray, to converse; as,

εὐχετο τοῖς θεοῖς, *he prayed to the gods.*
Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διαλέγεται, *he converses with Alcibiades.*

θεοῖς ἁρᾶται, Soph.; προσευζόμεθα τῇ θεῷ, Aristoph.; τοῖς ἄλλοις λαλεῖν, Theophrast.

Obs. Προσεύχομαι is also joined with the accusative by the Attics; as, ἵνα προσεύξῃ τὸν θεόν, Aristoph.

7. To use, to trust, to associate; as,

μὴ χρῆσθαι ἐλαίῳ, *not to use oil.*
τοῖς χρηστοῖς πιστεύειν, *to trust the good.*

ἀποχρησθαι τῷ πλουτεῖν, Demosth.; τοῖς πονηροῖς ἀπιστεῖν, Isocr.; τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ὁμιλεῖν, Pind.

8. To befit, to be like; as,

ἀνδρὶ ἐλευθέρῳ πρόπει τοῦτο, *this befits a freeman.*
ὁ πᾶσιν ἀρμόσει, Polyb.; μεθύουσιν ἐφ' ἑσέων, Xen.

To these add several verbs of different significations; as, Ἀγκαίω ἦνσαν, Apoll. Rh.; τοῖς ἄλλοις κατήνει, Thucyd.; προσεκύνησαν αὐτῷ, Matth. ii. 11.; ἐπέπτησσαν αὐτῷ, Xen. The accusative, however, is also put; as, προσεκύνησαν τὸν Θεόν, Xen.

iv. Verbs signifying motion or tendency to a thing often take the dative instead of εἰς, ἐπὶ, or πρὸς, with the accusative; as, ἤξω ὑμῖν, for πρὸς ὑμᾶς, *I will come to you*, Lucian; ἤλθεν αὐτῷ Ζηρὸς ἄγρυπνον βέλκος, for εἰς αὐτὸν, Æschyl.

v. Εἶμι and γίγνομαι frequently take the dative of a personal pronoun, with a participle agreeing with it, where the whole is translated by the verb from which the participle is derived; as,

εἴ σοι βουλομένῳ ἐστὶν ἀποκρίνασθαι, *if you are willing to answer*, Plato; εἴ σοι ἡδομένῳ ἐστὶ, *if you please*, Id.; οὐκ ἂν ἤμειγε ἐλπομένῳ τι γένοιτο, *I had not hoped this*, Hom.

vi. Verbs of all kinds are sometimes accompanied by the dative of a personal pronoun, which might have been omitted without injury to the sense; as,

μή μοι μέντε ἀνέρα τοῦτον, *do not await this man*, Hom.; τυφλὸς εἰμί σοι, Lucian.

Verbs governing the Accusative.

XXI. Verbs of a transitive signification govern the accusative; as,

τὸν Ἀχιλλεῖα ἐτίμησαν, *they honored Achilles*.

Obs. 1. Any verb may govern the accusative of a noun having the same derivation, or a similar signification; as,

πολεμεῖν πόλεμον, Lys.; κινδύνους κινδυνεύειν, Plato; ἐμάχοντο μάχην, Hom.; πολλὰς πρεσβείας ἐπρέσβευσαν, Æschin.; ἰσθύνεισε ταύτην τὴν νόσον, Isocr.; ἰδίστον ζῶμεν βίον, Soph.; ἦξαν δρόμημα δεινόν, Eurip.; γοτυλετιεῖς ἔδρας προσπιτνῶ σε, Id.; ἐλοθεύετο τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν, Xen.; ὅμοια καρτερόν ὄρκον, Hom.; ἰδεσθαι μεγάλην ἰδούρην, Plut.; αἰσχροῦς φόβους φοβοῦνται, Plato; τίρπου κενὴν ὄρησιν, Eurip.; τίν' ὄρκον ὀρκώσεις ἡμᾶς; Aristoph.; Μέλιτος με ἐχράψατο τὴν γραφὴν ταύτην, Plato; τὴν ἐν Νάξῳ ναυμαχίαν Λακεδαιμονίους ἐνίκησαν, Æschin.

A dative is often put for the accusative; as, ἀποθᾶνεν βιαίῳ θανάτῳ, Herodot.; ἀπώλετο λυγρῷ ὀλίθῳ, Hom.; Μαιᾶδος υἱὸν ἐφίλησε παντοῖᾳ φιλότῃ, Id.; τῇ μάχῃ ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Ἡμακλειώτας, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. Several intransitive verbs are sometimes used transitively; as,

ἤεν χεῖρα, *he thrust his hand*, Soph. Ajac. 40.; ἵσθας ἐπ' αὐτὰς ἀνέθηκε, *he placed men upon them*, Herodot. i. 80.; Ἰμῖρα ἂν θ' ὑδάτος ῥεῖτον γάλα, *let Himera flow milk instead of water*, Theocr. v. 124.; δύο κακὰ σπεύδεις, Eurip. So βῶν τινα, *to call any one*; as, Κῦρον ἐβόα, Xen. Also βλέπειν, *to look*; as, φόβον βλέπειν, *to look fearful*, Æschyl.

Obs. 3. Several intransitive verbs which express an emotion, and in which an action is implied, though not described, govern the accusative; as,

ἦν (πράξιν) ἤλγισ' ἐγώ, Soph. Ajac. 790.; τίς ἄν τάδε γηθήσειεν, Hom. Il. i. 77.; τοὺς εὐσεβεῖς θεοὶ θνήσκοντας οὐ χαίρουσι, Eurip. Hipp. 1339.; ἰσθὴν πατέρα τὸν ἐμὸν εὐλογοῦντά σε, Soph. Philoct. 1314. Also οὔτε Φίλιππος ἐθάρύξει τοὺς, οὔθ' οὔτοι Φίλιππον, Demosth.; δυσχεραίνειν τὴν ἀδικίαν, Plato.

Obs. 4. Verbs of swearing govern the accusative of the object sworn by; as, ὀμνῶμι πάντας τοὺς θεοὺς, Aristoph.

Obs. 5. The accusative is often understood; as, ἐγγὺς ἵγον ὅς' Ἕλληνες, sc. τὴν στρατίαν, Xen.; ὃς ἔτι παῖς ὢν ἐτελείετ' ἡσέ, sc. τὸν βίον, Demosth.; εἰσβάλλειν, ἐμβάλλειν, sc. εἰσαυτὸν, to make an irruption, to overflow, of a river. Xen.

Verbs governing the Dative and the Genitive.

XXII. Verbs of giving way, with μετέχω, μεταδίδωμι, κοινωνέω, φερονέω, and ἀμφισβητέω, govern the dative of a person, with the genitive of a thing, as,

παρὰχωρῶ σοι τοῦ βήματος, *I give way to you from the tribunal.*
τοῦ κινδύνου μετέχειν αὐτοῖς, *to share with them the danger.*
μεταδίδωμι σοι τοῦ πλούτου, *I impart to you of my riches.*

εἶζειν τινὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ, Herodot.; ἔδρας ὑπανίστανται βασιλεῖ, Xen.; κοινωνήσατέ μοι τοῦ στόλου, Lucian; ὦν ἐγώ σοι οὐ φθονήσω, Xen.; ἀμφισβήτησεν Ἐρεχθιδ τῆς πόλεως, Isocr.

To these add μεγαλῶν, συγγινώσκω, and some others; as, οὐ μεγαλῶν τοῦδ' σοι δοξήματος, Æschyl.; συλλήψομαι δὲ τοῦδ' σοι καὶ γὰρ πότον, Eurip.

Obs. Frequently verbs of giving way have only the dative after them; as, οὐδ' εἵκεις κακοῖς, Æschyl. Sometimes the genitive has ἐκ or ἀπὸ before it; as, εἵκουσ' ἐκ χάρις, Tyrt. Some of the other verbs also vary their construction; as, ἡμῖν μετὰσχῃ τοῦδε τοῦ πλούτου μέρος, Aristoph.; εἰ μὴ μεταδοίεν αὐτοῖς πυρρός, Xen. Also ἀμφισβητῶ σοι τοῦτο, or much oftener περὶ τοῦτου.

Verbs governing the Accusative and the Genitive.

XXIII. Verbs of reminding, filling, emptying, depriving, delivering, prohibiting, and restraining, govern the accusative and the genitive; as,

μὴ με τοῦτον μίμνησζε, *do not remind me of these things.*
ἀσχοὺς ἔπλησεν οὔρου, *he filled bottles with wine.*
Θέτιν ἰστέθησα Ἀχιλλεύς, *I deprived Thetis of Achilles.*
ἀπ' ἡλάξε τῆς νόσου τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον, *he freed Alexander from the disease.*
εἴργειν ἐκείρους τῆς θαλάσσης, *to keep them from the sea.*
ἐκείνον τῆς ὑβρεως ἐπαύσαν, *they made him desist from his insolence*

ὦν ἐγὼ ἱμᾶς ἀναμμιμήσκω, Plato ; ἐγέμυσε δύο γαῦς σίτου, Isocr. ;
 σὲ αἰμᾶτος χορίσω, Herodot. ; μυριάδας πόλεις ἀνδρῶν ἀγάθων ἐκένωσε,
 Eurip. ; γυναικοῖσι τὰ ὀστέα τῶν νεκρῶν, Herodot. ; ἱμᾶς Μεσίηνης
 ἀποστεροῦσι, Isocr. ; Πάριν ροσφιεῖς βίου, Soph. ; σὲ τοῦδ' ἐλευθερῶ
 φόνου, Eurip. ; ὄκρου σε λύσω, Soph. ; ῥῶσαί με δουλοσύνης, Herodot. ;
 μηδὲ μ' ἔρῳκε μάχης, Hom. ; κωλύσαι τῆς εἰσόδου τὸν Ἀντίγονον, Polyb.

To these add verbs of separating, repelling, begetting, and esteeming worthy ; as,

χωρίζουσιν ἀλλήλων λόχους, Eurip. ; Τρώων λοιγὸν ἀλάλκειν, Hom. ;
 * Ἀτλας θεῶν μιᾶς ἔφρσε Μαίαν, Eurip. ; τιμῆς ἀξιοῦσιν ἑαυτούς,
 Aristot.

Obs. 1. Several of these verbs are also construed with ἀπὸ or ἐκ as,
 ἀπὸ βαρβάρων ἰλευθέρωσε τὴν πόλιν, Plato ; πόνων ἐκ τῶνδ' ἐμὲ λύσει,
 Æschyl. ; τοὺς νείεις εἵργουσιν ἀπὸ τῶν πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων, Xen. ;
 χωρίζειν ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος τὴν ψυχὴν, Plato ; παῦσον ἐκ κακῶν ἐμέ,
 Soph.

Obs. 2. Verbs of reminding often take two accusatives ; as,

ταῦθ' ἐπέμνησα ἱμᾶς, Demosth. ; Also ἀποστερῶ as, τοὺς στρατιώτας
 τὸν μισθὸν ἀπιστήρησε, Isocr.

Obs. 3. Some verbs frequently take the accusative of a thing, with the genitive of a person or thing from which it proceeds ; as,

τὰ ἐπίλοιπα ἤκουον Θερσάνδρου, the rest I heard from Thersander.
 Herodot. ; πῖθεςθέ μοι ταῦτ', Aristoph. ; μάθε μοι τάδε, learn this
 from me, Xen. An infinitive or part of a sentence may supply the place
 of the accusative ; as, ἤκουσε Τισσαφέρνης, ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶνεν, Xen.
 The genitive often has a preposition expressed before it ; as, τάδε παρ'
 αὐτῶν πυνθίσθαι, Herodot.

Verbs governing the Accusative and the Dative.

XXIV. Any transitive verb may govern the accusative and the dative (*when, together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing with relation to which it is exerted*) ; as,

δείξόν μοι τὸν Σωκράτη, show me Socrates.

ἃ ὀνειδίζεις πατρί, with which you reproach my father.

τὴν σκηνὴν Κυαζάρει ἐξεῖλον, they selected the tent for Cyazares.

ἵνα μοι λοιγὸν ἀμυνῆς, that you may avert destruction for (or from) me.

Ἀχιλλεῖ τὸν ἡμέτερον ἄρχοντα εἵκαζε, he compared our chief to Achilles.

Obs. The dative is often used for εἰς, ἐπὶ, or πρὸς, with the accusative ; as, σέ μοι ἤγαγε, he brought you to me, Hom. ; and sometimes for ἀπὸ or παρὰ with the genitive ; as, οἱ ἐδέξατο ἔγχος, he took the spear from him, Hom.

Verbs governing two Accusatives.

XXV. Verbs of doing, speaking, asking, taking, teaching, clothing, and concealing, govern two accusatives, the one of a person and the other of a thing; as,

πολλὰ ἀγᾶθὰ ἱμᾶς ἐποίησε, *he did you many services.*

ὅ, τι ἐροῦσιν ἱμᾶς, *what they will say of us.*

ἐμὲ σίτον αἰτοῦσι, *they ask food of me.*

Τροίαν ἀφείλου Πριάμον, *you took Troy from Priam.*

ταῦτα πάντα ἐδίδασκέ με, *he taught me all this.*

ἐξέδυσάν με ἐμᾶτα, *they took off my clothes from me.*

μὴ με κρύψῃς τοῦτο, *do not conceal this from me.*

ὁ Ζεὶς με ταῦτ' ἔδωκε, Aristoph.; κατὰ εἴργασμαι τὸν οἶκον, Thucyd.; τίς σε τοιαῦτ' ἔρεξε; Hom.; Θηβαῖοι πολλὰ καὶ ἄλλα ἱμᾶς ἰδίκησαν, Thucyd.; ταῦτά με λέγουσι, Aristoph.; πολλὰ με ἐξείπας, Soph.; πρὸς τί με ταῦτα ἐρωτᾷς; Xen.; ταδε αὐτὸν εἶρετο ὁ Ἀστυάγης, Herodot.; ἱμᾶς ὁ βασιλεὺς τὰ ὄπλα ἀπαιτεῖ, Xen.; Εἰρυνέοντα χορῆματα ἐπράξαντο, Thucyd.; ἱμᾶς ἀλοστερεῖ τὸν μισθόν, Xen.; τὴν θεὸν τοὺς στεφάνους σεσυλήκασι, Demosth.; ταῦτα παίδευσόν με, Lucian; τὴν ἐσθῆτα ἀπέδυσαν αὐτὸν, Id.; οὐδὲν ἀποκρύψομαι σε, Plut.

Obs. 1. Several other verbs are also found with two accusatives; as,

οὐκ αἰτιῶμαι τάδε τὸν θεόν, *instead of τῶνδε, Xen.*; ἀναμνήσω ἱμᾶς τὰ τοιῶτα πεπραγμένα, Id.; ὅς σε κωλύσει τὸ δρᾶν, Soph.; ἔπεισα ταῦτα τὴν βουλῇ, Demosth.

Obs. 2. Verbs of doing and speaking often take the adverb εὖ or κακῶς instead of the accusative of the thing; as,

τοὺς Ἀργείους εὖ ποιεῖ, Demosth.; μὴ δρᾷ τοὺς τεθνηκότας κακῶς, Soph.; κακῶς σε λέγω, Id. In like manner τὴν πόλιν ἐκάνος εὐεργετεῖν, Plato; ἐκακοίησιν τὴν Περδίικον, Thucyd. Also εὐλογεῖν κακολογεῖν τινα.

Obs. 3. Verbs of doing sometimes take the person in the dative; as, οὐκ ἂν ἔχοιμεν, ὅ,τι ποιοῦμέν σοι, Plato; ἀγᾶθόν τι πράξει τῇ πόλει, Lys. So ἀφαιροῦμαι, which is also construed with the genitive of the person and the accusative of the thing, and sometimes with the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing; thus, ἀφαιροῦμαι σοι τοῦτο, ἀφαιροῦμαι σου τοῦτο, or ἀφαιροῦμαι σε τούτου.

Obs. 4. Some verbs take the accusative of a person, with the accusative neuter of an adjective in the sense of an adverb; as, δυνάμενος τὰ μέγιστα αὐτοὺς ὠφελεῖν, Plato; πολλὰ ἱμᾶς ἐβλαπτον, Thucyd.; μεγᾶλα ἱμᾶς εὐεργετίζει, Demosth.

Obs. 5. A preposition must often be supplied before the accusative of the thing; as, ἱμᾶς τὴν εἰρήνην προκαλοῦνται, Aristoph., sc. εἰς, or ἐπὶ, sometimes expressed; as, Μακεδαιμόνιοι ἱμᾶς προκαλοῦνται εἰς σπονδὰς, Thucyd.

Verbs of dividing, especially, are construed with two accusatives, one of which is governed by εἰς understood; as, διέλωμεν αὐτὴν δύο μέρη,

Plato. The preposition is often expressed ; as, διείλον σφῆς αὐτοῦς εἰς τεττάρῃ μέρη, Polyb. Sometimes the whole, which is divided, is put in the genitive, and the word μέρος, μοῖρα, &c. governed by the verb ; as, δι' οὐ μοίρας διείλε Ἀνδῶν πάντων, for Ἀνδῶς πάντας (ἐς) δύο μοίρας διείλε, Herodot. So in the passive, δώδεκα Περσῶν φυλαὶ διήρηνται, for Πέραςαι (εἰς) δώδεκα φυλὰς διήρηνται, Xen.

Obs. 6. Some verbs take the accusative of a person, with the accusative of an adjective or substantive which expresses a quality or property attributed to the person by the verb. These verbs are those which signify to call or name, to make, to choose, and when in the passive take the same case after as before them. Thus, σέ Προμηθεΐα καλοῦσι, Æschyl. ; Ἰῶνα ὀνομάζω σε, Eurip. ; βασιλείᾳ σε ἐποίησαν, Xen. ; ἡγεμόνα αἰρουῦνται Δημοσθένειν, Thucyd. ; στρατηγὸν τοῦ πεζοῦ Ἀμᾶσιν ἀπέδειξε, Herodot. Likewise, τὸν υἱὸν ἱππείᾳ ἐδιδάξατο, Plato ; σέ Θῆβαι οὐκ ἐπαίδευσαν κακόν, Soph. ; καὶ τοῦτον τρέφειν τε καὶ αὔξειν μέγαν, Plato.

These verbs frequently take the infinitive εἶναι, from which, however, it does not follow that this word is to be supplied where it does not appear ; as, σοφιστὴν ὀνομάζουσι τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι, Plato ; εἵλοντο βασιλείᾳ εἶναι τὸν παῖδα, Herodot. ; ἀπέδειξε δικαστὴν εἶναι τὸν παῖδα, Id.

The Government of Verbs having a Causative Signification.

XXVI. Verbs signifying *to cause one to do something* govern the accusative, with the case of the included verb ; as,

ἔγευσάς με εὐδαιμονίας, *you made me taste of happiness.*
γάλα ὑμᾶς ἐπότιψα, *I caused you to drink milk.*
ὀρκίζω ὑμᾶς τὸν Κύριον, *I adjure you by the Lord.*

Obs. Verbs signifying *to taste* govern the genitive ; hence those signifying *to cause to taste* govern the accusative and the genitive ; and so of the others.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

XXVII. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case ; as,

εἰργοντο τῆς θαλάσσης, *they were kept from the sea.*
τὴν ἰατρικὴν ἐδιδάχθη, *he was taught the healing art.*
ἀφαιρεθῆσαν τὰ κτήνη, *they were stript of their possessions.*

Obs. 1. Some verbs in the passive retain the former case, and the latter is made their nominative ; as,

ὁ Ἀρης ἐπιτρέπεται τὴν δίαιταν, for τῷ Ἀρεὶ ἐπιτρέπεται ἡ δίαιτα, *Mars is intrusted with the decision*, Lucian ; τὴνδ' ἐκ χειρῶν ἀρπάξομαι, *this is snatched from my hands*, Eurip. ; ὁ τίραννος ὑπὸ τῶν γυπῶν κείρεσθαι τὸ ἥπαρ, *let the tyrant's liver be torn by the vultures*, Lucian.

The accusative with the passive may often be referred to κατὰ understood ; as,

τιτρώσκεται τὸν μηρόν, *he is wounded in the thigh*, Herodot.

Obs. 2. Verbs passive, or of a passive signification, are followed by a genitive governed by ὑπὸ, ἀπὸ, ἐκ, παρὰ, or πρὸς · as,

ἐπολιορκοῦντο ὑπὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, *they were besieged by the Peloponnesians*, Thucyd. ; ἐπαινεῖσθαι πρὸς τῶν θεῶν, *to be praised by the spectators*, Lucian ; τέθνηκεν ὑφ' ἑμῶν, *he was killed by you*, Xen. ; καὶ νῦν φεύγουσιν ὑπ' ἑμοῦ, *and now they are banished by me*, Id. ; οὔτι πρὸς ἑμῶν ὤλετο, Eurip. ; ἔλεσον ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, Herodot. Thus in Latin *perit ab Hannibale*, Plin. ; *torqueor infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat*, Ovid.

The preposition is sometimes understood ; as,

νικῶμαι Ἡρας, *I am overcome by Juno*, Eurip.

Obs. 3. Passive verbs are often followed by a dative, sometimes with, but frequently without, a preposition ; as,

οὐχ ὑπ' ἀνδράσιν καίεται ἄστυ, *the city is not inhabited by men*, Apoll. Rh. ; ταῦτα πέπρακται μοι, *this has been done by me*, Demosth. ; τοῖς δὲ Κορυφαίοις οὐχ ἑωρῶντο, *they were not seen by the Corcyreans*, Thucyd. Thus also impersonals ; as, κεχόρευται ἡμῖν, *we have danced*, Aristoph.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

XXVIII. An impersonal verb governs the dative ; as,

συμφέρει τῇ πόλει, *it is profitable for the state*.

Obs. 1. Δεῖ and χρῆ agree with an infinitive preceded by the accusative, one of which is often understood, and not unfrequently both ; as,

δεῖ σε πλεῖν, *you must sail*, Soph. ; καρτέρει ὥς χρὴ βασιλείας (sc. καρτερεῖν), *endure as it becomes kings*, Isocr. ; εἰ θανεῖν δεῖ (sc. ἑμῶς), κατθανοῦμεθα εὐγενῶς, Eurip. ; εἰ χρὴ (sc. ἑμὲ θανεῖν), θανοῦμαι, Soph. Other impersonals likewise, which more commonly govern the dative, sometimes agree with an infinitive preceded by the accusative, and hence both constructions are sometimes united ; as, συνέβη γάρ μοι δεῖν καὶ δεξιτῇ γῆμαι, *for it happened to me to marry at eighteen years of age*, Demosth. ; ἔξεστί σοι ἔῃν καρποῦμενον τὰ σαντοῦ, *it is in your power to live in the enjoyment of what belongs to you*, Xen.

Obs. 2. Δεῖ and μέλει, with their compounds, also μέτεστι, προσίκει, διαφέρει, and ἐλλείπει, govern the dative of a person, with the genitive of a thing ; as,

ἐὰν ἑμῖν ἑκατὸν δέη τριηρώων, *if you have need of a hundred galleys*, Demosth. ; οὐδ' ἔμελεν αὐτῷ τούτου, *nor did he care for this*, Lucian ; πίνησιν οὐ μέτεστιν ἀρχῆς, *the poor have no share in the government*, Plato ; οὐπερ ἑμῖν προσδεῖ, Thucyd. ; Σατύρω μεταμίλει τῶν πεπραγμένων, Isocr.

An infinitive or some part of a sentence often supplies the place of the genitive; as, οὐκ ἔμελλέ μοι ἔρρεσθαι, *I did not take care to inquire*, Hom.; οὐκ ὅτι ἀπέκτεινά σου τὸν υἱὸν μεταμέλει μοι, *it repents me not that I killed your son*, Xen. Or they are used personally; as, σοὶ μελέτω "Ἐκτωρ, Hom.; μέτεστι πᾶσι τὸ ἕσθαι, Thucyd.

Obs. 3. Sometimes δεῖ and χρῆ take the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing; as, οὐ πόνου πολλοῦ με δεῖ, *I have no need of much trouble*, Eurip.; τέο (Ion. for τίνος) σε χρῆ; *what is thy business?* Hom. Odys. δ'. 463. The substantive χρεὼ, χρεῖω, χρεῖα, frequently has the same government; as, ἐμὲ χρεὼ γίγνεται αὐτῆς, Hom. Odys. δ'. 634.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INFINITIVE.

XXIX. One verb governs another in the infinitive; as,

ἐπιθῦμῶ μαρθάνειν, *I desire to learn.*

Obs. 1. The infinitive is often used to denote the purpose of an action; as, δίδου τεύχεα Τρῶσι φέρειν, *he gave the armor to the Trojans to carry*, Hom.; παρῆχ'ω ἑμ'αυτὸν ἐρωτᾶν, *I offer myself to be questioned*, Plato; ἦλθον δεῖπνεῖν, *I came in order to sup*, Lucil.

This infinitive, after verbs of giving, corresponds to the Latin gerund in *dum*, or to the participle in *dus*; after verbs of motion, to the supine in *um*, or to the participle in *rus*. Sometimes the Latin poets imitate the Greek construction; as, *dederatque comas diffundere ventis*, Virg.; *semper in Oceānum mittit me quærere gemmas*, Propert.

Obs. 2. The infinitive is governed by adjectives expressing fitness, ability, or quality; as, οὐ λέγειν δεινός, ἀλλὰ σιγᾶν ἀδύνατος, *not powerful in speaking, but incapable of keeping silence*, Epicharm.; δεινὰ γὰρ αἱ γυναῖκες εὗροσκειν τέχνας, *for women are skilful in finding devices*, Eurip.

The infinitive active frequently stands for the infinitive passive, corresponding to the Latin supine in *u*; as, νοῆσαι ῥάδιος, *easy to understand, to be understood*, Plato; ἡδέα ἀκούειν, *pleasant to hear*, Id.; πόλις χαλεπὴ λαβεῖν, Demosth.

Obs. 3. The infinitive is often put for other modes with ὥς, ὥστε, πρὶν, πῶρος, ἐπει, ἐπειδὴ, ἄχρι, μέχρι, and ἕστε, going before it; as,

ὥς ἰδεῖν τὸν Ἀγάθωνα, *for ὥς εἶδεν ὁ Ἀγάθων, when Agätho saw*, Plato; οὐκ ἔστιν οὕτως ὥκὺς ὥστε ἐκφυγεῖν, *he is not so swift as to escape*, Eurip.; πρὶν Φίλιππον ἔλθειν, *before Philip came*, Demosth.; ἐπειδὴ ἵκται διὰ τῆς ψάμμου, *when they were marching through the sand*, Herodot.

The infinitive is put after οἷος and ὅσος for ὥστε, and ἐφ' ᾧ or ἐφ' ᾧτε for ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὥστε · as,

ἔστι τοιοῦτος οἷος μὴ δουλεῖν μηδενὶ πράγματι, *he is such a person as not to be a slave to any thing*, Plato ; ἡ μὲν ἔφθασε τοσοῦτον, ὅσον Πάχητα ἀνεγνωκέναι τὸ ψήφισμα, *the former galley was so much sooner, that Paches had read the decree*, Thucyd. ; ἡρέθησαν ἐφ' ᾧτε συγγράφαι νόμους, *they were chosen on condition that they should make laws*, Xen. The abbreviated expressions οἷος εἶμι and οἷός τ' εἶμι are more common, the former of which usually signifies *to be wont*, and the latter, *to be able* ; as, οὐ γὰρ ἦν οἷος ἀπὸ παντός κερδαίνειν, *for he was not one that profited by any thing*, Xen. ; οὐχ οἷός τε ἔνδον μένειν ἦν, *I was not able to stay within*, Aristoph. ; ἀνδρὸς οὐδ' αὖτως οἷον τε ψεύδεσθαι, Demosth. Thus also ὅσα γε ἡμῶς εἰδέναι, *as far as we know*, Lucian.

Frequently ὡς or ὅσον is omitted ; as, ἀπλῶς γὰρ εἰπεῖν, *for to speak simply*, Lucian ; δοκεῖν μοι, *as it appears to me*, Soph. ; μικροῦ, ὀλίγου δεῖν, *wanting but little, almost*, Isocr. Sometimes the infinitive ; as, ὡς ἀπλῶ λόγῳ, sc. εἰπεῖν, Æschyl. Prom. 46. Sometimes both are wanting ; as, συνελόντι δέ, sc. ὡς εἰπεῖν, *to speak briefly*, Isæus ; ὀλίγου φροῦδος γενένημαι, sc. ὡς or ὥστε δεῖν, *I am almost gone*, Aristoph.

Obs. 4. Sometimes the infinitive is governed by a verb of saying or thinking understood, or contained in the principal verb ; as,

ὅσοι αὐτὸν ἀπέλυσαν μὴ φῶρα εἶναι, *as many as acquitted him of the charge of being a thief*, Herodot. ; ἀπιῖναι αὐτὸν ἐκέλευον· αὐτοὺς γὰρ νῦν στρατηγεῖν (sc. ἔλεγον, contained in ἐκέλευον), *they ordered him to depart, for that they commanded now*, Xen. In like manner in Latin, *sententiam ne dicere, recusavit : quamdiu jurejurando hostium teneretur, non esse se senatorem*, sc. *dicens*, contained in *recusavit*, Cic. Off. iii. 27.

Obs. 5. The infinitive is often used for the imperative, particularly by the poets ; as, σὺ δὲ δεῦρο νέεσθαι, *do thou return hither*, Hom. ; οἴνου τοῦ αὐτοῦ πίνειν ἅπαντας, *let all drink of the same wine*, Lucian.

When the infinitive is used for the second person imperative, its subject is in the nominative ; in the other cases, mostly in the accusative. In the former case an ellipsis of θέλε, μένησο, &c. is supposed ; in the latter, of χρὴ, δεῖ, &c. The infinitive is put in a similar manner also in supplications ; as, Ζεῦ ἄνα, Τηλέμαχόν μοι ἐν ἀνδροῦσιν ὄλβιον εἶναι, Hom. Odys. γ'. 354., where δός, ποιήσον, εὐχόμαι, or the like, is supplied.

Obs. 6. The infinitive εἶναι is often redundant ; as, οὔτε πυρὸς ἐκὼν εἶναι ἄπιτομαι, *nor do I willingly touch fire*, Xen. · τὸ νῦν εἶναι τὴν συνουσίαν διαλύσομεν, Plato, Lach. fin. ; τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι, Thucyd. viii. 48.

XXX. The infinitive with the neuter article prefixed is used as a substantive in all the cases ; as,

το καλῶς ἀποθᾶναι τοῦ ζῆν αἰσχροῦς κρεῖσσόν ἐστι, *to die honorably is better than to live basely.*

πάντα κινδύνον ὑπέμεινε τοῦ ἐπαινεῖσθαι ἕνεκα, *he underwent every danger for the sake of being praised.*

οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ κακῶς πάσχειν ἐξεπέμφθησαν, *they were not sent out to be ill treated.*

τῷ πᾶσιν εὐπρόσδοος εἶναι ἔχαιρε, *he delighted in being easy of access to all.*

διὰ τὸ στενὴν εἶναι τὴν ὁδόν, *because the way was narrow.*

συγχωρεῖ τὸ ἀδικεῖν αἰσχρὸν εἶναι τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι, *he grants that to injure is baser than to be injured.*

Obs. 1. The rule applies, whether the infinitive be used singly or in connection with phrases, with or without a case before it, as in the examples given.

Obs. 2. The article is often wanting before the infinitive ; as, ἂν θανεῖν ἐπέλθῃ, for τὸ θανεῖν, *if death approach*, Anacr. ; ἀσχολία στρατεῦειν, for τοῦ στρατεῦειν, *want of leisure to march an army*, Xen. ; ὃν θανεῖν ἐξόρυσσάμην, for τοῦ θανεῖν, Eurip.

Obs. 3. The infinitive is frequently governed by ἕνεκα understood ; as, τις σου ἀπελειφθῇ, τοῦ μή σοι ἀκολουθεῖν ; *who was absent from you, that he might not follow you ?* Xen.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES.

XXXI. Participles govern the case of their verbs ; as,

ἀμαρτόντες τῆς ὁδοῦ, *having missed the way.*

πολλὰ κακὰ ἡμᾶς ποιοῦντες, *doing us many injuries.*

Obs. The same case is put after participles derived from verbs which take a nominative after them, as that of the participles themselves ; as, ἣν ἀτιμᾶσιν ἡμᾶς, οὕσας θεάς, *if he dishonor us, who are goddesses*, Aristoph. ; περὶ χώρου καλεομένου Θυρέης, *about a place called Thyreä*, Herodot.

XXXII. The participle is used instead of the infinitive after verbs of knowing, perceiving, showing, remembering, persevering, desisting, and such as signify an emotion of the mind ; as,

ῥοθι ἀφιγμένος, *know that you are come.*

ἤσθοντο πεφευγότες Ἀντωνίου, *they perceived that Antony had fled.*

δείξω σοφὸς γεγώς, *I shall show that I am wise.*

μῆμνησο ἄνθρωπος ὢν, *remember that you are a man.*

τὴν εἰρήνην ἄγοντες διατελοῦσι, *they continue to preserve peace.*

ὁπότε λήξειεν αἰδῶν, *when he should cease to sing.*

αἰσχύνομαι τοῦτο ποιήσας, *I am ashamed that I did this.*

οὔτε μοι μεταμέλει οὕτως ἀπολογησαμένῳ, *nor does it repent me that I thus defended myself.*

Obs. 1. After a verb governing a reflective pronoun, the participle may agree in case either with the subject of the verb, or with the reflective pronoun; as, σύνοιδα ἐμαυτῷ σοφὸς ὢν, *I am conscious that I am wise*, Plato; σταντῷ συνήδεις ἀδικοῦντι, *you were conscious that you did wrong*, Demosth.; ἑαυτὸν οὐδεὶς ὁμολογεῖ κακοῦργος ὢν, where we might also say κακοῦργον ὄντα, Sent. Gnom. 438.

Obs. 2. When a participle is used with λανθάνω, τυγχάνω or φθάνω, it is rendered by its own verb, and the verb annexed by an adverb; λανθάνω signifying *unperceivedly* or *unconsciously*; τυγχάνω, *by chance*; and φθάνω, *previously*; as, ἔλᾱθον ἐσελθόντες, *they entered unperceivedly*, Thucyd.; φονέα τοῦ παιδὸς ἐλάνθανε βόσκων, *he was unconsciously feeding the murderer of his son*, Herodot.; ἐτύγχανε γὰρ ἔχων μάχαιραν, *for by chance he had a sword*, Id.; ἰν' αὐτοὺς φθάσωμεν ἀφικόμενοι, *that we may arrive before them*, Xen.; οὐκ ἔφθησαν πυθόμενοι, καὶ ἤκον, *they no sooner heard of it than they came*, Isocr.

Κυρῷ is used in the same manner as τυγχάνω by the poets; as, μένε ὥς κυρεῖς ἔχων, for ὥς τυγχάνεις ἔχων, Soph.

Obs. 3. Participles often form a periphrasis with εἶμι, γίγνομαι, ὑπάρχω, ἔχω, ἦκω, to express the verb either in the tense of which they are participles, or in that of the verb annexed; as, ἐνλους ἐστὶν ἐξολωλεκὼς, for ἐξολώλεκε, *he has ruined some*, Aristoph.; οὐπω πεπορᾶκὼς ἑαυτὸν ἦν, for ἐπεπορᾶκει, *he had not yet sold himself*, Demosth.; οὐ σιωπήσας ἔσει; for σιωπήσῃ, *will you not be silent?* Soph.; θαυμάσας ἔχω, for ἐθαύμασα, *I admired*, Id.; ἦκεις φέρων, for φέρεις, *you bring*, Aristoph.

Frequently also instead of a simple verb in the sense of *to go away*, ὀρχομαι with the participle is used; as, ὥχεται' ἀποπταμενος, for ἀπέπτατο, *he flew away*, Hom.

Obs. 4. Sometimes participles seem redundant; as, ληροῖς ἔχων, *you trifle*, Aristoph.; παίζεις ἔχων, *you jest*, Lucian.

Obs. 5. The participle frequently expresses the means by

which an action is performed; as, *ληϊζόμενοι ζῶσι*, *they live by plunder*, Xen. So *φεύγων ἐκφεύγει*, Herodot., where the participle is thus far redundant, that it is not necessary to the sense. A more extraordinary redundancy is in *ἔφη λέγων*, Soph.

Obs. 6. The participle of the future is used to express the purpose of an action; as, *ἦλθον πευσόμενος*, *I came to inquire*, Hom.

Obs. 7. The participle is often joined with the adverb *μεταξὺ*, in whatever case the construction requires, in the sense of the Latin gerund in *dum*; as, *μεταξὺ θύων*, *inter sacrificandum, while he was sacrificing*, Aristoph.; *τῷ βασιλεῖ μεταξὺ λουμένῳ προσῆλθε*, *regem inter lavandum adivit, he came to the king while he was bathing*, Diod. Sic.; *Κλεῖτον μεταξὺ δειπνούντα ἐφόνευσε*, *Clitum inter cœnandum interfecit, he killed Clitus while at supper*.

XXXIII. A substantive and participle are put absolute in the genitive; as,

προσιόντων τῶν πολεμίων, ἔφυγε, *the enemy approaching, he fled*.

Θεοῦ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος, *when God gives, envy prevails not*.

πράττοντος ταῦτα τοῦ Κίρου, ἀφικνούνται ἄγγελοι, *while Cyrus is doing this, messengers arrive*.

Obs. 1. The genitive of the substantive or a pronoun is often understood; as, *ἐλθόντων δὲ* (sc. *αὐτῶν*), *ἔλεξε*, *they having come, he said*, Xen.; *οὕτω γιγνομένων* (sc. *τῶν πραγμάτων*), *οἶδα ὅτι παρσίη ἂν αὐτόν*, Id. Sometimes the rest of the sentence may be considered as supplying the place of the substantive; as, *πῦρ πρὲν τοὺς ταύρους μυθολογεθέντος*, *it having been fabulously related that the bulls breathed fire*, Diod. Sic.

Sometimes also, though rarely, the genitive of the participle *ὦν* is wanting; as, *ὦν ἐφιχρήτων*, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 966., as in Latin *quibus ducibus*.

Obs. 2. Nominatives and accusatives absolute are also used, and sometimes datives; as, *ἐκεῖνοι δὲ εἰσελθόντες, εἶπεν ὁ Κριτίας*, *they having entered, Critias said*, Xen.; *μὴ θαύμαζε, τέκν' εἰ φανέντ' ἄελπια μηκύνω λόγον*, *wonder not, if, my children having unexpectedly appeared, I protract my discourse*, Soph.; *περὶ ὧντι τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ φαινοῦσι πάλιν φρουρὰν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλιν*, *as the year elapsed, they make another demonstration against Elis*, Xen.

Obs. 3. The absolute case of participles from impersonal verbs is always the nominative; as,

ἔξον εἰρήνην ἔχειν, αἰρεῖται πολεμεῖν, *when it is in his power to have peace,*

he prefers to be at war, Xen. ; ἄρχειν παρὸν μοι, when it is lawful for me to rule, Eurip. ; εἰρημένον αὐταῖς ἀπαντᾶν ἐνθάδε, εἰδούσι καὶ οἱ χ' ἵκουσι, although it has been told them to meet here, they sleep and do not come, Aristoph. ; Thus also the neuter participle of εἰμί· as, ἀδυνάτον ὄν σιμῆναι, it being impossible to give a signal, Thucyd. Sometimes an infinitive is omitted; as, οἱ δ' οὐ βοηθήσαντες, δέον (sc. βοηθῆσαι), ἰγῖεις ἀπῆλθον, others not having assisted, when they ought, came off sound, Plato ; ποιήσομεν αὐτοὺς χεῖρον ζῆν, δυνάτον αὐτοῖς ἁμεινόν ; (i. e. δυνάτον ὄν ζῆν,) shall we make them live worse, when it is possible for them to live better? Id. ; which perhaps is the case where a participle in the singular seems to be joined with a noun in the plural ; as, δόξαν δὲ ταῦτα (sc. ποιεῖν), ἐκίρουζαν οὕτω ποιεῖν, it having been resolved to do this, they gave orders so to do, Xen.

Obs. 4. The particles ὥς ὥσπερ, &c. are often put with absolute cases, for the most part in order to express a reason ; as,

ἐπορεύθη πρὸς Ἰουίνιον, ὥς ἐκείνῳ προσήκον ζοῦσθαι, he went to Junius, as to him it belonged to punish, Plut. ; τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἀμελοῦσιν, ὥσπερ ἐκ πολλῶν μὲν γιγνομένους φίλους, ἐξ ἀδελφῶν δὲ οὐ γιγνομένους, they neglect their brothers, as if friends could be made of citizens, and not made of brothers, Xen. ; ἐρώτα ὃ τι βοῦλει, ὥς τἀληθῆ ἐροῦντος (sc. ἐμοῦ), ask what you will, in the persuasion that I shall tell the truth, Id.

Obs. 5. Sometimes the absolute case refers to the same person or thing that is expressed before or after by another case ; as, διαβεβηκότος ἤδη Περικλέους, ἰγγέλθη αὐτῷ ὅτι Μεγάρα ἀφίστηκε, when Pericles had already crossed over, news was brought him that Megara had revolted, Thucyd.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF VERBALS IN τέον.

XXXIV. Verbals in τέον govern the dative of a person with the case of their primitives ; as,

μέθης ἀφεκτέον αὐτοῖς, they must abstain from drunkenness.
 νίοις ζηλωτέον τοὺς γέροντας, young men should imitate the old.
 ἀρετῆς σοι μεταδοτέον τοῖς πολῖταις, you must impart virtue to the citizens.

Obs. 1. Verbals in τέον are used in the nominative, or the accusative before the infinitive, with εἶναι, in the sense of necessity or propriety, like the Latin gerund in dum ; as, ἐπιμελητέον ἐστὶ, νομίζω ἐπιμελητέον εἶναι, we must take care of. The verb is commonly understood, instead of which the participle is sometimes used ; as, ἔγνω μετετέον ὄν, Xen. Sometimes they agree with the substantives, like the Latin participles in dus ; as, ὀφελήτεια σοι ἢ πόλις ἐστὶ, the state must be served by you, Xen.

Obs. 2. Sometimes verbals in τέον govern the accusative of a person ; as, τὸν βουλούμενον εὐδαίμονα εἶναι σωφροσύνην διωκτέον καὶ ἀσκητέον, he who wishes to be happy must pursue and cultivate temperance, Plato.

Obs. 3. Verbals are often put in the plural, particularly by the Attics; as, *ἐμοὶ ἐσσι πλευσιέα, I must sail*, Aristoph.

Obs. 4. The construction of verbals in *τέον* is sometimes imitated in Latin; as, *quam [viam] nobis quoque ingrediendum sit*, Cic.; *aternas quoniam panas in morte timendum*, Lucret.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

PRICE.

XXXV. The price of a thing is put in the genitive; as,

τὴν οὐρίαν ἐπρίξατο ταλάντων, he bought the house for a talent.
ἀλλάττειν χρυσοῦ ἀργύρου, to exchange silver for gold.

πίσου διδάσκει; πέντε μνῶν, Plato; χρυσὸν φίλου ἀνδρός ἐδέξατο, Hom.; δόξα δὲ χρημάτων οὐκ ὦντι, Isocr.; ἡμεῖς αὐτοῖς οὐ διαμεψόμεθα τῆς ἀρετῆς τὸν πλοῦτον, for τὴν ἀρετὴν τοῦ πλούτου, Solon.

Obs. This genitive sometimes has *ἀντὶ* before it; as, *ἀντ' ἀργυρίου ἀλλάττειν, Plato.* Also instead of the genitive the dative is used; as, *Καλλιφρόνῃ ταλάντῳ πριάμενος, Chariton.* Or *πρὸς* with the accusative; as, *πωλεῖται πρὸς χρυσίου, Athen.*

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

XXXVI. The crime and punishment are put in the genitive; as,

ἐμὲ ἀσεβείας ἐγόγγυσατο, he accused me of impiety.
Κλέωνα δόρων ἐλόρτες, having convicted Cleon of bribery

διώξομαι σε δειλίας, Aristoph.; τῷ πατρὶ φόρου ἐπεξίσχωμαι, Plato; ἐπαντιπασμένους με φόρου, Demosth.; καλοῦμαι Πεισθέταιρον ὕβρεως, Aristoph.; ἀσεβείας φεύγω, Plato; ἐξῆνάρ με θανάτου, Ælian.

Obs. 1. This genitive is often accompanied by substantives or other words on which it depends; as, *μή τις ἡμᾶς γόγγυσται γραφῇ ἀσεβείας, lest any one bring an action of impiety against us, Lucian; φεύγειν ἐν αἰτίᾳ φόρου, Demosth.; τοὺτους διώκουμεν περὶ θανάτου, Xen.*

Obs. 2. The crime or punishment, after verbs compounded with *κατέ*, is commonly put in the accusative, and the person in the genitive; as, *κατέγνωσαν πάντων θάνατον, they condemned all to death, Thucyd.* Sometimes, however, the crime also is in the genitive; as, *παραινόμενον αἰοῦ κατεγογγύειν, Demosth.* Likewise the person is put in the accusative; as, *τοῦτον μὴ καταγινώσκειν φόρου, Lys. Ἐγκάλῳ* has the person in the dative, and the crime in the accusative; as, *ἐγκάλῳ δ' ἐμοὶ φόρους πατρώους, Soph.*

MATTER, AND PART TAKEN HOLD OF.

XXXVII. The matter of which any thing is made, and the part by which any thing is taken, are put in the genitive ; as,

στήλη χαλκοῦ πεποιημένη, *a pillar made of brass.*
 ἔλαβον αὐτὸν τοῦ ποδὸς, *they took him by the foot.*
 λῦζον τῶν ὠτῶν κρατῶ, *I hold a wolf by the ears.*

Obs. The genitive of the material often has ἐκ or ἀπὸ expressed before it ; as, τὰς τριήρεις ἐκ κέδρου ποιοῦσι, Theophrast. ; εἰμῶτα ἀπὸ ξύλων πεποιημένα, Herodot. The dative is sometimes used instead of the genitive ; as, στεφάνους ἀνθεσι πλέξας, Anacr.

CAUSE, MANNER, AND INSTRUMENT.

XXXVIII. The cause, manner, and instrument, are put in the dative ; as,

εὐνοίᾳ τοῦτ' ἐποίησε, *he did this from good will.*
 τοῦτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἦλθον, *they came in this manner.*
 τῷ ξίφει ἐπάταξε, *he struck with his sword.*

τάδ' οὐχ ἔβριε λέγω, Eurip. ; ἀλγῶ τοῖς σοῖς κακοῖς, Soph. ; λιμῶ ἀπέθανε, Xen. ; εἰσῆι βία, Lys. ; δούμῳ ἐχώρει, Thucyd. ; γλώσσῃ δεινός, Soph. ; τῷ γένει Πέρσης, Plut. ; τὰς κινήσεις τῷ σώματι, Plato. Also, χορήμασιν ἐπαισόμενος, Plato ; οἷον ἀρεσκόμενος τῇ κρείσει, Herodot. ; χαίρει τῇ εἰρήνῃ, Demosth. ; ἀγασθέντες τῷ ἔργῳ, Plato ; στέργειν τοῖς παροῦσι, Isocr. ; οἷον ἀγάπων τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν ἀγάθοις, Lys. ; χαλεπῶς ἔφερον τῷ πολέμῳ, Xen. ; ὀλιγαρχία δυσχεραίνουσι, Plut. ; ἀγανακτοῦντες τῷ πράγματι, Plato ; αἰσχυρομαι ταῖς ἀμαρτίαις, Aristoph.

Obs. 1. Prepositions with their respective cases are sometimes used instead of the simple dative ; as, ἐν βίλῃ πληγεῖς, Anthol. ; δίσσας ἐν πείδαις, Plato ; ἀπὸ σμικρῆς διαπάνης, Aristoph. ; δι' ὁσίων χειρῶν θιγὼν, Soph. ; ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, Lys. ; ἀμφί, περὶ τάρβει, *from fear*, Æschyl. ; ἐθανυμάζοντο ἐφ' ἑπύκῃ, Plato ; ἐφ' οἷς ἀγοῦσι, Demosth.

Obs. 2. The instrument of an action is sometimes expressed by the genitive ; as, εἰσόβκε νῆες πυρὸς διήτοιο θέρωνται, *until the ships are burned with hostile fire*, Hom.

MEASURE AND DISTANCE.

XXXIX. Measure or distance is put in the accusative ; as,

ἀπέχει ἡ Πλάταια τῶν Θηβῶν σταδίους ἑβδομήκοντα, *Plataea is seventy stadia distant from Thebes.*

διέχον ἐκκαίδεκα πόδας μάλιστα ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, *they were distant about sixteen feet from each other.*

Obs. Measure or distance is sometimes put in the dative; as, ἐξήκοστα σταδίοις διέχοντες; Strabo.

PLACE.

XL. The question *Where?* is answered by ἐν with the dative; *Whither?* by εἰς or πρὸς with the accusative; and *Whence?* by ἐκ or ἀπὸ with the genitive; as,

ἐν Ῥώμῃ, *at Rome.* εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, *to Athens.*
ὠρμηῖτο ἐκ Σαρδεων, *he marched from Sardis.*

Obs. 1. The place *where* is sometimes expressed by the dative without ἐν, or by the genitive; as, Μαραθῶνι, *at Marāthon*, Thucyd.; ἢ οὐκ Ἀργεος ἦεν; *was he not at Argos?* Hom. Likewise the place *whither* is frequently expressed by the accusative alone, or with the termination δε annexed, especially in the poets; as, Θίβας ἦλθε, Hom.; Ἰκονιο Τηλέμαχον, *they came to Telemāchus*, Id.; Μαραθῶναδε, *to Marāthon*, Demosth.; οἶνδε δόμονδε, *to his house*, Hom.

Obs. 2. Adverbs in θι and σι are used to denote the place *where*; in δε, ξε, and σε, the place *whither*; and inθεν and θε, the place *whence*; as, ἀγρόθι, *in the country*; Θίβαζε, *to Thebes*; Ἀθήνηθεν, *from Athens*.

TIME.

XLI. Time *when*, if indefinite and protracted, is put in the genitive, if definite, in the dative; time *how long*, in the accusative; as,

καὶ θερος καὶ χειμῶνος, *both in summer and winter.*
ἀφίχοντο τῇ πέμπτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, *they arrived the fifth day.*
ἐβασίλευσε μῆνας ἑπτὰ, *he reigned seven months.*

Obs. 1. Time *when* is sometimes put in the accusative, and time *how long* in the genitive or dative; as, ὧρα ἐβόηεν ἀφ᾽ ἧς αὐτὸν ὁ πυρετός, *at the seventh hour the fever left him*, John iv. 52.; βασιλεύσας ἑτῶν, or ἔτεσι, τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα, *having reigned fourteen years*, Herodian.

Obs. 2. All the circumstances of time are often expressed with a preposition; as, δια χειμῶνος, Xen.; ἐπὶ μύσας ἡμέρας, Lucian; τῇδ' ἐν ἡμέρᾳ, Soph.; ἐν' ὁσίων μῆνας, Herodot.

PART AND CIRCUMSTANCE REFERRED TO.

XLII. The particular part or circumstance referred to after a general affirmation is put in the accusative; as,

τὸ σῶμα μέγας ἦν, *he was large in person.*

τὸν δάκτυλον ἀγίει, *he is distressed in his finger.*

Θουκυδίδης τοῦνομα, *Thucydides by name.*

Σύρος τὴν πατρίδα, *a Syrian as to his country.*

παίει με τὸ ὡπλον, *he strikes me on the back.*

διαφέρουσί τι ἀλλήλων, *they differ somewhat from each other.*

Obs. 1. This accusative is said to be governed by κατὰ understood, instead of which sometimes εἰς, ἐπὶ, or διὰ, is rather to be supplied; as, τῇ κρήνῃ τὰ πλείστιον ἄξια ἐχρῶντο (sc. εἰς), *they used the fountain for the most solemn purposes*, Thucyd.; τί ὑμῖν ἀξιώσεις χρῆσθαι; *for what shall you wish to employ us?* Xen.; τοιαῦτα ἐπαινῶ Ἀγισιλᾶον (sc. διὰ), *for such things I commend Agesilæus*, Id.

Obs. 2. A dative might be, and sometimes is, put for the accusative; as, δυνάτοί καὶ τοῖς σώμασι καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς, Xen. In some instances both cases are used; as, διαφέροντες ἢ σοφίᾳ ἢ κάλλει ἢ ἀμφοτέρω, Plato.

Obs. 3. This is the Greek construction so frequent in the Latin poets; as, *os humerosque deo similis*, Virg.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

XLIII. Adverbs are joined to verbs and participles, to adjectives, and to other adverbs; as,

ὀρθῶς ἐποίησε, *he did rightly.* μάλα φρονίμος, *very prudent.*

Obs. 1. Adverbs of quality are elegantly joined with the verbs ἔχω, πάσχω, ποίειν, φέρω, φῶμι, χράσμαι, &c.; as, ἡδέως ἔχε πρὸς ἅπαντας, *be pleasant to all*, Isocr.; εὖ ποιεῖν καὶ εὖ πάσχειν, *to do and to receive favors*, Xen.

Obs. 2. Two or more negatives strengthen the negation; as, οὐκ ἐποίησας οὐδ᾽ αὐμοῦ τοῦτο, *you no where did this*, Demosth.; μηδὲ ἀρξάτω ἀρχὴν μηδεμιαν μηδέποτε, *nor let him ever fill any office*, Æschin.; οὐδέποτε οὐδὲν οὐ μὴ γένηται τῶν δεόντων, *nothing that is necessary will ever be done*, Demosth. Except when they belong to two different verbs; as, οὐ δύνῃμι μὴ γελεῖν, *I cannot forbear laughing*, Aristoph. So in the phrase οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ, *nemo non*; as, οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ γελᾷσεται, Plato; οὐδεὶς διὼ οὐκ ἀποκρινόμενος, Id.

Obs. 3. *Alī* often seems redundant before the infinitive, after words containing a denial; as, ἀπαγορεύουσι τοῖς ἀσθενοῦσι μὴ χρῆσθαι ἐλαίῳ,

Plato; ἰσχεῖτο μὴ δειλὸς εἶναι, Æschin.; ἴσχει μὴ στέλλειν στρατὸν, Eurip.; ἀπεχόμενοι μὴ ἰλπεύειν, Xen.; ἡ ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἰσχυρίζεσθαι, Thucyd.

Obs. 4. The modes required by particular adverbs are as follows, with the exception of the infinitive, for which see Rule XXIX. Obs. 3.

1. Ἔως, ὥσθι, as long as, take the indicative or subjunctive; as, ἕως ἔζη, as long as he lived, Demosth.; ὥσθι ἐθέλιτον, as long as you please, Hom. In the sense of *until*, the indicative, optative, or subjunctive; as, ὥσθι ἀφ' ἡμετέρου, Hom.; περιεμμένοντες ἕως ἀνοιχθῆναι τὸ δεσμοτήριον, Plato; μέμνεται ὥσθι κ' ἐλθῶσι, Hom.

Ἄχρι, μέχρι, ἕστε, as long as, take the indicative; as, ἄχρις ἰώρων τοῦ ἡλίου φῶς, Athen. In the sense of *until*, the indicative or subjunctive; as, μέχρις οὗ ἐτελείετο, Thucyd.; μένειν ἕστε σὺ ἀπέλθῃς, Xen.

Μέσφα, until, takes the indicative; εἰσέειπε, commonly the subjunctive; as, μέσφ' αἰτὸν εἰσενόησαν, Apoll. Rh.; εἰσέειπε ἐλθῆς, Hom.

Πρὶν, before, is joined with the indicative, optative, or subjunctive; πάρος, with the indicative; as, πρὶν ἀπέδωκε, Demosth.; σὺ δαυόθεν ἀφίεσαν, πρὶν παραθεῖν αὐτῷ ἄριστον, Xen.; πρὶν ἀκούσῃς, Hesiod.

2. Ὅτε, ὁπότε, ἡνῖκα, ὁπηνῖκα, εὔτε, when, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, after or when, take the indicative or optative, and sometimes the subjunctive; as, ὅτε ἔδωκε, Hom.; ὁπότε ἐξέλθοιεν, Thucyd.; ὅτε γηράσκωσι, Hom.; Ὅταν, ὁπότεν, ἐπ' ἂν, ἐπειδ' ἂν, usually the subjunctive, sometimes the optative, the indicative rarely; as, ὅταν ταῦτα λέγῃς, Plato; εἴσεσθαι ἐπειδ' ἂν ἀκούσῃτε, Demosth.; ὁπότεν ἀναγκασθῆμεν, Plato.

Ὡς, ὅπως, when or after, take the indicative or optative; as, ὥς εἶδον, Thucyd.; ὅπως γένοιτο νῦν, Herodot. In the sense of *as, how*, they take the indicative, optative, or subjunctive; as, ἤομεν ὥς ἐκέλευες, Hom.; βαλλέτω ὥς ἐθέλοι, Theocr.; οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως εἴπω, Eurip.

Ἀμα, ἀντίχα, as soon as, are joined with the indicative; as, ἀντίχα τὸ εἶδον, as soon as I saw him, Herodot.

Ἰνα, where, is generally followed by the indicative; as, οἶδ' ἵνα εἴσι, Aristoph.

3. Μὴ, when it expresses a wish, takes the optative; when a prohibition, the present imperative, or the aorist subjunctive; as, μὴ σε βασιλεῖα Κρονίων ποιήσῃς, may Jupiter not make thee king, Hom.; ἔξαυδα, μὴ κεύθει νόῳ, speak out, conceal it not in your mind, Id.; μὴ φροντίσῃς, Aristoph.

4. Εἰ γὰρ, εἴθε, ὥς, O that, utinam, are construed with the optative; as, εἰ γὰρ τοῦτο θεοὶ ποιήσαιαν, Herodot.; εἴθ' ἀπόλοιτο βοῶν γένος, Hom.; ὥς ὁ ταδὶ ποσὼν ὄλοιτο, Soph. So πῶς ἂν in like manner; as, πῶς ἂν θάνομι, Soph. Sometimes εἰ is used alone; as, εἴ μοι γένοιτο φθόγγος ἐν βραχίονι, Eurip. Hec. 830. Εἴθε is also put with the infinitive; as, εἴθε με πλάτυσθαι, Epigr. When the wish relates to any thing past, it is joined with the indicative; as, εἴθε σοι τότε συνεγενόμην, Xen.

Εἰ γὰρ, εἴθε, ὥς, are often prefixed to the imperfect and second aorist of ὀφείλω, with an infinitive following; as, εἴθ' ὀφείλες ἀπ' ἡμῶν ἴσθαι, Hom.; ὥς ὀφείλες αὐτόθ' ὀλέσθαι, Id. Sometimes the particles are omitted; as, ὀφείλε Κίρκος ζῆν, Xen. Later writers use ὀφείλον, ὀφείλε, adverbially; as, ὀφείλε μηδ' ἐγείντο θοαὶ νῆες, Callim.; ὀφείλον ψυχρὸς ἦς, Apocal. iii. 15.

XLIV. Adverbs of place, time, cause, quantity, concealment, separation, exception, exclamation, and adverbial nouns, govern the genitive ; as,

ἄχρι τοῦ ὄρους, *as far as the mountain.*

μέχρι τῆς μάχης, *until the battle.*

ἐνεκα Ἑλένης, *on account of Helen.*

τῶν τοιούτων ἄδην, *abundance of such.*

λάθρα τοῦ πατρὸς, *without the knowledge of his father.*

ἄνευ καμᾶτον, *without labor.*

χωρὶς τῶν ὀνομάτων, *except the names.*

φεῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ! *alas Greece !*

ποταμῶν διχην, *like rivers.*

ἄγχι θαλάσσης, Hom. ; ἄνωθεν ἡμῶν, Aristoph. ; ἐγγὺς τῶν κομῶν, Xen. ; εἴσω δούων, Æschyl. ; ἔνεοθε τῆς γῆς, Herodot. ; εὐθύ Πελλήνης, Aristoph. ; ἴν' εἰ κακοῦ, Soph. ; μεταξὺ Σίρων καὶ παφλαγόνων, Herodot. ; παντᾶχοῦ τῆς γῆς, Plato ; πῖλας τῶν κίπων, Herodot. ; πέραν τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, Thucyd. ; τῆλε φίλων, Hom. ; ἕως τῆς τρίτης ἡμέρας, Matth. xxvii. 64. ; τηρικαῦτα τοῦ θέρους, Aristoph. ; τρίς τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, Plato ; τῶν ξυῶν ἐκᾶτι κακῶν, Eurip. ; ἄλις παίδων, Id. ; κοῖφα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, Thucyd. ; ἄτερ καμάτοιο, Hom. ; δίχα ἐκείνων, Soph. ; πλὴν Ἀριστοδμήμου, Herodot. ; βαβαὶ τοῦ θορυβοῦ, Lucian ; ὦ τῆς ἀθλίας πόλεως, Plut. ; χάριν Ἐκτορος, Hom. ; ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ, Galat. i. 20.

Obs. 1. The genitive is often governed by ἐνεκα, *on account of, with respect to*, understood ; as, σὲ εὐδαιμόνισσα τοῦ τρόπου, *I esteemed you happy on account of your disposition*, Plato ; τῇσδ' ἀπάτης κοιτέων, *angry on account of this deception*, Hom. ; μακάριος τῆς ψῆχης, *happy by his fortune*, Aristoph.

To this place seem to belong such examples as the following ; ὥς ἐγὼ μνήμης ἔχω, *as I am with respect to memory, as far as I remember*, Plato ; ἐδίωκον ὥς ποδῶν εἶχον, *they followed us fast as they could run*, Herodot. ; οὐ γὰρ οἶδα παιδείας ὅπως ἔχει καὶ δικαιοσύνης, *for I know not how he is with respect to learning and justice, how learned and just he is*, Plato ; καλῶς ἔχοντες μέθης, *being pretty drunk*, Herodot. ; χορημάτων εὖ ἔχειν, *to be well with respect to riches, to be very rich*, Id. By some, however, περί is understood.

Obs. 2. Some of these adverbs are also joined with the dative ; as, ἄγχοῦ τῇ ὕπνῳ, Herodot. ; ἐγγὺς ἡμῖν, Xen. ; ἐμπᾶλιν τοῖσι ἀνθρώποις, Herodot. ; ἔιδον ἄλσει, Pind. ; τοῖτοῖς ἐξῆς, Plato ; σοὶ πέλας, Æschyl. ; σταθεῖσα τῷ τεκόντι πλησίον, Eurip. ; τῷ μῶρ σχεδὸν πατροφῶ, Pind. And a few with the accusative ; as, Ἴλιον εἴσω, Hom. ; ἔσω τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, Herodot. ; παρῆς ἅλα, Hom. ; πέριξ τὸ τεῖχος, Herodot.

Obs. 3. Many adverbs of exclamation are frequently joined with other cases besides the genitive, and some with other cases only ; as, φεῦ τοῦ ἀνδρός ! Xen. ; φεῦ τάλας ! *ah wretched me !* Soph. ; αἶ, αἶ, τῶν νεογνῶν μου παιδιῶν,

Lucian ; αὐτὸν Ἀδωνιν, Bion ; ὃ τῆς ἀθλίας πόλεως, Plut. ; ὃ τάλας ἐγὼ, Soph. ; ὃ ἐμὲ δειλὸν, Callim. ; ὃ Κροῶσε, Herodot. ; οὐαὶ δὲ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐκείνῳ, Matth. xxvi. 24.

Ὅτ' with the dative μοι added to it is often construed with the nominative ; as, οἱμοὶ δέϊλος, Aristoph. Instead of οἱμοὶ, ὧ μοι is often used ; as, ὧ μοι ἐγὼ δειλός, Hom. Sometimes a genitive accompanies, governed by ἔνεκα understood ; as, οἱμοὶ τῶν ἐμῶν ἐγὼ κακῶν, Eurip. ; ὧ μοι ἐμῆς ἄτης, Soph. Similarly ἰὼ μοι τύχης, Eurip.

Adverbs of exclamation are sometimes omitted ; as, τῆς τύχης ! (for ὡ τῆς τύχης !) the misfortune ! Xen. ; ὦ Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, τῆς λεπτότητος τῶν φρενῶν ! O Jupiter ! the acuteness of his mind ! Aristoph.

Obs. 4. Other adverbs have also a government of cases.

1. Adverbs of accompanying govern the dative ; as, εἰσιθ' ἅμ' ἐμοί, *go in with me*, Aristoph. ; ἅμῃ τῷ ἵππῳ τοῦτο ποιήσαντι, *as the horse did this*, Herodot. ; ὁμοῦ τοῖς ἵππεῦσι, *together with the cavalry*, Polyb.

2. Adverbs of showing are construed with the nominative ; as, ἰδοὺ ὁ υἱός σου, *behold thy son*, John xix. 26. ; ἴδε ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *behold the man*, Ibid. v. 5.

3. Adverbs of swearing take the accusative ; as, νῆ τὸν Ἡρακλέα, *by Hercules*, Demosth. ; καὶ μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον, *by this sceptre*, Hom.

Νὶ always affirms ; μὰ, on the contrary, generally denies, except when joined with καί. Sometimes μὰ is omitted ; as, οὐ, τότ' Ὁλύμπιον, Soph. Antig. 758.

XLV. Some derivative adverbs govern the case of their primitives ; as,

ἀξίως ἑαυτοῦ εἶρηξε, *he has spoken worthily of himself.*

ἵστε ὁμοίως ἐμοί, *you know in like manner as I.*

μᾶλλον ἐμοῦ σε φιλῶν, *loving you more than me.*

μάλιστα πάντων ἀνθρώπων, *the most of all men.*

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

XLVI. Conjunctions generally couple similar modes and cases ; as,

ἀνίστη καὶ εἶπεν ὥδε, *he rose up and spoke as follows.*

ἐπιθῶμεν δὲ οὔτε δοξῆς, οὔτε χρημάτων, *he desires neither glory nor riches.*

Obs. 1. To this rule belong, not only the copulative and

disjunctive conjunctions, but several others, as also adverbs of likeness; as,

ἀρεῖοσιν ἴπερ ἑμῶν ἀνδράσιν ὠμίλησα, Hom.; τοῦτο οὐθενὶ γίνεται πλὴν σοί, Theophrast.; ἐφ᾽ ἣν κοινοῦτος, ὥσπερ τεφέλλῃ λευκίῃ, Xen.; φέρον σάκος ἴτε πυργον, Hom.

Obs. 2. Sometimes different modes and cases are coupled together; as,

κλῦθί μου, καὶ ἐπαγγίλοις, Orpheus; σίγα τε καὶ μηδενὶ εἴπης, Herodot.; πείθωμεν ἢ δώροισι, ἢ χάρισιν, ἢ ἀπρότερεα, Plato; παρέχειν ἑμαυτὸν ὥσπερ γυνὴ εὖ ποιεῖν, i. e. οὕτως, ὥσπερ γυνὴ ἑαυτὴν παρέχει, Xen.

XLVII. The conjunctions ἵνα, ὅφρα, ὅπως, ὥς, μὴ, commonly take the optative when the leading verb denotes past time, and the subjunctive when it denotes present or future; as,

ἴλθοι ἵνα ἴδοιμι, *I came that I might see.*

ἔρχομαι ἵνα ἴδω, *I come that I may see.*

ᾔδεισα μὴ πάθοιτέ τι, *I feared that something might befall you.*

δεῖδω μὴ πάθῃτε τι, *I fear that something may befall you.*

Obs. 1. Sometimes these conjunctions take the subjunctive when the preceding verb denotes past time, and the optative when it denotes present or future; as, ᾔδεισαν μὴ μοιωθῶσι, Thucyd.; ἀπάξω σε ὥς ἴδοις, Lucian. They are likewise frequently found with the indicative of the past and future tenses; as, ἵνα ἴκουσας, *that you might hear*, Plato; θέλλει ὅπως Ἰθάκης ἐπιλήσεται, *she fascinates him that he may forget Ithāca*, Hom.; especially μὴ, which is sometimes put with the present indicative; as, δειμαίνω μὴ σε δώσει, Theocr.; μὴ τις φαντάζεται, *lest some one appear*, Eurip.

Ὡς, ὥστε, *that, so that*, take the indicative or infinitive; as, οἶτῳ δ' ἐστὶν ἀναιδής, ὥστ' ἐτόλμα λέγειν, Demosth.; τίς οὕτως ἀνέραςτος ἵν, ὥς ἀποκτεῖναι τὸ καλὸν ἐκείνο μειράκιον; Lucian. But ὥστε, *therefore*, is joined with all the modes.

Ὡς, *that*, in quoting the words or sentiments of another, takes the indicative or optative; as, λέγουσιν ὥς ἔγινε, Xen. Likewise ὅτι as, ἔλεξαν ὅτι πέμψειε σφᾶς ὁ Ἰνδῶν βασιλεὺς, Xen. Also in the sense of *because*; as, χαίρω ὅτι εὐδοκίμεις, Plato; ἔθαίμασας ὅτι οὐ πέμψαιμι σοι, Id.

Obs. 2. Other conjunctions are variously construed.

1. *Εἰ, if*, takes the indicative or optative, and sometimes the subjunctive; as, τοῦτον ἐάσωμεν, εἰ σὺ θέλεις, Hom.; περιμένειμ' ἄν, εἰ μοι λέγοις, Plato; εἰ δὲ μήτης, Theocr.

2. *Ἄν, in* the poets *κἔ* or *κἔν*, is put with all the modes and participles, to which it gives a potential sense.

With the indicative; as, εἰ παρὶν, ἦρετο ἄν σε, *if he were present he would ask you*, Lucian; ἀντοῦ γὰρ κ' ἀπωλύμεθα, *for we should have perished there*, Hom. It often expresses the repetition of an action; as, ἐπεὶ τοῦτο γένοιτο, ἦρον ἄν εὐθύς, *whenever this happened, they came imme-*

diately, Xen.; ὅσους ἔλθοι, λάβεςκε ἅν' Ἑλληνίδα ἐσθῆτα, *as often as he came, he assumed a Grecian habit*, Herodot. Also ability in past actions; as, πλὴγῆς κτύπου πᾶς τις ἤσθετ' ἅν, *every one could hear the sound of the blow*, Eurip. With the future it seems to soften the decisiveness of the sentence; as, τοὺς ἅν ἐγὼν ἐπιλέψομαι, *I will select these*, Hom.; ἰδίων ἅν ἀριστίζομεν, *we shall dine the more pleasantly*, Xen.

With the optative; as, οὐκ ἅν γυοίης εἰ σοι εἴποιμι τοῦτομα, *you would not know, if I should tell you his name*, Plato. It often expresses volition; as, ἰδέως ἅν ἀκούσαιμι, *I would gladly hear*, Plato. Or ability; as, νῦν γὰρ κεν ἔλοι πόλιν, *for now he might take the city*, Hom.; οὐκ ἅν δὴ μείνειας Μενέλᾳον; *could you not withstand Menelaus?* Id. Sometimes it gives to the verb the sense of the future; as, μένοιμι' ἅν, *I will stay*, Soph. Also of the imperative; as, χωροῖς ἅν εἴσω σύν τάχει, *go in quickly*, Soph.

With the subjunctive, to which it often gives the sense of the future; as, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι, *I myself will take it*, Hom.; τί οὖν ἅν εἴπωσιν οἱ νόμοι; *what will the laws say?* Plato. Sometimes it expresses ability; as, οὐκ ἅν κτάνης τίραννον, *you cannot kill the tyrant*, Eurip.

With the imperative, though rarely; as, ἔδρασ' ἅν, εἰ τοῦτ' ἴσθ' ἅν, *I would have done it, be assured*, Soph.

With the infinitive; as, ἐπ' οὐδενὶ φράσαν ἔρδειν ἅν τοῦτο, *they said that for no consideration would they do this*, Herodot.; οὔτε σὺ κἀλλίον ἅν Γοργίου ἀποκρίνασθαι; *do you think that you can answer better than Gorgias?* Plato.

With participles; as, οἱ ἡγάδως ἀποκτινύντες, καὶ ἀναβιωσκόμενοί γ' ἅν, εἰ οἷοι τ' ἴσαν, *who would readily kill and bring to life again if they were able*, Plato.

After the relatives ὅς, ὅστις, ὅπου, &c. ἅν has mostly the signification of the Latin *cunque. soeet*, in which case it is generally followed by the subjunctive, sometimes by the optative, rarely by the indicative; as, οὐς ἅν πείθωσι, *whomsoever they persuade*, Thucyd.; πορεῖσθαι ὅποι ἅν θέλητε, *to go whithersoever you please*, Xen.; ὅς κεν ὀπνίοι, *whosoever marries her*, Hom.; ὅ τι κεν ἐθέλει, *whatsoever he will*, Id.

Ἄν is often repeated in the same member of a sentence; as, εἰ ποτηρόν ᾤν, Ὅμηρος οὐδέποτε' ἅν ἐποίει τὸν Νέστορα' ἀγορητὴν ἅν, *if it were dishonest, Homer would never have made Nestor an orator*, Aristoph.; ἀλλῃ δέ σ' οὐκ ἅν, ἥ σὺ δοξάζεις ἴσως, σόσσαιμι' ἅν, *I cannot save you by force, as you think perhaps*, Eurip. Sometimes it is omitted; as, εἰ μὴ ἦν οὗτος παρὰ Θεῶν, οὐκ ἰδνέατο ποιεῖν οὐδέν, *for οὐκ ἅν ἰδνέατο, if this man were not of God, he could do nothing*, John ix. 33.; ὁ σὺ δύο γ' ἄνδρες φέροισιν, *which two men could not carry*, Hom.; ἦ ῥά τί μοι τι πίθοιο; *indeed would you at all obey me?* Id.

3. Ἐάν, by contraction ἦν or ἄν, in the Ionic poets εἴνε or αἴνε, *if*, takes the subjunctive; as, εἰν ἐξετάξης, ἐνρίσεις, *if you examine, you will find*, Demosth.; ἅν ταῦτα ὁμολογήσωμεν, γελάσεται, *if we grant this, he will laugh*, Plato; εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώσωσιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι, *but if they do not give it, I will take it myself*, Hom.

Sometimes, however, the indicative is found; as, ἅν τι συνήκαμεν, Cebet. Tab. 33. Also the optative, particularly with εἴνε or αἴνε; as, ἦν περί τινος ἐξαμάρτοιεν, Isocr.; αἴνε' ἐθέλων γε μένεις, *if you voluntarily stay*, Hom.

4. Ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, ἐπει, ἐπεὶπερ, ἐπειδὴπερ, ἐπεῖτοι, *since, for as much as*, commonly take the indicative, the optative rarely; as, μὴ με κτεῖν' ἐπεὶ οὐχ

δμογαστροίος "Εκτορός εἰμι, *do not kill me, since I am not the brother of Hector*, Hom. ; *ἐαυτοῦ εἶναι φησὶν, ἐπεὶ περ Κίρου ἦσαν, he says they are his, since they belonged to Cyrus*, Xen.

Obs. 3. When the relatives *ὅς, ὅστις, οἷος, ὅπου, ὅθεν*, &c. refer to indefinite persons or things, they commonly take the optative without *ἂν* if the verb in the preceding clause denote past time, and the subjunctive with *ἂν* if it denote present or future; as, *ἐπειθον οὐς ἴδοιεν*, Thucyd. ; *δίδωσιν οἷς ἂν ἐθέλῃ*, Pind. ; *κατεσθίει ὃν κε λάβῃσι*, Hom. ; *οὐκ εἶχον ὅπου ἐπιλάβοιτο τοῦ ἀργυρίου*, Demosth. ; *ὅκου ἂν θύωσι, πυρὴν καίουσιν*, Herodot.

Sometimes *ἂν* is put with the optative; as, *ὅς ἂν αὐτὸν ἀρεῖσκει τρόπος*, Plato. Also the subjunctive is frequently used without it; as, *ὅστις Μένωνα μὴ γιγνώσκει*, Plato ; *ὅπῃ ἕκαστος βούληται*, Id.

When definite persons or things are referred to, the relatives are followed by the indicative.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

XLVIII. The prepositions *ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ, πρό*, govern the genitive; *ἐν, σὺν*, the dative; and *εἰς*, the accusative; as,

Ἀντί, for.

- For* ; *ἄρ' ἀντί ταύτης τῆς εὐεργεσίας χάριν αὐτῷ εἰδείης* ; *should you thank him for this benefit?* Xen.
Before ; *ἀντί χρημάτων εἰσθαι τὴν δόξαν*, *to choose glory before wealth*, Isocr.
Instead of ; *μάστιγας ἀντί ὀπλων ἔχοντες*, *having whips instead of arms*, Herodot.
Against · *ἀντ' Αἴαντος εἰσῆτο*, *he went against Ajax*, Hom.

Ἀπό, from.

- From* ; *ἀπ' Ἀργεος ἦλθον*, *they came from Argos*, Pind. Of time, *ἀπὸ τῆσδε τῆς ἡμέρας*, *from this day*, Plato.
After ; *ἀπὸ δείπνου*, *after supper*, Herodot.
At ; *ἀπὸ τρίτης ὥρας τῆς νυκτός*, *at the third hour of the night*, Acts xxiii. 23.
By ; *ἀπὸ πολέμου ἐφθάρσαν*, *they were wasted by war*, Thucyd.
Of ; *ἀπ' ἑκατὸν παιδων εἰς μούνος ἀπέφυγε*, *of a hundred children one only escaped*, Herodot.
For, by reason of ; *καὶ οὐκ ἰδίνατο ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου*, *and he could not for the crowd*, Luke xix. 3.
With ; *ἡ λίθος ἅψ' ἧς τὸ πῦρ ἄπτουσι*, *the stone with which they light the fire*, Aristoph.
Without ; *ἀπὸ τῶν ὀπλων*, *without their arms*, Thucyd.
ἀπὸ τετταράκοντα σταδίων τῆς θαλάττης, *forty stadia from the sea*, Diod. Sic. ; *ἀπὸ θυμοῦ μᾶλλον ἐμοὶ ἔσειαι*, *thou shalt be farther removed from my heart, shalt be hated by me*, Hom. ; *οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Στοᾶς, ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀκαδημίας*, *the Stoics, Academics*, Lucian ; *οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος*, *the Platonics*, Plut. ; *οἱ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου*, *the Peloponnesians*, Herodot.

'Εξ, out of.

- Out of ;** ἀνιμίσας ὕδωρ ἐκ τοῦ φρέατος, *having drawn up water out of the well*, Plut.
- From ;** ἐκ θαλάσσης ἐς θάλασσαν, *from sea to sea*, Herodot. Of time, ἐκ νεότητος, *from our youth*, Hom.
- Of ;** ἐκ κηροῦ πεποιημένα, *made of wax*, Lucian.
- After ;** ἐκ μεσημβρίας, *after noon*, Æschin. Soer. ; ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου, *after the war*, Thucyd.
- For, in consequence of ;** ἐκ τούτου ἐθανατώθη, *for this he was condemned to death*, Xen.
- By ;** ἐκ τοῦ φίλων πεισθεῖσα ; *by which of her friends persuaded?* Soph.
- With ;** εἰς ἑνὸς στόματος ἀνέκραγον, *they cried out with one voice*, Aristoph.

Πρὸ, before.

- Before, of place ;** πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν ἐστῶτες, *standing before the door*, Eurip.
- Of time ;** πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου, *before the war*, Thucyd.
- Of preference ;** πόλεμον πρὸ εἰρήνης αἰρεῖσθαι, *to choose war before peace*, Dionys. Hal.
- For, in behalf of ;** μάχεσθαι πρὸ τε παίδων καὶ πρὸ γυναικῶν, *to fight for wives and children*, Hom. Instead of ; θανεῖν πρὸ ζείνου, *to die for him*, Eurip.

'Εν, in.

- In ;** ἔτυχον δ' ἐν τῷ κήπῳ περιπατῶν, *I happened to be walking in the garden*, Plato.
- Among ;** ἵστο ἐν μνηστῆσι, *he sat among the suitors*, Hom.
- Before ;** ἐν μάρτυσι πλέον ἢ τρισμυρίοις, *before more than thirty thousand witnesses*, Plato.
- On ;** ἐν τοῖς τοίχοις ἔγραψε, *he wrote on the walls*, Aristoph.
- During ;** ἐν δὲ τῷ κακῷ ἀνενήσθησαν τοῦδε τοῦ ἔπους, *during the plague they called to mind this prediction*, Thucyd.
- In the power of ;** ἐν τῷ Θεῷ τὸ τέλος ἦν, *the end was in the power of God*, Demosth.
- With ;** ἐν πέλταις καὶ ἀκοντίοις, *with shields and darts*, Xen.
- Into ;** διαβάντες ἐν τῷ Σάμῳ, *having passed over into Samos*, Pausan.
- At ;** μετὰ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίαν, *after the naval fight at Salāmis*, Æschin.
- According to ;** ἐν τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ἡμετέροις, *according to our laws*, Isocr.
- By ;** ἐν δὲ τοῖτοις τοῖς νομοθέταις μὴ θῆσθε νόμον μηδένα, *by these magistrates enact no law*, Demosth.
- Of ;** ἢ οὐκ οὐδαὶ ἐν Ἡλίᾳ τί λέγει ἡ γραφή ; *wot ye not what the scripture saith of Elias?* Rom. xi. 2.
- For ;** λαβεῖν ἐν φέρονῃ Κοίλῃν Συρίαν, *to receive Cæle Syria for a dowry*, Polyb. On account of ; περιβόητος ἐν τῇ ποιήσει, *celebrated for his poetry*, Herodot. Vit. Hom.
- Against ;** ἐν ἡμοῖς θρασύς, *bold against me*, Soph.
- τὸν Περικλέα ἐν ὀργῇ, ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχον, *they were angry with, they blamed Pericles*, Thucyd. ; ἔστι σοι ἐν ἰδονῇ ; *is it agreeable to you?* Eurip. ; ἐν ὁμοίῳ ποιῆσθαι, *to esteem equally*, Herodot. ; ἐν ἐλαφροῦ ποιῆσθαι, *to make light of*, Id

Σύν, with.

- With ;* δεῦρο ἦλϋθε σὺν Μενελάῳ, *he came hither with Menelāus, Hom.*
On the side of ; σὺν τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν εἶναι, *to be on the side of the Greeks, Xen.*
With the assistance of ; ἐνίκησε σὺν Ἀθήνῃ, *he overcame with the assistance of Minerva, Hom.*
Against ; ὅτι καὶ αὐτός σὺν ἑαυτῷ μάχοιτο, *that even he himself would fight against him, Xen.*
Besides ; σὺν πᾶσι ταῖς, *besides all these things, Luke xxiv. 21*
According to ; σὺν τῷ νόμῳ, *according to the law, Xen.*
In, at the time of ; σὺν τῷ πίνειν, *in drinking, Anacr.*

Εἰς, into.

- Into ;* ἤλαυνον εἰς τὸ ἄστυ, *they drove into the city, Herodot.*
To ; ἵκετο δ' εἰς Κρείοντα, *he came to Creon, Hesiod.*
Till ; καὶ κεν εἰς ἡὼ ἀνασχοίμην, *I could certainly bear it till morning, Hom.*
Towards ; εὖνοια εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, *good-will towards the Greeks, Isocr.*
Against ; πλημμελοῦσιν εἰς τὸ ἱερόν, *they offend against the temple, Demosth.*
In ; εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν καθεζόμενος, *sitting in the assembly, Æschin.*
Within ; εἰς τόξενμα ἀφικέσθαι, *to come within bow-shot, Xen.*
Among ; φιλοδοξῶν εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, *seeking reputation among the Greeks, Polyb.*
Before ; εἰς πάντας αὖδα, *speak before all, Soph.*
Upon ; εἰς ἀλλήλους ἐμπιπτουσαι, *falling upon one another, Aristoph.*
About ; εἰς ἑσπέραν, *about evening, Aristoph.* Of number ; εἰς ἑξήκοντα, *about sixty men, Thucyd.*
For ; παρείχε χρημᾶτα εἰς τὸ ναυτιλόν, *he furnished money for the naval forces, Thucyd.*
On account of ; εἰς δικαιοσύνην ἐπαινεῖσθαι, *to be praised on account of justice, Aristot.*
With respect to ; εἰς τέκνα εὐτὸ χεῖν, *to be happy with respect to children, Eurip.*
Concerning ; οὐδὲν εἰς αὐτὸν ἔχω λέγειν, *I have nothing to say concerning him, Pausan.*
By ; μήτε εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, *neither by Jerusalem, Matth. v. 35.*

XLIX. The prepositions *διὰ, κατὰ, ὑπὲρ*, govern the genitive and accusative ; and *ἀνὰ*, the dative and accusative ; as,

*Διὰ, through, on account of.**With the Genitive.*

- Through,* πορευόμενοι διὰ τῆς Λιβύης, *going through Libya, Thucyd.*
By ; διέλεγετο αὐτοῖς δ' ἐρμηνεύς, *he treated with them by an interpreter, Xen.*
With ; διὰ μέλανος ἔγραψε, *he wrote with ink, Plut.*
During ; διὰ πάσης τῆς νυκτός, *during the whole night, Herodot.*

After ;	διὰ μακροῦ χρόνου, <i>after a long time</i> , Æschyl.
Above ,	θίης ἄξιον διὰ πάντων, <i>above all worth seeing</i> , Herodot.
In ;	διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν, <i>to have in one's hand</i> , Athen.
Among ;	Ὅμηρος τετίμᾳζε δι' ἀνθρώπων, <i>Homer has honored him among men</i> , Pind.
Near ;	κατεστρατοπέδευσε διὰ τῆς πόλεως, <i>he encamped near the city</i> , Polyb.
	διὰ τέλους, <i>continually</i> , Isocr. ; διὰ τρίτου ἔτους, <i>every third year</i> , Herodot. ; διὰ φόβου εἶναι, <i>to fear</i> , Thucyd.
	δι' ὑποψίας γενέσθαι, <i>to be suspected</i> , Plut. ; δι' ὀργῆς ἔχειν τινα, <i>to be angry with any one</i> , Thucyd. ; δι' οἷζ του λαβεῖν, <i>to commiserate</i> , Eurip. ; διὰ μάχης εἶναι, <i>ἀφικέσθαι τινί, to give battle</i> , Herodot.

With the Accusative.

On account of ;	διὰ Λακεδαιμονίους ἔφθγον, <i>they were banished on account of the Lacedæmonians</i> , Xen.
By means of ;	διὰ Κροίσου ἐκφεύγει, <i>he escapes by means of Cræsus</i> , Herodot.
By ;	διὰ τοὺς χρηστοὺς τιμᾶται, <i>he is honored by the good</i> , Aristoph.
Through ;	ἔξ διὰ πύγας ἵλθε χαλκός, <i>the spear penetrated through six folds</i> , Hom.
In ;	νόμοι δι' αἰθέρα τεκνωθέντες, <i>laws made in heaven</i> , Soph.

Κατὰ, *at, according to.*

With the Genitive.

At ;	κατὰ σκοποῦ τοξεύειν, <i>to shoot at a mark</i> , Herodian.
Of ;	ταῦτόν κατὰ τῆς ἀρετῆς φατίον ἐστὶ, <i>the same must be said of virtue</i> , Plut.
Against ;	κατ' ἐμοῦ μάρτυρας παράχεισθαι, <i>to produce witnesses against me</i> , Plato.
Upon ;	κατὰ γῆς πίπτειν, <i>to fall upon the ground</i> , Dionys. Hal.
In ;	καθ' ὕδατος διατῶμενα, <i>living in the water</i> , Lucian.
Under ;	δύναι κατὰ τῆς γῆς, <i>to go under the earth</i> , Plato.
From ;	ἵλλοντο κατὰ τοῦ τείχους, <i>they leaped from the wall</i> , Xen.
Through ;	κατὰ τῆς νήσου διεσπάρησαν, <i>they were dispersed through the island</i> , Polyb.
By ;	ἐξορκίζω σε κατὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ, <i>I adjure thee by God</i> , Matth. xxvi. 63.

With the Accusative.

According to ;	καθ' Ὅμηρον, <i>according to Homer</i> , Plato.
During ;	αὐλοῦσι κατὰ πάντα τὸν πλόον, <i>they pipe during the whole voyage</i> , Herodot.
In the time of ;	τῶν Ἐχινάδων κατὰ τὰ Τρωϊκὰ Μέγιστα ἔρχειν γησί, <i>he says that Meges governed the Echinades in the time of the Trojan war</i> , Strabo.
Through ;	κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ὅλην, <i>through the whole city</i> , Dionys. Hal.
In ;	κατ' οὐρανὸν ναίει, <i>he dwells in heaven</i> , Eurip.
Among ;	κατὰ ὥπρ' ἱὰ πυκνὰ κείμεθα, <i>we lay among the thick bushes</i> , Hom.

- By* ; κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, *by land and by sea*, Isocr.
Near ; κατὰ τύμβον, *near the tomb*, Æschyl.
Before ; ἵνα σοι κατ' ὀφθαλμούς λέγῃ, *that he may speak to you before your face*, Aristoph.
Opposite to ; κατὰ Λακεδαιμονίους ἔστησε Πέρσας, *he placed the Persians opposite to the Lacedæmonians*, Herodot.
At ; κατ' αὐτοὺς αἰὲν ὄρα, *he continually looked at them*, Hom.
To ; ἰκοντο κατὰ στρατόν, *they came to the army*, Hom.
Towards ; ἥπιος κατὰ τοὺς πολίτας, *mild towards the citizens*, Herodot.
After ; κατ' αὐτὸν ἄλλοι ἀνέβαινον, *after him others ascended*, Herodot.
On account of ; αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν νεότητα ὑπεριδόντες, *having slighted him on account of his youth*, Thucyd.
Concerning ; ἐπερωτῶν τὸν κήρυκα κατὰ τὴν ἄπιξιν, *questioning the envoy concerning his coming*, Herodot.
With ; κατ' ἐξουσίαν ἐπιτάσσει, *he commands with authority*, Mark i. 27.
About ; κατ' ἑξακισχίλους ἄνδρας, *about six thousand men*, Herodot.
 It is often put with the accusative to denote the end of an action ; κατὰ ληΐην ἐκπλώσαντες, *having sailed out in order to collect plunder*, Herodot. Also to serve as a circumlocution of the genitive ; ἡ κατὰ τὸν ἥλιον ἀνατολή, *the rising of the sun*, Polyb.
 καθ' ἑαυτὸν, *by himself*, Demosth. ; κατὰ μῆνα, *every month*, Aristoph. ; κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἕκαστον, *every year*, Plato ; κατὰ τετρακισχίλους, *four thousand at a time*, Xen. ; κατὰ φύλα, *by tribes*, Hom.

Ὑπὲρ, *above*.

With the Genitive.

- Above* ; τὸ ὕδωρ ὑπὲρ τῶν μαστῶν ἐφαίνετο, *the water of the river appeared above their breasts*, Xen.
Over ; πηδῶν τάφρων ὑπὲρ, *leaping over the trenches*, Soph.
Beyond ; ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας τῆς ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου, *from Æthiopia which is beyond Egypt*, Thucyd.
For ; ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων μάχεσθαι, *to fight for the Greeks*, Plato.
On account of ; Σεύθῃ δὲ ἀπεχθόμενος ὑπὲρ ἑμῶν, *being hated by Seuthes on account of you*, Xen.
By ; λίσσομαι ὑπὲρ μακάρων, *I pray by the gods*, Apoll. Rh.
Concerning ; ὅσα ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰρήνης κατεφειλότό μου, *what he falsely laid to my charge concerning the peace*, Demosth.
 ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ παθεῖν, *in order not to suffer*, Demosth.

With the Accusative.

- Above* ; ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ὑπὲρ Σηλυμβρίαν, *in the plain above Selymbria*, Xen. Of number ; ὑπὲρ δὲ δύο μυριάδας ἀνθρώπων, *above twenty thousand men*, Herodot.
Over ; ὑπὲρ τοῦ οἴκου, *they throw it over the house*, Herodot.
Beyond ; ὑπὲρ τὴν πύραν φρονεῖν, *to have a spirit beyond his purse*, Lucian.
Against ; ὑπὲρ μόρον, *against destiny*, Hom.

Ἀνά, upon, through.

With the Dative.

<i>Upon;</i>	ἀνά Γαργᾶρον ἄκρῳ ἵμενον, <i>sitting upon the summit of mount Gargārus</i> , Hom.
<i>In;</i>	ἀνά ναυσίν, <i>in ships</i> , Eurip.
<i>With;</i>	χρυσίῳ ἀνά σκήπτρῳ, <i>with a golden sceptre</i> , Hom.

With the Accusative.

<i>Through;</i>	ἀνά στρατὸν, <i>through the army</i> , Hom.
<i>During;</i>	ἀνά τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτον, <i>during this war</i> , Herodot.
<i>In;</i>	βασιλῆας ἀνά στόμ' ἔχων, <i>having kings in your mouth</i> , Hom.
<i>Among;</i>	ἀνά πρώτους ἦσαν, <i>they were among the first</i> , Herodot.
<i>At;</i>	νῆας ἀνά γλαφύρας, <i>at the hollow ships</i> , Hom.
<i>To;</i>	Λατμίον ἀν' ῥάϊος ἦλθε, <i>came to the Latmian forest</i> , Theocr.
<i>Up;</i>	ἀνά τὸν ποταμὸν πλέειν, <i>to sail up the river</i> , Herodot.
<i>Upon;</i>	ἔθηκεν ἀνά μυρτίην, <i>he hung them upon a tamarisk</i> , Hom.
<i>According to;</i>	ἀνά τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον, <i>according to the same manner</i> , Polyb.
<i>By reason of;</i>	ἀνά τὸ σκοτεινὸν οὐ προιδόντων, <i>they not discovering them by reason of the darkness</i> , Thucyd.
	ἀνά κράτος, <i>with all his might</i> , Xen.; ἀνά μέγος, <i>by turns, in succession, alternately</i> , Eurip.; ἀνά μέσον, <i>in the midst, between</i> , 1 Cor. vi. 5.; ἀνά πᾶν ἔτος, <i>yearly</i> , Herodot.; μηδὲ ἀνά δύο χιτῶνας ἔχειν, <i>neither have two coats apiece</i> , Luke ix. 3.

L. The prepositions ἀμφί, ἐπὶ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, πρὸς, ὑπὸ, govern the genitive, dative, and accusative; as,

Ἀμφί, about.

With the Genitive.

<i>About;</i>	ἀμφὶ ταύτης οἰκούντες τῆς πόλιος, <i>dwelling about this city</i> , Herodot.
<i>Concerning;</i>	αἰδεῖν ἀμφὶ φιλότης, <i>to sing concerning love</i> , Hom.
<i>For;</i>	μάχεσθον πιδάκος ἀμφ' οἰγῆς, <i>they fight for a little fountain</i> , Hom.
<i>By;</i>	Φοίβου ἀμφί, <i>by Phæbus</i> , Apoll. Rh.

With the Dative.

<i>About;</i>	πέπλους ὀϊνῦσιν ἀμφὶ σώματι, <i>he rends the robes about his body</i> , Æschyl.
<i>Concerning;</i>	ἔμελλον ἀμφὶ πόσει εἰρεσθαι, <i>I intended to inquire concerning my husband</i> , Hom.
<i>For;</i>	ἀμφ' Ἑλένη ἐμάχεο, <i>you fought for Helen</i> , Hom.
<i>With;</i>	πεπασμένη ἀμφ' ὀνίχασσι, <i>pierced with his talons</i> , Hesiod.
<i>Near;</i>	ἦρπε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ, <i>he fell near him</i> , Hom.
<i>Upon;</i>	φέρει γὰρ ἀμφὶ ῥώτοις Σιδωνίην γυναῖκα, <i>for he carries upon his back a Sidonian woman</i> , Anacr.

Against ; λόγους ἀνίστα, τοὺς μὲν Ἀτρεϊδῶν κῆρα, τοὺς δ' ἄμφ' Ὀδυσσεῖ, *he uttered speeches, some against the Atridae, some against Ulysses, Soph.*

With the Accusative.

About ; ἄμφι τὴν κἀμῖνον ἔχω τὰ πολλὰ, *I am commonly about the stove, Lucian.* Of time ; ἄμφι Πλειᾶδων δέσιν, *about the setting of the Pleiads, Æschyl.* Of number ; ἄμφι τὰ ἑξήκοντα στάδια, *about sixty stadia, Xen.*

Near ; ἄμφι δὲ καυλὸν φάσγακον ἐρύσασθαι, *the sword was broken near the hilt, Hom.*

To ; ἄμφ' ἄλλα ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς, *to confine the Greeks to the sea, Hom.*

Concerning ; ἄλλο δὲ οὐδὲν ὑπέμνημα ἦν ἐνταῦθα τῶν μύθων τῶν ἄμφι τὸν Ἰάσονα, *there was no other memorial here of the fables concerning Jason, Arrian.*

For ; νεῖκος ἐτύχθη ἄμφι βοηλασίαν, *a contest arose for driving away the oxen, Hom.*

Ἐπὶ, upon.

With the Genitive.

Upon ; ἑστᾶσι δ' ἐπὶ λόφου, *they stand upon an eminence, Herodot.*
Over ; ἐπὶ τούτων ἀπέλειπε Νίκαρχον, *over these he left Nicarchus, Polyb.*

In ; ἔχων ἐπὶ τῆς χειρὸς μῦν, *having in his hand a mouse, Herodot.*

By ; ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάττης ἕστησαν, *they stood by the sea, Polyb.*

Before ; ἐπὶ τοσούτων μαρτύρων, *before so many witnesses, Lucian.*

Towards ; ἔπλει ἐπὶ τῆς Μιλήτου, *he sailed towards Miletus, Thucyd.*

Against ; ἐπὶ Φρυγίας ἐπορεύετο, *he went against Phrygia, Xen.*

In the time of ; ἐπὶ Κρόνου, *in the time of Saturn, Hesiod.*

Of ; ἐπὶ τοῦ καλοῦ λέγων παιδὸς, *speaking of the beautiful boy, Plato.*

From ; Λύκιοι ἐπὶ Λύκου ἔσχον τὴν ἐπωνυμίην, *the Lycians had their name from Lycus, Herodot.*

ἐπ' ἑωυτῶν, *by themselves, apart, Herodot.* ; ἐπὶ τεττάρῳ, *four deep, Thucyd.* ; ἦν ἐφ' ἑνὸς ἢ κατὰ βᾶσις, *the descent was by one at a time, Xen.*

With the Dative.

Upon ; ἄγγελος ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ ἔχουσαν, *having a vessel upon her head, Herodot.*

Over ; οὐ γὰρ οὐδὲν κατέλειπον ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσιν ἑμοῖσι, *for I did not leave a keeper over my possessions, Hom.*

In ; ἡμὲν ἐνὶ πολέμῳ, ἡδ' ἄλλοιῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ, *both in war and in any other business, Hom.*

With ; ἐσθίουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ ὄψοι, *they eat meat with their bread, Xen.*

At ; ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀλφει ποταμῷ, *at the river Halex, Thucyd.*

To ; κτισθέντες ἐπὶ ἔργοις ἀγαθοῖς, *created to good works, Ephes. ii. 10.*

Against ; συνίστας τοὺς Ἀρκάδας ἐπὶ τῇ Σπάρτῃ, *stirring up the Arcadians against Sparta, Herodot.*

Before ; ἐπὶ τοῖτοις τοῖς κριταῖς, *before these judges, Aristoph.*

After ; ἀνέστη ἔπ' αὐτῷ Φεραιῆας, *after him Pheraulas rose up, Xen.*

- Besides*; ἄλλα τε πόλλ' ἐπὶ τοῖς πάθομεν κακὰ, *besides these we suffered many other misfortunes*, Hom.
- For*; ἰθαίμαζον αὐτὸν ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, *they admired him for his wisdom*, Plato.
- Concerning*; ἐχρησθηριάζοντο ἐπὶ τῇ χώρῃ, *they consulted the oracle concerning the country*, Herodot.
- In the power of*; ἐπὶ τοῖς θεοῖς δ' ἐστὶ, *it is in the power of the gods*, Plato.
It is often put with the dative to express condition; ἔρχεο ἐπὶ δώροις, *come on condition of receiving presents*, Hom.
Also design; δοξομεν ἐπὶ πολέμῳ ἀπιέναι, *we shall seem to depart in order to make war*, Xen.

With the Accusative.

- Upon*; ἀνεπήδησεν ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον, *he leaped upon his horse*, Xen.
- Over*; βασιλεύσει ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον Ἰακώβ, *he shall reign over the house of Jacob*, Luke i. 33.
- To*; ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἀφίγμεθα, *we are come to the house*, Aristoph.
- Towards*; ὀρόων ἐπὶ οὐνοπα πόντον, *looking towards the purple sea*, Hom.
- Against*; ἐστρατεῖτο ἐπὶ τοὺς Αἰθίопας, *he marched against the Æthiopians*, Herodot.
- Among*; ἔκλε' ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους, *you became celebrated among men*, Hom.
- By*; ἐπὶ κρᾶναν ἐσθόμενοι, *sitting by a fountain*, Theocr.
- For, during*; ἐδήλουν τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας, *they ravaged the country for two days*, Thucyd.
- Till*; εὔδον ἐπ' ἡῶ, *I slept till morning*, Hom.
- About*; ἐπὶ τριηκόσια, *about three hundred*, Herodot.
It is often put with verbs of motion, in order to show the object of them; πρὸς σέ ἦλθον ἐπ' ἀργύριον, *I came to you to get money*, Xen.

Μετά, *with, among, after.*

With the Genitive.

- With*; τὰ πολλὰ διημερεύομεν μετ' αὐτοῦ, *we commonly spent the day with him*, Plato.
- Among*; τί ζητεῖτε τὸν ζῶντα μετὰ τῶν νεκρῶν; *why seek ye the living among the dead?* Luke xxiv. 5.
- By means of*; μετ' ἀρετῆς πρωτεύειν, *to be first by means of virtue*, Xen.
- Against*; πολεμήσω μετ' αὐτῶν, *I will fight against them*, Apocal. ii. 16.

With the Dative.

- Among*; γενεῇφι νεώτατός εἰμι μεθ' ὑμῖν, *I am the youngest among you*, Hom.
- In*; σέ μετ' ἀγκαλίδεσσι φέρουσα, *carrying you in her arms*, Callim.
- With*; τὸν μετὰ χερσίν ἐρυσσάτο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων, *him Apollo caught with his hands*, Hom.
- By*; χαῖται δ' ἐφόωοντο μετὰ πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο, *their manes were shaken by the blowing of the wind*, Hom.

With the Accusative.

- After*; μετὰ τὸν θάνατον Δαρείου, *after the death of Darius*, Herodot. Of rank or degree; ὃν φιλῶ μάλιστα μετὰ σέ, *whom I love the most after you*, Aristoph.

- To ;** ἵομεν (Ion. for ἴωμεν) μετὰ παῖδ' ἐμὸν, *let us go to my son*, Hom.
- In ;** ῥόπαλλον μετὰ χειρὸς ἔχων, *having a club in his hands*, Alciph.
- Into ;** ὦξος μετὰ Κασπίδα βάλλει, *the Oxus falls into the Caspian sea*, Dionys. Per.
- Among ;** σέ φασιν μεθ' ὁμιλῆας ἔμμεν' ἄριστον, *they say that you are the best among your coevals*, Hom.
- Besides ;** οἳοι καὶ Λαταοῖσιν ἀριστῆες μετιῶσι, καὶ μετ' Ἀχιλλῆα, *what chiefs there are among the Greeks besides Achilles*, Hom.
- Against ;** ἥλῳτε μετ' ἀθανάτους μάκαρας, *he sinned against the immortal gods*, Hesiod.
- By ;** οὔτε νύκτωρ, οὔτε μεθ' ἡμέραν, *neither by night nor by day*, Plato.
- Sometimes it is put with the accusative to express the end of an action ; τὸ χρύσειον ἔπλει μετὰ κῶας, *he sailed in order to get the golden fleece*, Theocr.

Παρά, from, at, to.

With the Genitive.

- From ;** παρὰ τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος δῶρα λαβεῖν, *to receive presents from Agamemnon*, Plato.
- Near ;** παρὰ κυανέων πετρῶν, *near the Cyanean rocks*, Soph.
- By ;** τοῦτο παρὰ σοῦ ἐπιδεικνύσθω, *let this be shown by you*, Xen.

With the Dative.

- At ;** μένων παρὰ τῆνσι, *remaining at the ships*, Hom.
- With ;** παρὰ σοὶ κατέλυνον, *they lodged with you*, Demosth.
- In ;** παρ' Ὀμήρῳ Διομήδης λέγει, *in Homer Diomēdes says*, Plato.
- To ;** ἵέναι παρὰ Τισσαφέρνηι, *to go to Tissaphernes*, Xen.

With the Accusative.

- To ,** ἦκε παρ' ἡμᾶς, *he came to us*, Plato.
- Near ;** παρ' αὐτὸν κοιμήσαντο, *they slept near him*, Hom.
- During ;** παρὰ πάντα τὸν χρόνον, *during the whole time*, Demosth.
- At ;** ταῦτα παρὰ τὰ συμπόσια ποιεῦσι, *they do these things at their entertainments*, Herodot.
- Through ;** παρ' ἅπαν τὸ στράτευμα, *through the whole army*, Thucyd.
- Against ;** παρὰ τοὺς νόμους, *against the laws*, Demosth.
- Above, more than ;** ἐπόνει παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους, *he labored above the others*, Xen.
- Below ;** ἡλάττωσας αὐτὸν βραχύ τι παρ' ἀγγέλους, *thou hast reduced him a little below the angels*, Psa. viii. 5.
- By reason of ;** εὐέλπιδες εἰσι παρὰ τὴν ἐμπειρίαν, *they have confidence by reason of their experience*, Aristot.
- From ;** ἡγοῦμαι εἶναι παρὰ τοῦτο σωτηρίαν, *I think that safety is from this*, Plato.
- Besides ;** οὐκ ἔστι παρὰ ταῦτ' ἄλλα, *there are not others besides these*, Aristoph.
- Except ;** τεσσαράκοντα παρὰ μίαν ἑλάβον, *I received forty stripes except (or save) one*, 2 Cor. xi. 24.
- παρὰ τετάρτην ἡμέραν, *every fourth day*, Polyb. ; παρ' ὀλίγον ἥλθον ἀποθάνειν, *I came within a little of dying*, Isocr. ; παρ' ὀλίγον ἐποιούντο τὸν Κλέανδρον, *they esteemed Cleander of little consideration*, Xen.

Περί, about.

With the Genitive.

- About ;* τί λέγεις περί τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως ; *what do you say about Achilles?*
Plato.
- For ;* γῆς περί τῆσδε μαχώμεθα, *let us fight for this land*, Tyrt.
- From ;* γράμματα κομίζω περί Δεκριανοῦ, *I bring letters from Decrianus*, Lucian.
- Above ;* περί πάντων ἔμμεναι ἄλλων, *to be above all others*, Hom.
σέ περί πολλοῦ ποιήσονται, *they will greatly esteem you*,
Plato.

With the Dative.

- About ;* περί τοῖσι αὐχέσι, *about their necks*, Herodot.
- For ;* δεδιότες περί τῇ Ποτιδαίᾳ, *fearing for Potidæa*, Thucyd.
- Through ;* περί δειμάτι φεύγον, *they fled through fear*, Pind.
- By ;* ῥεϊζόμενος περί δουρὶ, *transfixed by the spear*, Hom.

With the Accusative.

- About ;* περί τὰ ἔλα οἰκέοντες, *dwelling about the marshes*, Herodot.
Of time ; καταλαμβάνουσι περί ἁρίστου ὥραν, *they overtake them about dinner-time*, Thucyd. Of number ; περί τετταράκοντα τάλαντα, *about forty talents*, Lys.
- Towards ;* περί τὸν δῆμὸν εἰσι δίκαιοι, *they are just towards the people*,
Aristoph.
- Against ;* περί τοὺς θεοὺς ἐξαμαρτεῖν, *to offend against the gods*, Isocr.

Πρὸς, from, near, to.

With the Genitive.

- From ;* πρὸς Διὸς εἰσὶν ἅπαντες, *all are from Jupiter*, Hom.
- By ;* ἄρχεσθαι ἐνὸς πρὸς ἄνδρός, *to be governed by one man*, Eurip.
In obtestation ; πρὸς θεῶν, *by the gods*, Soph.
- For ;* δοκεῖ πρὸς ἐμοῦ λέγειν, *you seem to speak for me*, Plato.
- Near ;* εἰσὶ πρὸς θαλάσσης, *they are near the sea*, Herodot.
- Towards ;* πρὸς ἐσπέρας οἰκέοντες, *inhabiting towards the west*, Herodot.
- Against ;* πρὸς ἄνδρός ἐχθροῦ ἐπιφέρων τὴν ψήφον, *giving his vote against an enemy*, Dionys. Hal.
- Before ;* πρὸς θεῶν ἀσεβής, *impious before the gods*, Xen.
- Under ;* πρὸς ἄλλης ἱστὸν ὑφαίνοις, *you may weave the web under another*, Hom.
δεξιῷ πρὸς ἄνδρός ἐστι, *it is the part of a man of sense*,
Aristoph. ; πρὸς πατρός, μητρός, *on the father's, mother's side*, Æschin. ; οἱ πρὸς αἱμάτος, *the relations by blood*, Soph.

With the Dative.

- Near ;* ἐνέλισαντο πρὸς λόφῳ τινί, *they encamped near a certain eminence*, Thucyd.
- In ;* πρὸς ταῖς ἀγκάλαις τὰ παιδία κομίζειν, *to carry the children in their arms*, Plut.
- Upon ;* κείντο ποτὶ χθονί, *they lay upon the ground*, Hom.

- Besides ;* πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημένοις καὶ τὸδε ἀποκρίναι, *besides what has been said answer this also*, Plato.
- For ;* οὐ νομίζουσι τὴν ἀρετὴν πρὸς τῷ σφετέρῳ ἀγαθῷ πεφυκέναι, *they do not think that virtue is naturally calculated for their good*, Xen.

With the Accusative.

- To ;* ὕσαν πρὸς Ὀλυμπον, *they went to Olympus*, Hesiod.
- Towards ;* πρὸς ἑσπέρην ἔπλεε, *he sailed towards the west*, Herodot.
- Of dispositions ; πῶς πρὸς σὲ διάκειται ; *how is he disposed towards you?* Plato.
- Against ;* πρὸς κέντρα μὴ λάκτιζε, *do not kick against the pricks*, Æschyl.
- According to ;* πρὸς τὴν ἀξίαν ἐκάστω ἐδίδοσαν, *they gave to each according to his desert*, Xen.
- In comparison with ;* πρὸς θεὸν πίθηκος φανεῖται, *in comparison with a god he will appear an ape*, Plato.
- On account of ;* πρὸς τὴν ὄψιν ταύτην τὸν γάμον ἔσπευσα, *on account of this vision I hastened the nuptials*, Herodot.
- With ;* ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς βασιλέα, *they made an alliance with the king*, Thucyd.
- Between ;* τεκμήριον τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς φιλίας, *a proof of the friendship that is between us*, Isocr.
- Besides ;* ἐὰν πρὸς τοῦτο διαδάξης αὐτούς, *if besides this you teach them*, Xen.
- For ;* πρὸς τὸ τροπαῖον ἐχρήσαντο, *they used it for the trophy*, Thucyd.
- About ;* ἦν πρὸς ἡμέραν, *it was about day-break*, Lys. Of number ; πρὸς ἑπτακοσίους, *about seven hundred*, Xen.

ὑπὸ, under.

With the Genitive.

- Under ;* ὑπὸ χθονός, *under the earth*, Hesiod.
- From ;* ἔρσαι ὑπ' ἑίρος νύκτας Ἀχαιῶν, *deliver the sons of Greece from the darkness*, Hom.
- By ;* ἐπαινοῦνται ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν, *they are praised by the multitude*, Plato. ἀπέθανεν ὑπὸ Νικάνδρου, *he was slain by Nicander*, Xen.
- According to ;* Ζητὸς ὑπ' ἀγγελίης, *according to the command of Jupiter*, Hom.
- For, by reason of ;* χορεύσαι ὑφ' ἰδοῦης, *to dance for joy*, Aristoph.
- With ;* ὑπὸ πομπῆς ἐξαγεῖν, *to convey with pomp*, Herodot.
- To ;* ὑπ' αὐλητῆρος αἰεῖδεν, *to sing to the piper*, Theog. ὑπὸ μαστίγων ὠρουσον, *they dug under the strokes of whips*, Herodot.

With the Dative.

- Under ;* ὑπὸ χθονί, *under the earth*, Hom. Subject to ; ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίοις εἰσὶ, *they are under the Lacedæmonians*, Isocr.
- Near, close under ;* ὑπὸ τῇ πόλει, *near the city*, Thucyd.
- In ;* κατακρύψας ὑπὸ κόλπῳ, *concealing them in her bosom*, Hom.
- Before ;* ὑπὸ τοιούτῳ μάρτυρι, *before such a witness*, Herodian.
- By ;* ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δούρῳ τυπείς, *struck by my spear*, Hom.

<i>For ;</i>	ὑπὸ δειμάτι νεκλήγνυται, <i>crying out for fear</i> , Apoll. Rh.
<i>With ;</i>	ὑπὸ φωτὶ πολλῶ προΐει, <i>he went forward with much light</i> , Plut.
<i>To ;</i>	ὑπὸ βαρβίτῳ χορεύων, <i>dancing to the lyre</i> , Anacr.

With the Accusative.

<i>Under ;</i>	ὑπὸ τοὺς πόδας τοῦ ἵππου ὑπέδραμε ζῶν, <i>a dog ran under the horse's feet</i> , Herodot.
<i>To ;</i>	αἴσχιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε, <i>he was the most abject wretch that came to Troy</i> , Hom.
<i>Behind ;</i>	καί μιν ἐκείνη κατακρύπτει ὑπὸ τὴν θύρην, <i>and she conceals him behind the door</i> , Herodot.
<i>About ;</i>	ὑπὸ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον, <i>about this time</i> , Thucyd.

Obs. 1. Ὡς is often used for πρὸς or εἰς · as, ἦλθεν ὡς ἐμὲ, *he came to me*, Demosth. ; ἐπεμπον πρέσβεις ὡς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, *they sent ambassadors to the Athenians*, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. Prepositions are sometimes separated from their cases ; as, τὸ δ' εἰς ἀμοιτέρω Διομήδεος ἄρματ' αἶψα βήτην, (for εἰς ἄρματα,) Hom. ; ἐν γὰρ σε τῇ νυκτὶ ταύτῃ ἀναιρέομαι, (for ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ,) Herodot. vi. 69. They are also frequently placed after ; as, μάχην ἐς, Hom. ; ἵεναι πέτρους ἄπο, Eurip. ; φιλοσοφίας πέρι, Plato.

Obs. 3. The poets sometimes join a preposition with the latter only of two nouns, where it should stand with both ; as, ἢ ἀλὸς ἢ ἐπὶ γῆς, Hom.

Obs. 4. Prepositions are frequently used as adverbs, without a case ; as, σοὶ δὲ τὰδε λέγω, δράσω δὲ πρὸς, Eurip. ; μετὰ δὲ, ἔλεγε τὰδε, Herodot.

Obs. 5. Prepositions are often understood ; as, ἐγὼ σε μετέρχομαι τῶν θεῶν, (sc. πρὸς,) Herodot. ; ἔρχονται πεδίοιο, (sc. διὰ,) Hom. ; τοξεύει' ἀνδρὸς τοῦδε, (sc. κατὰ,) *you shoot at this man*, Soph. ; ἀπώλοντο αἱ νῆες αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι, (sc. σὺν,) *the ships were lost with all on board*, Xen. ; ἀνεχώρησε τῷ στρατῷ, (sc. σὺν,) *he returned with the army*, Thucyd. ; τί μοι ὀργίζῃ; (instead of διὰ τί;) *why are you angry with me?* Xen.

LI. A preposition in composition often governs the same case, as when it stands by itself ; as,

ἀποπηδᾷ τοῦ ἄρματός, *he leaps from the chariot*.

τὰ φύλλα καταχίοντες ἀλλήλων, *throwing the leaves at one another*.

συνεζύβενε τῇ Δήμητρι, *he played at dice with Ceres*.

ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν ἰσθμὸν, *having carried their ships over the isthmus*.

κατέγνωσαν ἀπάντων θάνατον, Thucyd.; ἐμοῦ καταγελῶσι, Plato;
 προναυμαχίσεις Πελοποννήσου, Herodot.; ἐνδιέτριψα τῇ Ἰδῇ, Lucian;
 πολὺς ὑμᾶς ὄχλος περιεστῆκει, Plato.

Obs. 1. This rule takes place only when the preposition would have the same sense and the same case if standing immediately before the noun. Sometimes the preposition is repeated; as, κατηγορούντων κατὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν, Xen.

Obs. 2. Sometimes a case different from that required by the preposition in composition is used; as, τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους κατηγορεῖν, Plato; καταγελάσαι ἡμῖν, Herodot.; ἐξῆλθον τὴν Περσίδα χώρην, Id.; ἐμβατεῖεν πατριῶδες, Soph.; τόνδ' εἰσεδέξω τειχέων, Eurip.

Obs. 3. Prepositions are often separated from the verbs with which they are compounded; as, ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι, (for λοιγὸν ἀπαμῦναι,) Hom.; κατὰ μὲν ἔκανσαν Ἀργυρὸν πόλιν, κατὰ δὲ Χαράδραν, Herodot. viii. 33.

Obs. 4. The prepositions with which some verbs are compounded are not unfrequently used for the compounds themselves; as, ἐγὼ πάρα for ἐγὼ πάρεμι · ἐνι for ἐνεστι · ἀνα for ἀνάστα, or ἀνάστηθι, arise thou.

GRAMMATICAL FIGURES.

I. FIGURES WHICH RELATE TO ORTHOGRAPHY AND ETYMOLOGY

Prosthēsis is the prefixing of one or more letters to a word ; as, *σμικρός* for *μικρός* · *ἐέλπομαι* for *ἐλπομαι*. *Epenthēsis* is the insertion of one or more letters in the middle of a word ; as, *ἐλλάβε* for *ἐλάβε* · *ἀδελφεῖός* for *ἀδελφός*. *Paragōge* is the addition of one or more letters to the end of a word ; as, *λόγοισι* for *λόγους* · *ῆσθαι* for *ῆς*.

Aphærēsis is the taking of one or more letters from the beginning of a word ; as, *κεῖνος* for *ἐκεῖνος* · *εἴβω*, for *λείβω*. *Syncōpe* is taking from the middle of a word ; as, *κεκμηώς* for *κεκμηκώς* · *πρόμος* for *πρόμαχος*. *Apocōpe* is taking from the end of a word ; as, *δῶ* for *δῶμα* · *ἐκταν* for *ἐκτιάνον*, from *κτείνω*.

Tmesis is the separation of the parts of a compound word by the insertion of another ; as, *ἀπὸ λαιγὸν ἀμῦναι* for *λαιγὸν ἀπαμῦναι*. *Metathēsis* is the transposition of letters ; as, *καρδια* for *καρδιᾶ* · *ἐπράθον* for *ἐπαρθον*, from *πέρθω*. *Antithēsis* is the putting of one letter for another ; as, *πόρρω* for *πόρῳ* · *ὁδμή* for *ὁσμῇ*.

Synærēsis is the contraction of two syllables into one, without a change of letters ; as, *τελχει* for *τελχεῖ*. *Crasis* is the contraction of two syllables into one, with a change of vowels ; as, *τελχους* for *τελχεος*. *Synalæpha* is the uniting of syllables in different words, either by dropping vowels ; as, *κοὺ* for *καὶ οὐ* · or by contracting them ; as, *θουμάτιον* for *τὸ ἱμάτιον* · *τοῦμόν* for *τὸ ἐμόν*. *Diærēsis* divides one syllable into two ; as, *παῖς* for *παῖς*.

II. FIGURES WHICH RELATE TO SYNTAX.

Ellipsis is when one or more words are wanting to complete the sense. The following, with what have been elsewhere given, are some of the principal examples of this figure ; but its limits are far from being accurately defined, some allowing it a wider field than others, and indeed than seems to belong to it.

Ellipsis of substantives. *ἡ Κορινθία*, *ἡ Ἀλλοιότα*, *ἡ βάρβαρος*, *ἡ βασιλεύς*, (sc. *γῆ* or *χώρα*,) Thucyd. ; *κατὰ γε τὴν ἐμὴν*, (sc. *γνώμην*, or *δόξαν*,) Plato ; *ἐς πατρός*, *ἐς ἡμέτερον*, (sc. *δόμον*, or *οἶκον*,) Hom. ; *κατὰ τὸ ἐπιχώριον*, (sc. *ἔθος*,) Thucyd. ; *τῇ ὑστερατῇ*, *τῇ τελευτατῇ*, (sc. *ἡμέρῃ*,) Herodot. ; *ἐν τῷ παρόντι*,

(sc. καιρῶ,) Thucyd. ; ἄγε ἡμᾶς τὴν ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνος, τὴν λοιπὴν ἐπορεύθη, (sc. ὁδόν,) Xen. ; θαρσύνεται πολλὰς, ὀλίγας, (sc. πληγὰς,) Luke xii. 47, 48 ; πρὸς τὰ κοινὰ προσελθεῖν, (sc. πράγματτα,) Demosth. ; ἐν τῷ Κύρου βαρβαρικῷ, (sc. στρατεύματι,) Xen. ; ἡ κυβερνητικὴ, ἡ ὡητορικὴ, ἡ δικανικὴ, (sc. τέχνη,) Plato ; ἐν ἀριστερεῇ, ἐν δεξιῇ, (sc. χειρὶ,) Herodot. ; ἐκ τῶν τῆς πόλεως, (sc. χορημάτων,) Æschin. ; ἐν τῷ τότε, (sc. χρόνῳ,) Andoc. ; τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης, (sc. χωρία, or μέρη,) Thucyd.

Ellipsis of verbs. εἰσιμος ἔγωγε μανθάνειν, (sc. εἰμι,) Plato ; Σιμωνίδῃ οὐ ῥᾶδιον ἀπιστεῖν (sc. ἐστί) · σοφὸς γὰρ καὶ θεῖος ὁ ἄνθρωπος, (sc. ἐστί,) Plato ; λαβὲ τὴν μάχαιραν · εἴτα ὅπως μαγευτικῶς σφάζεις τὸν ὄν, (for εἴτα ὅρα ὅπως σφάζεις,) Aristoph. ; ἅπτε οὖν, καὶ μὴ χαλεπήνῃτε τῷ δικαστῇ, (for καὶ σκοπεῖτε μὴ χαλεπήνῃτε,) Lucian ; εἰ δὲ κε Τρωσὶ μάχωμαι, μήπως με περιστελώσι, (for δεῖδω μήπως με περιστελώσι,) Hom. ; σὺ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ἀπορεῖς, (i. e. σὺ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ποιεῖς,) Plato ; τί δὲ, εἰ μὴ ὑπισχνεῖτο, (i. e. τί δὲ ἄλλο ἐπολεῖ,) Xen. ; εἰ δὲ, σὺ μὲν μευ ἄκουσον, ἐγὼ δὲ κέ τοι καταλέξω, (for εἰ δὲ βούλει,) Hom. Frequently καλῶς ἔχει, or the like, must be supplied before εἰ δὲ μή. Thus, εἰ μὲν δώσουσι γέρας, [καλῶς ἔξει,] εἰ δὲ κε μὴ δώσωσιν, ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἐλωμαι, Hom. In some cases, however, instead of καλῶς ἔχει being supplied, εἰ δὲ μή is rendered *otherwise*, *alioqui* ; as, μὴ ποιήσης ταῦτα · εἰ δὲ μή, αἰτίαν ἔξεις, *do not do this ; otherwise, you will be blamed*, Xen.

The participle ἔχων is sometimes omitted ; as, ποῦ δὲ ὁ ξύλον ; (sc. ἔχων,) Lucian ; ἐκείσε ἀπόβλεπον ἐς τὴν μεγάλην ἀκρόπολιν, τὴν τὸ τριπλοῦν τεῖχος, (sc. ἔχουσαν,) Id.

An ellipsis of the adverb μᾶλλον often takes place before ἢ or ἢπερ · as, βούλομ' ἐγὼ λαὸν σόον ἔμμεναι, ἢ ἀπολέσθαι, (i. e. μᾶλλον βούλομαι,) Hom. ; Ζεὺς Τρωσὶν ἐθέλει δοῦναι κράτος, ἢπερ ἡμῖν, Id.

Asyndeton is the omission of conjunctions where they are usually inserted ; as, πολλὰ γὰρ ἂν ποιήσεις τῷ σχήματι, τῷ βλέμματι, τῇ φωνῇ, Demosth. ; καὶ συμβαλόντες τὰς ἀσπίδας, ἐωθοῦντο, ἐμάχοντο, ἀπέκτεινον, ἀπέθνησκον, Xen.

Synesis is when the construction is referred, not to the gender or number of the word, but to the sense ; as, τὸ στρατιόπεδον, οὕτως ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχοντες τὸν Ἄγιν, ἀνεχώρουν, Thucyd.

Zeugma is when two or more substantives have a verb in common, which is applicable only to one of them ; as, ἔδουσι τε πλοῖα μῆλα, οἶόν τ' ἔξαιτον, (sc. πίνουσι,) Hom. ; ἔν' οὕτε φωνὴν οὕτε του μορφὴν βροσιῶν ὄψει, Æschyl. Prom. 21.

Pleonasm is the use of more words than are necessary to

express the sense ; as, ἴδεν ὀφθαλμοῖσι, Hom. ; ἔφη λέγων, Soph. ; μεγάλῃ μέγας, Hom. ; νῦν μοι ἐπὶ ῥῶσον σεαυτὸν, Lucian.

Polysyndeton is the use of conjunctions where they are not grammatically necessary ; as, τὰ μὲν πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς φανερός ἦν καὶ ποιῶν καὶ λέγων, Xen. ; Ἀτρεΐδαι τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἐὼν κνήμυδες Ἀχαιοί, Hom.

Hendiadys is the expression of that which is in reality one, as if there were two ; as, εἶπω δὲ προλείποι ἡ ῥώμη καὶ τὸ σῶμα, (for ἡ ῥώμη τοῦ σώματος,) Thucyd.

Periphrasis, or *circumlocution*, is the use of several words to express one thing ; as, ἄστυ Σούσσι, (for Σούσα,) Æschyl. ; σὺς χοῖμα μέγα, (for μέγας σῦς,) Herodot. ; τὸ δῖον ὄμμα, (for Ζεὺς,) Æschyl. ; υἱεὺς, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν, (for οἱ Ἕλληνες,) Hom. ; Κάστορος βία, Pind. ; βίη Ἡρακλεΐη, Hom. (for Κάστωρ, Ἡρακλῆς, but with the collateral idea of *strength* or *power*.)

Hyperbaton is the transgression of the common order or arrangement of words ; as, ἃ ἤλθεν ἔχων, (for ἃ ἔχων ἤλθε,) Thucyd.

Anastrophe is the inversion of words, or the placing of that word last which should be first ; as, φιλοσοφίας περὶ, (for περὶ φιλοσοφίας, Plato ; ἐτίθει πάρα, (for παρειτίθει,) Hom. ; πόνου χοῖλις, Soph.

Hysteron proteron is when that is put last, which, according to the sense, should be first ; as, ὦϊξε πύλας, καὶ ἀπῶσεν ὀχλίας, (for ἀπῶσεν ὀχλίας, καὶ ὦϊξε πύλας,) Hom.

Hypallage is when two words mutually exchange their respective cases ; as, ἄντρον εὐφρόνη, (for ἄστρο εὐφρόνης,) Soph.

Synchysis is a confused arrangement of words, by which the sense is obscured ; as, οὐδεὶς πω πρότερον Θρᾷκας Ῥωμαίων κατεστρέψατο ἀθρόους, (for οὐδεὶς πω πρότερον Ῥωμαίων τοὺς Θρᾷκας κατεστρέψατο ἀθρόους,) Pausan.

Anacoluthon takes place, when the latter part of a sentence does not agree in syntax with the former ; as, τοῖς Συρακουσίοις κατέπληξεν ἐγένετο ὀρθῶντες, (for ὀρθῶσι, or οἱ Συρακούσιοι κατέπληξαν,) the *Syracusans were surprised when they saw*, Thucyd. ; ὁ δὲ Ἀσσύριος, ὁ Βαβυλωνία τε ἔχων καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἀσσυρίαν, ἐγὼ μὲν οἶμαι, ἑπτάς μὲν ἄξειν οὐ μείον δισμυρίων, (for ἄξει, or τὸν Ἀσσύριον ἄξειν,) but the *Assyrian, who is possessed of Babylon and the rest of Assyria, I think will bring not less than twenty thousand horse*, Xen.

PROSODY.

QUANTITY.

THE quantity of a syllable is the space of time taken up in pronouncing it.

Syllables, with respect to their quantity, are either *long* or *short*.

A long syllable in pronouncing requires double the time of a short one; as, *τυπιτέτē*.

Some syllables are *common*; that is, sometimes long, and sometimes short; as the second syllable in *θύγατρες*.

A vowel is said to be long or short by nature, which is always so by custom, or by the use of the poets; thus *η* and *ω* are always long, *ε* and *ο* always short.

Α, *ι*, and *υ*, are called doubtful, because they are long in some syllables, short in others, and common in others; as, *παῖδες*, *φῆγυρος*, *ὔδωρ* or *ὔδωρ*.

The rules of quantity may be divided into those which apply to syllables long by nature or by position; to the doubtful vowels in the first and middle syllables, 1. before vowels or diphthongs, 2. before single consonants; and to the doubtful vowels in final syllables.

SYLLABLES LONG BY NATURE.

I. Circumflexed syllables, diphthongs, and single vowels produced by contraction, as well as *η* and *ω*, are long by nature; as,

δελφῖνες, *δοῦλειος*, *ῥᾶδιος*, *ᾠων* for *ᾠων*, *ῥῥις* for *ῥρις*, *τᾶγαθὰ* for *τὰ ἀγαθὰ*, *τᾶμιν* for *τὰ ἐμὰ*.

Exc. A long vowel or a diphthong is generally shortened at the end of a word, and sometimes at the beginning, before another vowel or diphthong; as,

οἰσέτω ἢ που κείτῃ ἐν ἡμετέροισι δόμοισι, Hom.
οἶδα δ' ἐνὶ σταδίῃ δῆϊα μέλπεσθαι Ἀρηϊ, Id.

Obs. Sometimes also a long vowel or a diphthong is shortened before a consonant; as, εἰ δὲ κεν οὔκαδ' ἵκομαι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν, Hom. But such readings are generally thought to be false, and others have been substituted for them; thus, εἰ δὲ κεν οὔκαδ' ἵκοιμι φίλην.

SYLLABLES LONG BY POSITION.

II. A syllable in which a short or common vowel precedes two consonants, or a double consonant, is long by position; as,

ἀσὺλλόγιστος, ἑξέργαζονται, οἷός σε τρώει, Hom.

Exc. 1. A short vowel before a mute and a liquid, or before *μν*, *πν*, *κν*, the last even with *ρ* following, is common; as,

μέτρα δὲ τεῦχε θεοῖσι. τὸ γὰρ μέτρον ἐστὶν ἄριστον, Phocyl.
Ἀλκμήνη, θυγάτηρ λαοσσόου Ἠλεκτρώου, Hesiod.

A short vowel before a *middle* mute followed by *ρ*, and before a *smooth* or *rough* mute followed by any liquid, generally continues short in the comic writers.

A short vowel before a *middle* mute followed by *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, is generally made long both in the comic and tragic writers.

Exc. 2. A final short vowel sometimes remains short before a word beginning with a double consonant or two single ones; as, ὑλήεσσα Ζάκυνθος, Hom.; οὐδὲ Σκάμανδρος, Id.

Also a short vowel sometimes continues short before a final *ς* followed by a word beginning with a consonant; as, κρώζει πολύφωνος κορώνη, Arat. But such passages are differently read; thus, κρώζει πολύφωνα κορώνη, πολύφωνα being used adverbially.

Obs. 1. A short vowel is often made long before a single consonant, particularly before a liquid; as, παρὰ ῥηγμῖνι, Hom.; πολλὰ λισσόμενος, Id.; ἐπειδὴ, Id.; αἰόλον ὄφιν, Id.

Obs. 2. A short syllable is sometimes made long before a digammated vowel; as, οὐτῷ οἶ, (for *φοι*,) Hom.; πρὸς οἶκον Πηληϊός, (for *φοῖκον*,) Id.; ἀπὸ ἔθεν ἦκε, (for *φέθεν*,) Id.

Obs. 3. When three short syllables come together, one of them must be made long in heroic verse for the sake of measure; as, ἀθαναιος, Ἠρταμίδης, θυγατέρος, δὲ μὲν ἀσπίδος, Hom.

THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN THE FIRST AND MIDDLE SYLLABLES.

1. BEFORE VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

III. A doubtful vowel before another vowel or a diphthong is generally short.

Exceptions.

A is long in

1. Words where it is used in Doric for η · as, *ᾠς* for *ῆς*.
2. The oblique cases of *γραῦς*, *ναῦς*, *λᾶς* for *λᾶας*.
3. The Æolic genitives in *ωο* and *ωνν* · as, *Αἰνελᾶο*, *Θεᾶων*.
4. The second and third persons singular present indicative Ionic of verbs in *ωι*, if the preceding syllable be long ; as, *μενοινᾶι* · but otherwise it is short ; as, *οὐχ ὀράας*.
5. The present and imperfect of verbs in *ωι*, when the digamma is supposed to be inserted ; as, *νᾶω* or *νᾶφω*.
6. Nouns in *ωνν*, whether they increase short or long ; as, *ὀπῶνν*, *ῥονος* · *Ποσειδῶνν*, *ῥονος* · Except *Φᾶων* and a few others.
7. Most feminine proper names in *αῖς* · as, *Θαῖς*, *Ναῖς*. But masculines are short ; as, *Τάναις*.

8. *ᾠατος*, *ᾠατος*, *noxious*, *ᾠατος* or *αἰετός*, *ᾠα*, *ᾠασσω* with its derivatives and compounds, as, *ᾠαῖς*, *τριχᾠαῖς*, *ᾠαζή*, *καταῖγδην*, &c., *ἀκροᾠατος*, *ἁλιᾠαῖς* and several other compounds of *ᾠα*, *ἡροχαιζός*, *βουγαῖος*, *δαῖρ*, *δαῖος*, *ἐλᾠα*, *ἐλᾠατος*, *εἰρηᾠαῖς* and other compounds of *κεράω*, *κεραῖς*, *κροᾠας*, *λᾠας* and its derivatives, as, *λαῖα*, &c., *λᾠος*, *λαοτρόφος*, *νᾠος*, *πολίτᾠος*, *πᾠος*, *πρωᾠον*, *πρωᾠς*, *συνᾠορος* with other compounds of *ῥορα* the perfect middle of *ἄειρω*, *χᾠος*, *χᾠος*, *good*, *Ἀγέλαος* and other compounds of *λαός*, *Ἀμφιράος*, *Ἀχαιζός*, *Κυτᾠζός*, *Λαίρτης*, *Σιφᾠεύς*, *Ταῦγυτος*, *Χρυσᾠωρ*.

A is common in

ααγῖς, *ἁάτω* and *ἁάω* for *ἄτω* and *ἄω*, *ἁείδω*, *ἁίδης*, *ἁίδος* gen. of *ἁῖς*, *ἁίω*, *ἁλᾶος*, *ᾠορ* or *ᾠορ*, *δαῖζω*, *ἔλαος*.

I is long in

1. Nouns in *ωνν* increasing short ; as, *κῶνν*, *ονος* · *Ἀμφῶνν*, *ονος*. *Κροῶνν* and *Ῥοῶνν* are common.
2. Comparatives in *ωνν*, but in the Attic dialect only ; as, *βελκῶνν*.
3. *δῶος*, *θῶιαι*, *ῥῶμαι*, *ῥῶσιμος*, *ῥατρός*, *ῥός*, *an arrow*, *poison*, with its compounds, as, *τοδῶκος*, &c. (but *ῥορ*, *a violet*, and its compounds, as, *ῥοιδῖς*, are short), *ῥοχμός*, *κῶτος*, *μετακῶθω*, *παλῶξις*, *πῶινω*, *πῶορ*, *Ἀμφῶος*, *Ἰαπετός*, *Ἰαπετιονίδης*, *Ἰασῶν*, *Ἰασος*, *Ἰονία*, *Ἰῶ*, *Ταλαῖονίδης*, *Φθῶος*, *Φῶας*, *Χῶος*, *of Chios*, *Chian*, (but *Χῶος*, *Chios*, is short).

I is common in

1. Nouns in *ια* and *ιη* · as, *κοῖια*.
2. Verbs in *ιω* · as, *τιω*.
3. The improper reduplication of verbs in *μι* · as, *ῖημι*.
4. *ἀνιάζω*, *ἀνιᾶρός*, *ἔνδιος*, *ῖηα*, *θῖον* or *θῖον*, *λαίνω*, *ἑρός*, *ἑῖ*, *an adverb of exclamation*, *ἑῖγς*, *ἑῖζω*, *λίαν*, *μῖον* or *μῖον*, *ὁμοῖος*, *χλαινῶ*, *Διῶρης*

Y is long in

αἰσῶντιρ, γεράνδρῶν, εἰλῦός or ἰλῦός, ἰγνῦη, μῦδοδος, μῦών, παραφνύς, πῦετία, πνός, ὕετός, Αἰσυήτης, Ἐνῦάλιος, Ἐνῦω, Θυνός, Ἰετίς.

Y is common in

1. Most verbs in *υω* · as, θύω.
2. The oblique cases of some nouns in *υς*, *υος* · as, μῦς, μυός.
3. μυελός, μύωψ, πύελος, Γηρυών.

2. BEFORE SINGLE CONSONANTS.

IV. A doubtful vowel before a single consonant is short.

*Exceptions.**A* is long in

1. Nouns in *αμα*, *ασις*, *ασιμος*, *ατος*, *ατηρ*, *ατης*, *ατεος*, *αικος*, derived from verbs in *αω* pure and *ραω* · as, θείαμα, ὄρασις, ἰασιμος, θεῖατός, ἰατήρ, θηρᾱτήρ, ἐατέος, περᾱτικός.

2. The oblique cases of masculines in *αν* -*ανος* · as, Τιτάν, Τιτᾱνος · Also of Κάρ, ψάρ, φρέαρ, κέρας, κρός, βλάξ, θαλάμαξ, θώραξ, ἱέραξ, κνώδαξ, κόρδαξ, λάβραξ, πόρπαξ, ῥάξ, στόμφαξ, στόρφαξ, φέναξ, οἰαξ, and all others in *αξ* pure.

3. Gentiles and proper names in *ανος*, *ατης*, and gentiles in *αρις*, *ατις* · as, Γερμᾱνός, Ἰουλιᾱνός, Σπαρτιᾱτης, Εὐφρᾱτης, Βρεῖτᾱνις, Σπαρτιᾱτις · Except the gentiles Ἀρσᾱδᾱνος, Ἀρσᾱνις, and some others, as also Γαλᾱτης, Ἀαλμᾱτης, Σαρμᾱτης, Σανρομᾱτης · likewise the proper names Αἰβᾱνος and several more, with all those in *κρατης*, as also Ἀντιφᾱτης, Εὐρυβᾱτης, and a few others.

4. Nouns in *ανωρ*, *βαμος*, *βαμων* · as, μεγᾱνωρ, διβᾱμος, ἱπποβᾱμων.

5. Numerals in *ακοσιοι* · as, τριᾱκόσιοι · with Συρᾱκόσιοι.

6. The third person plural in *ασι* of verbs; as, τετέφασι, τιθέασι. Likewise the dative plural of nouns whose dative singular is long by position; as, γιγᾱσι, τέψασι.

7. The first future in *ασω*, first aorist in *ασα*, and perfect in *ακα*, of verbs in *αω* pure and *ραω* · as, δράω, δρᾱσω, ἔδρᾱσα, δέδρᾱκα.

8. The feminine in *ασα* of participles; as, τέψᾱσα.

9. Words which have *α* Doric for *η* · as, ἐφἰλᾱσα for ἐφἰλησα.

A is also long in the following words, before

Γ· *αγω*, to break, and its derivatives, with those of *ἄγω*, to lead, as, *ἄαγίς*, *λοχαγέτης*, *λοχαγός*, *ναυάγιον*, &c., *δαγύς*, *δυσπραγέω*, *ῥαγηνίς*, *κράγέτης*, *πράγος*, *ῥαγίζω*, *διαγών*, *σφραγίζω*, *σφραγίς*, *τῶγέω*, *ταγός*, *Τιμαγῆτος*. In *ἄγων* *a* is common.

Δ· *ἀδόλεσχος*, *ᾤδω*, to satiate, *αὐθαδής*, *κρεᾶδιον*, *δπαδός*, *ῥᾶδιξ*, *σπαδιξ*, *Ἄδων*.

Θ· *τλᾶθυμος*, *Κραῖθις*.

Κ· *ἄκων* for *ἀέκων*, unwilling, *βλακικῶς*, *διᾱκονος*, *θακέω*, *θακος*, *θωρακίον*, *κνᾶκων*, *λᾱκίω*, *οἰᾱκοστροφος*, *τριᾱκῆς*, *τριακοντα*, *φενᾱκίω*, *ὠρακιάω*, *Λακύνδης*, *Λακων*, *Συρακούσαι*.

Λ· *ἐλλίζω*, to collect, *ἀνᾱλίσκω*, *ἀνᾱλωσις*, *δᾱλός*, *ἰᾱλεμος*, *κᾱλον*, wood, *κοᾱλεμος*, *κοβᾱλίκευμα*, *κόβαλος*, *νεοθαλῆς*, *σεμίδᾱλις*, *σκιμαλίζω*, *τᾱλις*, *Ἐριᾱλός*, *Ἰᾱλυσός*, *Μιμαλῶν*, *Σαρδανάπαλός*, *Στυμφᾱλός*, *Φαρσαλία*. But *a* is common in *ἑλαδός*, *φάλαινα*, as also in *καλός*.

Μ· *ᾱμάω*, *ᾱμητήρ*, *ᾱμνᾱμος*, *Ἀπᾱμεια*, *Θηραμῆνης*, *Λᾱμαχος*.

Ν· *αἰᾱνός* or *αἰᾱνίς*, *ᾱνομαι*, *γεᾱνής*, *δᾱνός*, *δυσαιᾱνίς*, *εᾱνός*, beautiful, *θραᾱνεύω*, *θραᾱνος*, *θραᾱνίσσω*, *ἰκᾱνω*, *καρᾱνιστήρ*, *καρᾱνίω*, *κᾱρβᾱνος*, *κιχᾱνω*, *κρᾱνίον*, *λυσσᾱνιος*, *νεᾱνίας*, *νεᾱνις*, *τρᾱνός* or *τρᾱνίς*, *φᾱνός*, *φασιανός*, *Γερμᾱνικός*, *Γρᾱνικός*, *Οεᾱνῶ*, *Κρᾱνων*, *Τιτᾱνίς*, *Φαῖσαᾱνα*. *Ἀνήρ* is common in the nominative singular, but long in the oblique cases: Likewise *φθᾱνῶ* is long in Homer, but short in the Attic writers.

Π· *ᾱπῖω*, *δραᾱπέτης*, *νᾱπυ*, *σᾱπέρδης*, *σινᾱπι*, *Ἀνᾱπος*, *Ἀπιδανός*, *Ἄπις*, *Ἰᾱπυξ*, *Μεῖσσαπος*, *Ηριᾱπος*, *Σᾱράπις*. *Ἀπόλλων* is common.

Ρ· *ᾱμᾱρακος*, *ᾱνᾱρίτης*, *ᾱνᾱρός*, *αρητήρ*, *ᾱριστον*, breakfast, *βᾱρις*, *εῦμᾱρίς*, *θυμᾱρίς*, *κᾱραβος*, *κᾱρίς*, *λᾱρινός*, *λᾱρός*, agreeable, *νᾱρός*, *πᾱράρος*, *τιᾱρα*, *φᾱριζόν*, *φλιᾱρος*, *ψᾱρός*, *Αἰσᾱρος*, *Ἀρήνη*, *Ἀρήτη*, *Ἀρητος*, *Δᾱρεῖος*, *Εῦμᾱρης*, *Κᾱρία*, *Κᾱρίων*, *Λᾱρις*, *Λᾱρισσα*, *Φᾱρις*. The following are common: *ᾱρά*, prayer, imprecation, *ᾱράομαι*, *φᾱρος* or *φᾱρός*, *Ἀρης*.

Σ· *διαδραᾱσιποᾱτίτης*, *δραᾱσίω*, *κοραᾱσιον*, *φᾱσιανός*, *Ἀμᾱσις*, *Ἄσιος*, *Ἄσις*, *Ἄσωπος*, *Ἰᾱσων*, *Κᾱσάνδρα*, *Μᾱσης*, *Πᾱσιθῆη*, *Πᾱσιφᾱή*, *Τιθραᾱσιος*, *Φᾱσις*.

Τ· *ᾱκρατίω*, *ᾱπλᾱτος*, *ᾱτᾱώ*, *ᾱτη*, *ᾱτω*, *ᾱτερος* for *ὁ ἕτερος*, *ᾱχᾱτης*, *βοᾱτις*, *γαγᾱτης*, *διδυμᾱτόκος*, *ἕκᾱτι* Dor. for *ἕκᾱτη*, *θαᾱτερον* for *τὸ ἕτερον*, *ἑᾱτορία*, *ἑᾱτομία*, *πᾱᾱτις*, *ποινᾱτωρ*, *φραᾱτηρ* or *φραᾱτωρ*, *Ἀραᾱτος*, *Δημᾱράτος*, *Καιραᾱτος*, *Πτελεᾱτικός*.

Χ· *ῥαχία*, *τραχῦς*, *Τραχίς*.

I is long in

1. Nouns in *μα* derived from verbs in *ω*· as, *μήνιμα*.

2. The oblique cases of monosyllables, of nouns in *ιξ* -*ιγος*, in *ις* -*ιθος*, and in *ιν* or *ις* -*ινος*· as, *ῥιψ*, *ῥίπος*· *μάστιξ*, *μάστιγος*· *ῥογίς*, *ῥογίθος*· *δελφιν* and *δελφίς*, *δελφῖνος*· Except *Δίς*, *Διός*· *θριξ*, *τρίχός*· *στιξ*, *στίχός*· *τις*, *τῖνος*.

3. The oblique cases of the following nouns in *ις* -*ιδος*· *ᾱψίς*, *βαλβίς*, *κηκίς*, *κηλίς*, *κληῆς*, *κνημίς*, *κορηνίς*, *κορηπίς*, *νησίς*,

σφραγίς, σχοινίς, χειρίς, χυτρίς, ψηφίς, ψωφίς, θυμαλίς, κανονίς, μαγαδίς, πλῶκαμις, ῥαφανίς, σισαμίς, ψαμαθίς. Also of those in ιξ -ικος. ἄϊξ, βέλμιξ, κόλλιξ, πέρδιξ, ῥάδιξ, σκάνδιξ, σπάδιξ, φοίνιξ. The oblique cases of καρίς, νεβρίς, βατραχίς, are common.

4. Nouns in ινη, ινον, ινος. as, ἄξινη, σέλτινον, χαλκίνος. Except εἰλαπίνη, μυρσίνη, σατίνη, κόσκινον, κρίνον, λίνον, σάτινον, καρκίνος, κότινος, κόφινος, κρίνος, κύτινος, λίνος, μύρσινος, πίνος, squalidness, σίνος, sometimes σίνος, σπίνος, Ἀσίνη, Αἶνος, Μύρσινος, Νῆνος. Except also adjectives of matter, time, and some others; as, κέδρινος, ἴνη, ἴνον. Θερίνδος, ἴνή, ἴνόν. ἄληθινός, ἴνή, ἴνόν. but a few of those denoting time are sometimes long; as, ὀπωρίνδος, ἴνή, ἴνόν, sometimes ὀπωρίνδος, τνή, τνόν.

5. Nouns in ιτης, ιτις. as, πολιτης, Συβαρίτης, πολίτις, Συβαρίτις. Except κρήτης, κίτης, and their compounds.

6. Diminutives in ιδιον, from genitives whose last syllable is pure; as, ἱματίου, ἱματί-ιδιον, ἱματίδιον.

7. Verbs in ιβω, ιγω, ιθω, ινω, ινέω, ιφω. as, θλιβω, πνιγω, βριθω, κλινω, διτρέω, νιφω. Except τινω and φθινω, which are long in Homer, but short in the Attic writers.

8. The first future in ισω, and first aorist in ισα, of verbs in ιω. as, τιω, τισω, ἔτισα.

I is also long in the following words, before

B. ἀκρίβις, ἀκρίβω, ἀλετριβανος, ἀλτρυαπτος, ἐρυσίβη, κίβωτος, κλτβανος or κρτβανος, στίβη, Ἴβις, Ἰβυκος.

Γ. μαστίγας, ὀρίγανον, πύγος, ῥιγέω, ῥιγῆλος, ῥιγος, σίγαλόμενος, σιγάω, σιγή, Σίγειον.

Δ. γλυνκασίδη, ἰδίω, ἰδος, κίδη, πίδαξ, πιδίω, χελιδών, Λιδώ, Ἰδα, Ἰδαῖος, Ἰδάλιον, Ἰδας, Ἰδομενεύς, Πιδύτης, Πολυῖδος, Ποτιδαία, Σιδονία, Σιδών. These are common: θριδαξ or θριδαξ, θριδακίνη, σίδη.

Θ. ἀβριθίς, ἀγλίθεος, βριθός, διθύραμβος, ῥριθός, ἱθύνω, ἱθύς, ἱθίω, κριθάω, κριθί, ὀριθαρχος and others from ὀρις, Βῆθυνοί, Ἐριθακίς, Τῆθωνός.

Κ. ἀκί, ἱκεσία, ἱκω, κίκαμον, κίκυς, κικάω, κίχη, κριχη, Βερενίκη, with many other compounds of κίχη, Ἰκάριος, Ἰκαρος, Κίκιος, Νίκις, Σικανία, Σικελία, Φικιον, Φουίκη, Φρίκων. In μυρίκη *i* is common.

Λ. ἴλαος, ἴλασκω, ἴλασμος, ἴλαω, ἴλεός, ἴλη, or ἴλα, ἴλιγγος, ἴλνός, ἴλ'ς, κατατίλαω, κοίλη, μαρτήλη, μυστίλη, νεογίλος, ὀμῖλ'ω, ὀμῖλος, πέδιλον, πῖλ'ω, πῖλος, σείσιλος, σμῖλαξ or σμῖλος, σμῖλη, σπατίλη, στροβίλος, φῖλ'ιτης, φῖλωμαι, χῖλις, χῖλοι, χῖλος, ψῖλος, ψῖλ'ω, Ἰλίας, Ἰλιος, and Ἰλιον, Ἰλιονεύς, Ἰλισσος, Ἰλος, Μαυρίλαδος, Μίλητος, Ὀιλεός, Σίλητος, Χίλων. Μίλων is common.

Μ. ἄτιμος, βλῆμαξ, βουλῆμαξ, βοῦμαξ, βοῦνη, δοῦμος, δοῦμιτης, ἱμάτιον, ἱμέριον, ἱμερος, ἱφθίμος, κῆμαξ, λῖνός, μῖν'ομαι, μῖνος, πῖμελλ', σῖμος, τῖμαξ, τῖμ'ι, τῖμωρος, φῖμός, φῖν'ω, Βοῦμ'ω, ἱμέρα, Σῖμαίθα, Σῖμυχίδης, Σῖμος, Τῖμαγόρας, and many more of the same beginning with this last. But ἱμάς is common.

N· ἀκροθῆνιον, γινώσκω, δινεύω, ἐλτύνω, ἐρῆνός or ἐρῆνός, θρῆναξ, ἴριον, ἴνις, καμίνευτήρ, καμίνω, κινητήρ, κινυμαι, ὀνηλατίω, χαλινώω, Ἀγῆνα, Ἐχινάδες, Θρῆναξία, Ἰναχος, Ἰνῶ, Ἰνωπός, Καμαρῖνα, Λακτινιάς, Λακτινιον, Μῖνως, Μῖρῖνα, Τρῖνακρία, Φῖνεύς, Ὠκῖναρος.

Π· γρῖπεύς, διῖπετις, ἐνῖπῃ, κνῖπός, κονῖπους, λιπαρέω, οἰνοπῖπης and others in πῖπης, ῥῖπῃ, ῥῖπίζω, ῥῖπῖς, ῥῖπος, σκῖπων or σκῖπων, Ἐνῖπεύς, Εὐρῖπίδης, Εὐρῖπος, Ῥῖπῃ. Ἴπος or ἵπος, a mousetrap, is common.

P· ἱρὸς for ἱερὸς, λίρως, βούσῖρις, Ἰρή, Ἰρίς, Ἰρος, Κάμῖρος, Νῖρεύς, Ὀοῖρις, Σεμῖραμις, Σῖρις, Τῖουρθος, Τῖουρς.

Σ· βρῖσάρματος, κονῖσαλός, μῖσέω, μῖσος, πῖσος, σῖσῖμβριον, φθῖσῖνωρ, Ἀγῖλσις, Ἀμνῖσος, Βρῖσεύς, Ἰσαῖος, Ἰσανθρός, Ἰσις, Ἰσος, Κηφῖσός, Νῖσα, Νῖσος, Νῖσυρος, Πῖσα, Πῖσις, Σῖσυφος, Τῖσιφύνη. These are common : ἴσος or ἕσος, ἰσάζω, Πῖσιδαί.

T· ἀδῖρῖτος, ἀκονῖτί, ἀκονῖτον, ἀμῖνῖτος, ἰτέα, κῖλτος, κῖλτις, λῖτὸς, simple, mean, παγκῖνῖτος, παρῖσιτος, πολῖτεία, οῖτος, οῖτοφάγος, φῖτιώ, Ἀμφῖτῖτῃ, Ἀφροδῖτῃ, Ἰταλία, Ἰτυμονεύς, Ἰτων, Μῖλῖτος, Σῖτῖλκῃς, Τῖτῖν, Τῖτυρος, Τῖτῖων, Τῖτῖωνίς. Ἰταλός and Ἰφῖτος are common.

Φ· γρῖφος, διφῖάω, ἱφι, ἱφιος, μηχανοδῖφης, σῖφωνίξω, σῖφος, τῖφος, Σῖφιλος, Ἰφῖας, Ἰφῖανασσα, with many others beginning with ἱφι, Σῖρῖφος, Σῖφαεύς, Τῖφυς. Πῖφῖσσω and σῖφων are common.

X· ἰχώρ, κῖχορα, ὀμῖχέω, ταρῖχέω, τάρῖχος, Ψῖχάρπαξ.

Y is long in

1. Nouns in υμα, υμος, υτηρ, υτωρ, υτιος, υτης, υτις, derived from verbs in υω· as, κῶλυμα, ῥῦμος, μηνῦτήρ, λῦτωρ, κωκῦτις, δακρυῖτις, μηνῦτης, πρῆσβῦτις. But there are some exceptions, particularly of derivatives from verbs which shorten the penultima of the perfect passive ; as, ἐρῦμα, θυτήρ, λῦτὸς, δῦτὸς.

2. The oblique cases of nouns in υν or υς -υνος· as, Φόρυυν and Φόρυς, Φόρυκυνος. Also of βόμβυξ, δολδυξ, κῆρυξ, Κῆϋξ, κόκκυξ, δαγῦξ, κῶμυξ, γρῦψ, γύψ. Βέβρυξ -υκος, is common.

3. Diminutives in υδιον, from genitives whose last syllable is pure ; as, ἰχθύ-ος, ἰχθυ-ιδιον, ἰχθυδιον.

4. Verbs in υκω, υνω, υρω, υχω· as, ἐρῦκω, ἰθῦνω, κῦρω, βρῦχω.

5. The first future in υσω, and first aorist in υσα, of verbs in υω· as, φῦω, φῦσω, ἔφῦσα. But with some exceptions ; as, κῖω, κῦσω, ἔκῦσα.

6. The first and third singular and third plural present active of polysyllables in υμι· as, δεικνῦμι, δεικνῦσι· and in dissyllables throughout.

Y is also long in the following words, before

B· ἱμῖτῦβιον, ἑῦβός.

Γ· ἁμαρῦγῇ, θρυγανῶω, ἑῦγῇ, λῦγαῖος, μῦγαλή, ὀλολῦγῇ, ὀλολῦγῶν, πῦγῇ

τρῦγῆτις, τρῦγών, φρῦγανον, φρῦγω, Γῦγαίη λίμνη, Αἰστροῦγών. Γύγης is common.

Α· βοτρῦδόν, ἱρικῦδής, κῦδαίνω, κῦδάλιμος, κῦδος, μῦδαίνω, μῦδαλός, ὠρῦδόν, Ἀβῦδος, Θουκῦδίδης, Αικῦδης, Αῦδη, Αῦδια, Αῦδος, Τῦδεύς, Φερικῦδης. In ὕδαρ υ is common.

Θ· ἐρῦθιάω, μῦθέομαι, μῦθολογείω, μῦθος, πῦθεδών, πῦθω, ψαίνῦθος, ψιμῦθιον, Πῦθαγόρας, Πυθώ, Πῦθών.

Κ· ἱρίμῦκος, ἐρῦκάω and ἐρῦκάνω, καρῦκη, κηρυκείω, μῦκίω, μῦκῆ, σαμβῦκη, σῦκάμιτος, σῦκον, σῦκοφάντης, φῦκίς, φῦκος. Κώρυκος is long in Dionys. Perieg. 855., but elsewhere it is always short.

Λ· ἄσῦλος, ἔμφῦλος, θῦλακίς, θῦλακος, κένδῦλα, κόβῦλις, μῦλιάω, σπῦλεῖω, σπῦλον, στῦλος, σῦλάω, σφονδῦλη, τῦλη, ὕλη, φῦλον, φῦλοπις, χῦλός, Ἀγῦλα, Ἀξῦλος, Ἐριφῦλη, Κρεώφῦλος, Παμφῦλοι, Παμφῦλος, Ἰλαίος, Ἰλακίδης, Ἰλῆ, Φῦλας, Φῦλεὺς, Φῦλώ.

Μ· ἄθυμος, ἀκῦμων, ἀμῦμων, ἀτρῦμων, δρῦμός, ἐπιθῦμέω, ζῦμη, θῦμαρέω, θῦμιάω, θῦμός, θῦμόω, κρῦμός, κῦμαίνω, λῦμαίνω, λῦμη, προσῦμία, ῥῦμη, ὕμεις, ὕμειτος, ὕμης, Αἰσῦμη, Ἀμῦμωνη, Αῦμη, Κῦμη, Κῦμοδόκη, Κῦμοθόη, Στρῦμών, Στρῦμόδοχος, Ἰμῆν. In κώνυμος the penultima is common.

Ν· βῦνέω, εὐθῦνη, θῦνέω, κίνδῦνος, μῦνη, ξῦνός, ξῦνός, ῥοκῦνος, σίγῦνος, στηθυνοί, τῦνη Dor. for σῦ, ὑπεῦθῦνος, φρῦνη, φρῦνος, χελῦνη, Βιθῦνοί, Γορτυνίς, Αἰκτυνά, Θῦνη, Κῦνος, Μαριανδῦνοί, Φρῦνιχος. These are common: κορῦνη, λάγνυος, σιγῦνη, τορῦνη, Πάχνυος.

Π· γρῦπός, κῦπώ, λῦπέω, λῦπη, τανῦπους, τρῦπανον, τρῦπάω, Ῥῦπανον.

Ρ· ἄγκῦρα, ἀλμῦρίς, βούτῦρον, γέφῦρα, γῦρος, round, curved, γῦρος, a circle, γῦρώ, ἰαχῦρός, κολλῦρα, κῦρος, κῦρώ, λάφῦρον, λέπῦρον, μῦραινα, μῦρίς, μῦρίος, οἰζῦρός, ὄλῦρα, πάτῦρος, πίτῦρον, πλημμῦρα, πῦραις, πῦρῶς, σφρίγξ, σφρίξω, σφῦρα, a hammer, τῦρός, τῦρώ, φῦράω, Γῦραι, Θεμισκῦρα, Κίρκῦρα, Νίσῦρος, Πῦραιχμης, Πῦραμος, Πῦρασος, Πῦρηαῖον ὄρος, Πῦρικάμπης, Σκῦρος, Τῦρώ. But πλημμυρίς and Κυρήνη are common.

Σ· βουλῦσιος, θαλῦσια, λῦσίζωνος, λῦσιμελῆς, λῦσιτελέω, διαστῦσία, ῥῦσίαζω, ῥῦσίδιφος, ῥῦσιον, ῥῦσός, τρῦσίβιος, φῦσα, φῦσάω, φῦσιώ, φῦσίζωος, χρῦσός, χρῦσάω, Ἀμφρῦσος, Διόνῦσος, Καμβῦσης, Αῦσανδρος, Αῦσιάρασσα, Αῦσίμαχος, Αῦσιππος, Μῦσίς, Μῦσοί, Νῦσα.

Τ· ἀτρῦτώνη, ἀῦτέω, ἀῦτῆ, βουλῦτός, βρῦτον, γωρῦτός, πρεσβῦτικός, πῦτιαιός, ῥῦτά, the reins, a bridle, ῥῦτῆ, σκῦτεὺς, σκῦτος, τρῦτάκη, φῦταλιά, φῦτάω, Ἀρχῦτας, Βηρῦτός, Κωκῦτός, Πιδῦτης.

Φ· εἰλῦφάζω, κέλῦφος, κῦφός, κῦφω, σῦφω, σῦφαρ, τῦφιδανός, τῦφηρίς, τῦφος, τῦφω, τῦφών and τῦφός.

Χ· βρῦχάομαι, βρῦχῆ, ἔμψῦχος, ἱριβρῦχης, σάμψῦχον, τρῦχος, τρῦχώω, ψῦχῆ, ψῦχος.

THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN FINAL SYLLABLES.

V. The doubtful vowels in the end of a word are short.

*Exceptions.**A* is long in

1. Nouns in *δα, ρα, εα, ια, οα*, and polysyllables in *αια* · as, *Αἰῆδᾱ, Χώρᾱ, Λύρᾱ, Θέᾱ, Φιλίᾱ, Σιοᾱ, ἑλαιᾱ* · with *Ναυσικάᾱ, Κισσαίθᾱ, Σιμαίθᾱ, Τροίᾱ*, and the adverbs *λάθρᾱ, πέρᾱ*. But the following are short: verbals in *τρια*, as *ψάλτριᾱ* · some proper names of more than two syllables in *αια*, as, *Πλάταιᾱ, Πηναιᾱ* · and nouns in *ρα* preceded by a diphthong, a long *ῡ*, or *ῥῥ*, as, *πεῖρᾱ, γέφῡρᾱ, Πύρρᾱ*, with *σκολόπενδρᾱ, τάναγρᾱ*, except *αὔρᾱ, λαύρᾱ, παλαιστρᾱ, πλευρᾱ, φρουρᾱ, Αἰθρᾱ, Φαίδρᾱ*.

2. Duals of the first declension; as, *μούσᾱ*.

3. Feminine adjectives in *α* pure and *ρα*, from masculines in *ος* · as, *δικαίᾱ, ἡμετέρᾱ* · Except *δίᾱ, ἴτᾱ, μίᾱ, πότνιᾱ*.

4. Nouns in *εια*, if of two syllables, or from verbs in *εω* · as, *χρεῖᾱ, δουλειᾱ* from *δουλεύω*.

5. Accusatives in *εα* from nouns in *εως* · as, *Πηλέᾱ* from *Πηλέες*.

6. Vocatives from proper names in *ας* · as, *Αἰνείᾱ, Παλλᾱ*.

7. Words in *α* Doric for *η* or *ου* · as, *φάμᾱ* for *φήμη*, *Αἰνείᾱ* for *Αἰνείου* · But those in *α* Æolic are short; as, *νύμφᾱ φιλῆ*, Hom.

I is long in

1. The demonstrative additions of the Attics; as, *ταυτί, δευροῖ, οὐτοσὶ, νυνί*.

2. The names of letters; as, *ξι, ψι* · with *κροῖ*.

Y is long in

1. The imperfect and second aorist of verbs in *υμι* · as, *ἔδῡ*.

2. The names of letters; as, *μῡ, νῡ* · with *γροῦ* · *ῡ* is common.

VI. *Av, αρ, ιν, ις, υν, υς*, in the end of a word, are short.

*Exceptions.**Av* is long in

1. Masculines in *αν* · as, *Τιτᾶν* · with *πᾶν*, whose compounds are short, as, *σύμπᾶν*.

2. Accusatives of the first declension, whose nominatives are long; as, *Αἰνελᾶν*, *φιηλᾶν*.

3. The adverbs *ἄγᾶν*, *εὖᾶν*, *λίᾶν*, *πέθᾶν*.

Αθ is long in

Κᾶθ and *ψᾶθ* · *γάθ* is common.

Ιν is long in

1. Nouns in *ιν* -ινος · as, *ῥηγμῖν*.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *δελφῖν* and *δελφῖς*.

3. *Ἡμῖν* and *ὕμν*, when circumflexed.

Ις is long in

1. Monosyllables; as, *κῖς* · but *τῖς* is short.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *ἀκῖς* and *ἀκῖν*.

3. Nouns in *ις* increasing long; as, *κρημῖς*, *μέθυς*, *πλοκαμῖς*.

Υν is long in

1. Nouns in *υν* -υνος · as, *μόσυν*.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *φόρυν* and *φόρυνς*.

3. Accusatives in *υν* from long nominatives in *υς* · as, *ἰλυν*.

4. The imperfect and second aorist of verbs in *υμι* · as, *ἐδεικνυν* · with *νυν*, but *νυν* enclitic is short.

Υς is long in

1. Monosyllables; as, *μῦς* · with *νόμυς*.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *φόρυν* and *φόρυνς*.

3. Nouns accented on the last syllable, and declined in *ος* pure; as, *ἰλῦς* · But some of them are common, as *ἰχθύς*.

4. The second person singular, as also participles, of verbs in *υμι* · as, *ἐδεικνῦς*, *δεικνῦς*.

VII. *Ας* and *υθ* final are long.

Exceptions.

Ας is short in

1. Nouns increasing; as, *σέλας* · except those in *ανος* and *αντος* · as, *τάλας*, *Βιᾶς*.

2. Accusatives plural of the third declension; as, *Τιτᾶνας* · Likewise of the first in Doric; as, *τέχνας ἐγείρει*, Theocr.

3. Second persons singular of the first aorist active, and of the perfect active and middle; as, *ἐτυπᾶς τέτυγᾶς*, *τέτυπᾶς*.

4. Adverbs in *ας*, as, *ἀτρεμᾶς*.

¶ VIII The last syllable of every verse is common.

THE QUANTITY OF DERIVATIVE AND COMPOUND WORDS.

I. DERIVATIVES.

IX. Derivatives follow the quantity of their primitives; as,

ἐκρίνον, κρίνομαι, ἐκρίνόμεν, from κρίνω · κέκρικα, κέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην, from κρίνω · τέτυπα from τίτω · κῆμα, κῆσις, κῆτος, from κέκριμαι, -σαι, -ται · τριβή, τριβος, τριβων, from τρίβω, the second aorist of τριβω.

Exc. 1. In verbs of the fourth conjugation, the first aorist lengthens the short penultima of the first future; as, ἐκρίνα.

In verbs of the first and second conjugation, the penultima of the perfect is short, if the vowel in the penultima of the first future be long merely on account of the *ψ* or *ξ* following; as, τέτυκα, from τίτω. In some verbs also of the third conjugation, the long vowel in the penultima of the first future is shortened in the perfect passive; as, λέλυμαι from λύω.

Exc. 2. In some verbs which are long in the penultima of the present, the perfect middle lengthens the short penultima of the second aorist active; as, ἄγω, *to break*, ἔαγον, ἔαγα · κρᾶζω, ἐκράγον, ἐκράγα · πράσσω, ἐπραγον, ἐπραγα · βριθω, ἐβρίθον, βέβριθα · κρίζω, ἐκρίγον, ἐκρίγα · ῥιγέω, ἐρήγιγον, ἐρήγιγα · τρίζω, ἐτρίγον, τέτριγα · φρίσσω, ἐφρίκον, ἐφρίκα · μυῖκω, ἐμύκον, μέμυκα.

Obs. A short doubtful vowel at the beginning of a verb becomes long in the augmented tenses; as, ἵκάνω, ἵκανον.

2. COMPOUNDS.

X. Compounds follow the quantity of the simple words which compose them; as,

πρόθυμος from θυμός · ἐντιμος from τιμή · ἀπύρος from πῦρ, πύρος · παλιτριβής from τρίβω, the second aorist of τριβω · δυσπραγέω from ἐπραγα, the perfect middle of πράσσω.

Obs. The inseparable particles *α* privative, *αρι*, *ερι*, *βρι*, *δυσ*, *ζα*, are short; as, ἄτιμος, ἐρίζυδης, δῦσελπις. Unless *α* be made long for the sake of measure before two short syllables; as, ἀθάνατος · or before a consonant which may be supposed to have been doubled in pronunciation; as, ἀληκτος, as if ἄλληκτος.

VERSE.

A verse is a certain number of long and short syllables disposed according to rule.

Verses are divided into parts of two, three, or four syllables, called *feet*, of which the following are the most common.

The *Spondee*, consisting of two long; as, *δοῦλους*.

Trochee, a long and a short; as, *δοῦλος*.

Iambus, a short and a long; as, *λόγους*.

Pyrrhic, two short; as, *λόγος*.

Dactyle, a long and two short; as, *τύπτετε*.

Anǎpest, two short and a long; as, *λέγεται*.

Tribrǎchys, three short; as, *λέγετε*.

When a single syllable is taken by itself, it is called a *cǎsūra*, which is commonly a long syllable.

SCANNING.

The measuring of verse, or the resolving of it into the several feet of which it is composed, is called scanning.

When a verse has just the number of feet requisite, it is called *versus acatalectus*, or *acatalectic*, an acatalectic verse: If a syllable be wanting, it is called *catalectic*; if a foot, *brachycatalectic*: If there be a syllable or foot too much, *hypercatalectic*, or *hypermǎter*.

Frequently two vowels meeting together in different syllables are pronounced in scanning as one syllable, which is called *synizǎsis*, or *synecphonǎsis*; as, *Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος*, Hom.; *χρύσειον σὴπιτρον ἔχοντα*, Id.; *ἐγὼ οὐκ ἔμελλον*, Soph.; *ἦ οὐκ ἐνόησεν*, Hom. In these examples, *Πηληϊάδεω* is pronounced as five syllables; *χρύσειον*, as also *ἐγὼ οὐκ*, as two syllables; and *ἦ οὐκ*, as a monosyllable: thus, *Πηληϊάδω, ἐγὼ οὐκ*.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERSE.

I. HEXAMETER.

The hexamǎter or heroic verse consists of six feet. Of these the fifth is a dactyle, and the sixth a spondee; all the rest may be either dactyles or spondees; as,

— υυ| — — | — υ υ| — — | — υ υ| — —
κἔκλυτέ μιν πάν-τες τε θε-οὶ πᾶ-σαι τε θε-αιναι, Hom.

A spondee is often admitted in the fifth place, whence the verse is called *spondaic*; as,

— — | — υυ| — υ υ| — υ υ| — — | — —
Ἐκτοῖς δὲ προσέ-ειπεν Ἀ-μύμονα Πηλεϊ-ωνα, Hom.

What deserves particular attention in scanning hexameter verse is the *cæsura*.

Cæsura is when after a foot is completed, there remains a syllable in a word to begin a new foot. It is called *triemimēris*, *penthemimēris*, *hepthemimēris*, or *enneēmimēris*, according as it falls on the third, fifth, seventh, or ninth half-foot of the hexameter verse in which it is found. All these different species of it sometimes occur in the same verse ; as,

— ∪ ∪ | — — | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — —
 ἀντὶς ἐ-μοὶ πνολ-ην Ζεφύ-ρου προέ-ηκεν ἄ-ηται, Hom.

But the most common and beautiful cæsura is the penthemim ; on which some lay a particular accent or stress of the voice in reading a hexameter verse thus composed, whence they call it the *cæsural pause* ; as,

μῆνιν ἄειδε θε-ᾶ, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος, Hom.

When the cæsura falls on a syllable naturally short, it renders it long ; as,

ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰστάμενός ἔπεα πτερόενια προσηύδα, Hom.

II. PENTAMETER.

The pentameter verse consists of five feet. Of these the two first are either dactyles or spondees ; the third, always a spondee ; and the fourth and fifth, anapests ; as,

— ∪ ∪ | — — | — — | ∪ ∪ | ∪ ∪ —
 πάντες ὀ-σους θνη-τούς ἡ-έλιος κα-θορᾷ, Solon.

But this verse is more properly divided into two hemistichs or halves ; the former of which consists of two feet, either dactyles or spondees, and a cæsura ; the latter, always of two dactyles and another cæsura ; thus,

— ∪ ∪ | — — | — — | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | —
 πάντες ὀ-σους θνη-τούς ἡ-έλι-ος κα-θο-ρᾷ.

III. IAMBIC.

The iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, is measured by *metres* or pairs of feet, and is therefore called *dimeter* when consisting of four feet, and *trimeter* when consisting of six feet. On the other hand, the Latin names *quaternarius* and *senarius* refer to the number of feet.

The iambic verse, which is most usually trimeter acatalectic, consisted originally of iambic feet only, but afterwards ad-

mitted a tribrächys, spondee, dactyle, or anapest, in the odd places, that is, in the first, third, and fifth; and a tribrächys, or sometimes an anapest, in the even places, that is, in the second and fourth, for the last foot must always be an iambus; thus,

— — | ∪ — || — — | ∪ — || ∪ — | ∪ —
οὐκ ἔστιν οὐ-τω μῶ-ρος ὅς θανεῖν ἐρά, Soph.

— — | ∪ ∪ ∪ || — ∪ ∪ | ∪ — || ∪ ∪ — | ∪ —
ἀλλ' ἢ παραφρο-νεῖς ἐτε-όν, ἢ κορυβα-τιῖς, Aristoph.

The tetrameter catalectic is also very common in the comic writers, and admits nearly the same variations as the senarius; thus,

— — | ∪ — || ∪ — | ∪ — || — — | ∪ — || ∪ — | —
ἀλλ' ὥς τάχι-στα πρὸς πόλιν σπεύσω-μεν, ὦ Φιλοῦρ-γε, Aristoph.

IV. TROCHAIC.

The most common trochaic verse is the tetrameter catalectic, consisting of seven trochees and a syllable, but admitting a tribrächys in the first, third, fifth, and seventh places; and a tribrächys, spondee, or anapest, in the second, fourth, and sixth; as,

— ∪ | — — || — ∪ | — — || — ∪ | — ∪ || — ∪ | —
ἐν τε τοῖς "Ελ-λησι καὶ τοῖς βαρβάρ-οισι παντα-χοῦ, Aristoph.

— ∪ | ∪ ∪ ∪ || — ∪ | — — || ∪ ∪ ∪ | ∪ ∪ — || — ∪ | —
καὶ μὲ παρὲκ-λείς, τί δράσω; τίνα δὲ πόρον εὖ-ρω πο-θὲν; Eurip.

A dactyle of proper names is admitted in the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth places.

V. ANAPESTIC.

The anapestic verse properly consists of anapests only, but admits a dactyle or spondee in all the places, though an anapest rarely follows a dactyle, on account of the concurrence of short syllables which would be thereby produced.

The most common is the dimeter acatalectic; as,

∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — || — ∪ ∪ | — —
ὀπίταν δνοφερά νύξ ὑπο-λειφθῆ, Soph.

The dimeter catalectic, called a *paræmiac*, of which the third foot must be an anapest, closes a series of anapestic verses; as,

∪ ∪ — | — — || ∪ ∪ — | —
σὺ δ' ἐμῶν μύθων ἐπάκου-σον, Soph.

The monomēter acatalectic, called a *base*, for the most part precedes the paræmiac; as,

$\begin{array}{c} \cup \quad \cup \quad - \quad | \quad - \quad - \\ \tau\acute{\alpha} \gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho \epsilon\tilde{\xi} \eta\mu\tilde{\omega}\nu, \\ \cup \quad \cup \quad - \quad | \quad - \quad || \quad \cup \quad \cup \quad - \quad | \quad - \\ \kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\tilde{\omega}\varsigma \epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\iota \beta\upsilon\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}-\sigma\iota\nu, \quad \text{Eurip.} \end{array}$

The tetrameter catalectic is also frequently used by the comic writers; as,

$\begin{array}{c} \cup\cup \quad - \quad | \quad - \quad - \quad || \quad - \quad - \quad | \quad \cup\cup \quad || \quad - \quad - \quad | \quad \cup \quad \cup \quad - \quad || \quad \cup\cup \quad - \quad | \quad - \\ \delta\iota\acute{\alpha} \tau\eta\nu \chi\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu, \kappa\alpha\iota \tau\eta\nu \pi\epsilon\nu\lambda\alpha\nu, \zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\nu \acute{\omicron}\pi\acute{\omicron}\theta\epsilon\nu \beta\lambda\omicron\nu \epsilon\tilde{\xi}-\epsilon\iota, \quad \text{Aristoph.} \\ \cup\cup \quad - \quad | \quad \cup \quad \cup \quad - \quad || \quad - \quad \cup \quad \cup \quad | \quad - \quad || \quad \cup\cup \quad - \quad | \quad \cup\cup \quad - \quad || \quad \cup \quad \cup \quad - \quad | \quad - \\ \acute{\omicron}\tau\iota \delta\epsilon\iota-\lambda\acute{\omicron}\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\nu \tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\nu \acute{\epsilon}-\acute{\omega}\rho\omega\nu, \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\phi\omicron\iota \delta\iota\acute{\alpha} \tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\tau' \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\nu-\iota\omicron, \quad \text{Aristoph.} \end{array}$

VI. ANACREONTIC.

The Anacreontic verse is iambic dimeter catalectic, consisting of an iambus or spondee, two iambuses, and a syllable; as,

$\begin{array}{c} \cup \quad - \quad | \quad \cup \quad - \quad || \quad \cup \quad - \quad | \quad - \\ \acute{\omicron} \tau\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}-\rho\omicron\varsigma \omicron\tilde{\upsilon}-\tau\omicron\varsigma, \tilde{\omega} \pi\alpha\tilde{\iota}, \\ - \quad - \quad | \quad \cup \quad - \quad || \quad \cup \quad - \quad | \quad - \\ \text{Ζε\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma} \mu\omicron\iota \delta\omicron\alpha\epsilon\tilde{\iota} \tau\iota\varsigma \epsilon\tilde{\iota}-\nu\alpha\iota, \quad \text{Anacr.} \end{array}$

Another kind of Anacreontic verse differs from the above by having an anapest in the first place; as,

$\begin{array}{c} \cup \quad \cup \quad - \quad | \quad \cup \quad - \quad || \quad \cup \quad - \quad | \quad - \\ \mu\epsilon\sigma\omicron\nu-\nu\iota\tau\iota\omicron\iota\varsigma \pi\omicron\theta' \tilde{\omega}-\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma, \quad \text{Anacr.} \end{array}$

But this last verse is also divided into a pyrrhic, two trochees, and a spondee; thus,

$\begin{array}{c} \cup \quad \cup \quad | \quad - \quad \cup \quad | \quad - \quad \cup \quad | \quad - \quad - \\ \mu\epsilon\sigma\omicron-\nu\upsilon\chi\tau\iota-\omicron\iota\varsigma \pi\omicron\theta' \tilde{\omega}\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma. \end{array}$

VII. SAPPHIC AND ADONIAN.

The Sapphic verse consists of five feet, a trochee, a spondee or a trochee, a dactyle, and two trochees; as,

$\begin{array}{c} - \quad \cup \quad | \quad - \quad - \quad | \quad - \quad \cup \quad \cup \quad | \quad - \quad \cup \quad | \quad - \quad \cup \\ \phi\alpha\lambda\upsilon\epsilon-\tau\alpha\iota \mu\omicron\iota \kappa\tilde{\eta}\nu\omicron\varsigma \acute{\iota}-\sigma\omicron\varsigma \theta\epsilon-\omicron\tilde{\iota}\sigma\iota\nu, \quad \text{Sappho.} \end{array}$

An Adonian verse consists only of a dactyle and a spondee; as,

$\begin{array}{c} - \quad \cup \quad \cup \quad | \quad - \quad - \\ \delta\eta \sigma\epsilon \kappa\acute{\alpha}-\lambda\eta\mu\iota, \quad \text{Sappho.} \end{array}$

ACCENTS.

I. There are three accents, the acute (´), the grave (`), and the circumflex (~), one of which must stand on some syllable of every word.

Exc. The ten words *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, εἰ, εἰς, ἐν, ἐξ* (or *ἐξ*), *οὐ* (*οὐκ* or *οὐχ*), *ὅς*, called *atonics*, have no accent: Unless they stand at the end of a sentence, or after a word to which they are naturally prefixed; as, *πῶς γάρ οὔ; θεὸς ὅς, κακῶν ἔξ* · or unless they precede an enclitic; as, *εἴ τις*.

Obs. An *enclitic* is a word which throws its accent on the last syllable of the preceding word, in which case alone can a word have more than one accent; as, *ἄνθρωπος, but ἄνθρωπος τις*.

II. The acute stands on one of the three last syllables; the grave, on the last only; and the circumflex on one of the two last.

Obs. 1. The acute on final syllables is changed into the grave, when other words follow in connection, and in no other case is the grave expressed; but when such final syllables are followed by an enclitic, or by any stop besides the comma (and, according to some, even by the comma), they retain the acute; as, *ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν*.

Obs. 2. Words acuted on the last syllable are called by the Greek grammarians *oxytōna*; on the penultima, *paroxytōna*; and on the antepenultima, *proparoxytōna*; as, *θεός, τετυμμένος, ἄγγελος*. Those circumflexed on the last syllable are called *perispomēna*; and on the penultima, *properispomēna*; as, *φιλῶ, σῶμα*. All words which have no accent expressed on the last syllable are called *barytōna*; as, *τέπτω, οἶκος, θάμα* · and hence the *barytōna* comprehend the *paroxytōna, proparoxytōna, and properispomēna*.

III. The acute and the grave stand on long and short syllables; the circumflex only on syllables long by nature; as, *δέυτερος, χρυσός, ῥῆμα*.

Obs. Hence it appears that the *α* in *μᾶλλον, προᾶξίς*, is long of itself, and not merely by position, as in *ἄλλον, τάξις*.

IV. The acute can stand on the antepenultima, and the circumflex on the penultima, only when the last syllable is short by nature ; as, ἀνέρωπος, but ἀνθρώπου · μοῦσα, but μούσης.

Exc. The ω in the Ionic genitive in εω of the first declension, and in the Attic terminations ως, ων, of the second and third declensions, as also in the compounds of γέλως, ἔρως, and κέρας, admits an acute on the antepenultima ; as, δεσπότεω, ἀνώγειω, πόλειω from πόλις, φιλόγελως, χρυσόκερω.

Obs. The terminations αι and οι are considered as short in accentuation ; as, τύπτομαι, ἀνθρώποι, μοῦσαι. Except optatives ; as, φιλήσαι, τεύχει · and the adverb οἶκοι, at home, to distinguish it from οἴκοι, houses.

V. If the last syllable be short by nature, and the penultima long by nature and accented, the accent must be the circumflex ; as, χοῦμα, τεῖχος, ψῦχος.

Obs. 1. This rule shows that the last syllable is short by nature in ἀῖλαξ, πῖδαξ, and others increasing short, and long by nature in θώραξ, κήρυξ, and the like.

Obs. 2. This rule does not apply to those cases where an enclitic forms a part of the word ; as, οὔτε, ὥστερ, ἦτις · nor, according to the best critics, to those where a short syllable is made long by synalæpha ; as, κῶψον for καὶ ὄψον.

VI. Oxytons of the first and second declension circumflex the last syllable of the genitives and datives as, S. τιμή, τιμῆς, τιμῇ, τιμῇν, τιμή. D. τιμὰ, τιμαῖν. P. τιμαί, τιμῶν, τιμαῖς, τιμὰς, τιμαί.

Exc. Attic oxytons of the second declension retain the acute in the genitive singular ; as, λεώς, λεώ.

VII. Nouns of the first declension always circumflex the last syllable of the genitive plural, whatever be the place of the accent in the other cases ; as, μοῦσαι, μουσῶν · ἔχιδναι, ἐχιδνῶν.

Exc. The feminine of baryton adjectives in ος accents the penultima of the genitive plural ; as, ξένη, ξένων · ἀγλα, ἀγλων. Likewise ἀφύη, ἐτησίαι, χλούνης, χρήστης.

VIII. Monosyllables of the third declension accent the last syllable of the genitives and datives, and the penultima of the other cases; as, S. *χείρ*, *χειρὸς*, *χειρὶ*, *χεῖρα*. D. *χεῖρε*, *χειροῖν*. P. *χεῖρες*, *χειρῶν*, *χερσὶ*, *χεῖρας*.

Exc. Participles and *τις interrogative* are accented on the penultima in the genitives and datives, as well as in the other cases; as, *θεῖς*, *θέντιος*, *θέντι* · ὦν, ὄντιος. Likewise *δῆς*, *δμῶς*, *θῶς*, *κράς*, *λᾶς*, *παῖς*, *τῶς*, *φῶς*, *a pustule*, *φῶς*, *light*, in the genitive plural; *οὔς* in the genitive dual and plural; and *πᾶς* in the genitive and dative, dual and plural; as, *δάδων*, *δμῶν*.

IX. Dissyllable and polysyllable nouns of the third declension retain the accent throughout upon the syllable on which it stands in the nominative, when not prevented by the nature of the final syllable; as, *ἐλπὶς*, *ἐλπίδος* · *κόραξ*, *κόρακος*, but *κοράκων*.

Exc. 1. *Ἀημήτης*, *εἰνάτης*, *θυγάτης*, *μήτης*, are accented on the penultima in all the cases and numbers, except the three first in the vocative singular; as, *θυγατέρος*, *θυγατέρι*, *θυγατέρα*.

Exc. 2. The following nouns throw the accent back as far as possible in the vocative singular, in which the last syllable of the nominative is shortened: *ἄνῃς*, *γαστήρ*, *δαῖς*, *Ἀημήτης*, *εἰνάτης*, *θυγάτης*, *πατήρ*, *σωτήρ*, *Ἀγαμέμνων*, *Ἀπόλλων*, *Ποσειδῶν*, proper names in *ης*, and some other words; as, *ἄνερ*, *θύγατερ*, *Ἀπολλών*, *Σωκράτης*, *βέλτιον*, *εὐδαιμόν*, *αὔταρκες*. Likewise *γυνή* makes *γύναι*.

Obs. Nouns which suffer syncope conform in some measure to the analogy of monosyllables; as, *κύων*, *κυνὸς*, *κυνὶ*, *κύνα* · *πατήρ*, *πατρός* · as does also *γυνή* · as, *γυναικὸς*, *γυναικὶ*, *γυναικα*. But the dative plural in *αι* accents the penultima; as, *πατράσι*. In the syncopated cases of *θυγάτης*, the accent is thrown upon the antepenultima of the nominative, accusative, and vocative; as, *θύγατρα*, *θύγατρε*, *θύγατρες*, *θύγατρας*. (See page 26.)

X. A contracted syllable is circumflexed, when the former of the two syllables from which it re-

sults is acuted; otherwise it remains as it was before; as, *φιλέω, φιλῶ · φιλέουσι, φιλοῦσι* · but *φίλεε, φίλει · ἐσταῶς, ἐστῶς*.

Exc. 1. In words compounded with nouns in *οος, ους*, the contracted syllable is not circumflexed; as, *ἀνθου, ἄνου*, from *ἄνθοος, ἄνουος*. So *ἄθροος* makes *ἄθρους*. Also the accusative of feminine contracts in *ω* and *ως* of the third declension retains the acute; as, *αἰδῶα, αἰδῶ*.

Exc. 2. Adjectives in *εος*, having an acute on the antepenultima, circumflex the last syllable after contraction; as, *χρύσεος, χρυσοῦς*. Also *κάνεον* when contracted becomes *κανοῦν*.

XI. When prepositions are placed after their cases, or put instead of verbs compounded with them, they throw back the accent upon the penultima; as, *εἰρήνης πέρι, ἐπι* for *ἐπεστι*.

Exc. *Ἀνά* and *διὰ* retain the accent on the last syllable when placed after their cases, to distinguish them from *ἄνα*, the vocative of *ἄναξ*, and *Δία*, the accusative of *Ζεύς*.

XII. When oxytons lose their final accented vowel, the accent is thrown back upon the penultima; as, *δαιν' ἐπη*, for *δεινά · πόλλ' ἔχω*, for *πολλά*.

Exc. Prepositions and the conjunction *ἀλλά* lose the accent with the final vowel; as, *παρ' ἐμοῦ, ἀλλ' ἄγε*.

Obs. On the contrary, when verbs lose their initial accented syllable, the following syllable, if short, receives the acute, if long by nature, the circumflex, as, *ἔβαν, βάν · ἔθηκε, θῆκε*.

XIII. Compounds in *ος* of perfects middle with nouns, accent the penultima when their signification is active, and the antepenultima when passive; as, *πρωτοτόκος*, *that brings forth for the first time*; *πρωτότοκος*, *the first-born*; *λαοτρόφος*, *feeding the people*; *λαότροφος*, *fed by the people*.

Obs. If they are compounded with a preposition, they draw back the accent to the antepenultima; as, *κατάλογος*.

XIV. Nouns compounded with *α*, *ευ*, *δυσ*, *ὑπό*, *δι*, throw the accent back as far as the last syllable will permit; as, σοφός, ἄσοφος · παῖς, εὐπαις · θυμός, δύσθυμος · ἐρυνός, ὑπέρυχνος · λόγος, δῖλος. In like manner ἀντίχριστος, σύνδουλος. περίεργος, κατάσκοπος, &c. To these may be added the compounds of two nouns; as, φιλόσοφος, δῆμαρχος.

Exc. Most adjectives in *ης* of the third declension, verbals in *η*, and many other compounds which cannot be reduced to particular rules, have the accent on the last syllable; as, ἄψευδης, δυστυχής, περικαλλής, ἐπιγραφή, σιτοποιός, παιδαγωγός, δόξιομοργός, ἀρχιπαιστής.

Obs. The accent is likewise on the last syllable of verbals in *τος*, adjectives in *ικος*, diminutives, patronymics, and other derivative substantives in *ις*, as also of substantives in *μος* from the perfect passive; as, ποιητός, ἡγεμονικός, νησίς, Αἰτωῆς, βασιλῆς, σπασμός. But compounds in *τος* draw back the accent; as, ὁράματος · except those which are derived merely from a compound verb; as, ἐκλεκτός. Verbals in *τεος* always accent the penultima; as, γραπιέος, γραπιέα, γραπιέον.

XV. Verbs generally throw the accent back as far as possible, but those of one or two syllables compounded with prepositions for the most part throw the accent upon the preposition; as, τύπτω, τύπτομεν · ἔτυπτον, ἐτύπτομεν · τέτυφε, τετυφέτω · ἔς, ἄφες · θές, κατάθες · δός, ἀπόδος · φεῦγε, ἀπόφευγε.

Exc. 1. The temporal augment retains the accent; as, ἀνάπτω, ἀνῆπτον · προσέχω, προσεῖχον. So καθεῦδον and καθηῦδον or ἐκάθευδον · καθῆτο or ἐκάθητο. Also the syllabic augment; as, ἔσχον, προσέσχον.

Exc. 2. The second aorist accents the last syllable of the infinitive and participle active and of the imperative middle, and the penultima of the infinitive middle; as, τυπεῖν, τυπών, τυποῦ, τυπέσθαι. Also the last syllable of the imperatives εἰπέ, ἐλθέ, εὗρε, ἰδέ, λαβέ, to distinguish them from the second aorist indicative. But the second person singular only of the imperative

middle has the accent on the last syllable, the other persons and numbers throwing it back as far as it will go ; as, *τυπέσθω*, *τύπεσθε* · as do also *ἀφίκου*, *ἐπιλάθου*, *προσγέγου*, *τράπου*, even in the second person singular.

Exc. 3. The second future active, the first and second aorist subjunctive passive, and the subjunctive of verbs in *μι*, are circumflexed on the last syllable ; as, *τυπῶ*, *τυφθῶ*, *ιστῶ*. So the first future active of the fourth conjugation, as, *σπερῶ*, which, as also the second future, retains the circumflex on the same syllable through all the modes and participles of the active and middle voices, where the nature of the final syllable does not prevent ; as, *σπεροῖμι*, *σπερεῖν*, *σπερῶν*, *σπεροῦμαι*, *σπερομένην*, *-οῖτο*, *-οῖτο*, &c. The accent remains on the same syllable through all the persons and numbers ; as, *τυπῶ*, *τυπεῖς*, *τυπεῖ*, *τυποῦμεν*, &c. ; which is likewise the case in the present and second aorist optative, passive and middle, of verbs in *μι* · as, *ισταίμην*, *-αῖτο*, *-αῖτο*, *-αίμεθον*, &c.

Exc. 4. All infinitives in *ναι*, with those of the first aorist active and perfect passive, are accented on the penultima ; as, *τετυφέναι*, *τυφθῆναι*, *ιστάναι*, *διδόναι*, *τύψαι*, *φιλησαι*, *τετύφθαι*, *πεφιλησθαι* · Except the old or Doric infinitive in *μεναι* · as, *ἐλθέμεναι*, *διαβήμεναι*.

Exc. 5. All participles in *ως* and *εις*, as also the participles active of verbs in *μι*, are accented on the last syllable, and the participle perfect passive on the penultima ; as, *τετυφῶς*, *τυφθεῖς*, *ιστάς*, *τιθεῖς*, *διδούς*, *δεικνύς*, *τετυμμένος*.

Exc. 6. Participles have the accent on the same syllable in the neuter as in the masculine ; as, *φυλάττων*, *φυλάττιον* · *τιμήσων*, *τιμῆσον*.

ENCLITICS.

The following are enclitics. 1. The pronouns *μοῦ*, *μοι*, *μέ*, *σοῦ*, *σοι*, *σέ*, *οὔ*, *οἷ*, *ἐ*, *μιν*, *τιν*, *σφέων*, *σφίσι*, *σφέας*, *σφέ*, with the indefinite *τις*, *τι*, through all its cases, as well as *τοῦ*, *τῷ*, for *τινός*, *τινί*. 2. The verbs *εἰμι*, and *φημι* in the present indicative, except in the second person singular. 3. The adverbs *πῇ*, *ποῖ*, *πού*, *πῶ*, *πῶς*, *ποθί*, *ποθεν*, *ποιε*, which are distinguished only by their enclitic accent from the corresponding interrogatives. 4. The conjunctions *γάρ*, *τέ*, *καὶ* or *καὲν*, *θῆν*, *νὺ* or *νὺν*, *πέρ*, *ῥά*, *τοι*, with the inseparable particle *δε*, as, *ὅδε*, *τοῖόςδε*, *δόμονδε*.

XVI. Enclitics throw their accent as an acute on the last syllable of the preceding word, if that word have an acute on the antepenultima, or a circumflex on the penultima; as, ἀνθρώπος ἐστι, σῶμά μου.

Exc. When the last syllable of the preceding word ends with a double consonant, the enclitic retains its accent; as, ὁμηλιξ ἐστί.

XVII. Enclitics lose their accent after oxytons, which then resume the acute accent, and after words which have a circumflex on the last syllable; as, ἀνὴρ τις, γυναικῶν τινων.

XVIII. Enclitic monosyllables lose their accent after words which have an acute on the penultima, but dissyllables retain it; as, λόγος μου, λόγος ἐστί.

XIX. If several enclitics succeed each other, the preceding always takes the accent of the following, so that the last only is unaccented; as, εἰ τις τινά φησί μοι.

Obs. 1. Enclitics retain their accent in the beginning of a clause, as, σοὶ δώσω, and when they are emphatical, as, ἀλλ' ἢ ῥίξα σέ, Rom. xi. 18. Also the pronouns retain their accent after prepositions, and after ἐνεκα or ἧ, as, παρὰ σφίσιν, ἐνεκα σοῦ.

Obs. 2. When ἐστί begins a sentence, is emphatical, or follows ἀλλ', εἰ, καί, οὐκ, ὥς, or τοῦτ', its first syllable is accented; as, οὐκ ἐστί.

DIALECTS.

ANCIENT GREECE, with its dependencies, comprehended, besides the different districts in *Europe*, part of *Asia*, and several islands in the *Mediterranean*. In these several countries the inhabitants, besides the common language, had different dialects, of which four were principal, viz. the *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Doric*, and *Æolic*; the last comprehending the *Bæotic*. The *poetic* style admitted all the dialects, and had certain peculiarities of its own.

ATTIC DIALECT.

The *Attic* dialect was the most refined, and peculiar to *Athens* and its neighborhood. It is admitted by the *poets* and writers in the *Ionic* and *Doric* dialects.

PROPERTIES.

I. *Contraction.*

1. Of syllables in the same word; as,

$\alpha\alpha$	}	into	α .	See Obs. 19, page 233.
$\alpha\varepsilon$				
$\alpha\alpha\iota$	}	—	η	10.
$\varepsilon\alpha\iota$				
$\eta\alpha\iota$				
$\alpha\varepsilon\iota$	—	η		9.
$\alpha\omicron$	—	ω		11.
$\alpha\omega$	—	ω		19.
$\varepsilon\alpha$	—	{	α	4. 6.
			η	6. 20.
$\varepsilon\varepsilon$	—	η		6. 20.
$\varepsilon\omicron$	}	—	$\omicron\upsilon$	11.
$\eta\omicron$				
$\omicron\omicron$				
$\varepsilon\omega$	—	ω		5.

To this dialect properly belong all contract nouns and verbs.

2. Of syllables in different words by synalæpha, of which there are six species ; viz.

Synalæpha by	{	apocope, as	τὸ ἀργύριον τοῦ ἀνδρός τῷ ἀγαθῷ τοῦ ἡμετέρου τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἡ ἀγχουσα τὰ ἔργα τῷ ἄντρῳ οὗ ἐνεκα	} Attic	{	τὰργύριον. τάνδρός. τὰγαθῷ. θημετέρου. θημέρᾳ. ἡγχουσα. τᾶργα. τῶντρῳ. οὐνεκα.			
		aphæresis, as	τὸ ἰμάτιον τὸ ἐλάχιστον			θοιμάτιον. τοὐλάχιστον.			
		synæresis, as							
		crasis, as							
		apocope and synæresis,	} as			{	{		
		apocope and crasis,							

Contractions of the *article*, the *pronoun* ἐγὼ, the *conjunction* καί, and the *preposition* πρό.

Article.

{ ὁ and οἱ	{ before	{ α ε ¹ , ο	{ into	{ ω ου	{ ὁ ἄνεμος οἱ ἄρνες ὁ ἐμός ὁ ὄλυμπος οἱ ἐμοὶ οὐ ἐμοὶ	{ Attic	{ ὦνεμος. ὦρνες. οὐμός. οὐλυμπος. οὐμοί. οὐμοί.
{ ὁ τὸ τοῦ	{ before	{ οι η, οι α, ε, ο	{ into	{ ω τω του	{ ὁ οἰκότριψ τὸ ἥμισυ τὸ οἰκίδιον τὸ ἄλλο τὸ ἐμφανές τὸ ὄνομα τῷ ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ ἑτέρου	{ Attic	{ ὠκότριψ. θῶμισυ. τῷκίδιον. τοῦλλο. τοῦμφανές. τοῦνομα. τῷπόλλωνος. θατέρου.

¹ 'O before ε makes sometimes { α· ὁ ἑτερος, ἄτερος.
ω· ὁ ἑλαφος, ὠλαφος.

² See Article in the *Ionic* dialect.

'Εγώ.

ἐγὼ οἶδα	} Attic	ἐγὼ ³ δα.
ἐγὼ οἶμαι		ἐγὼ ³ μαι.
μοι ἐδόκει		μοῦδόκει.
μοι ἔχρησεν		μοῦχρησεν.

Καί.

Before	α	} into	καί	ἄν	} Attic	καῖ ³ ν.
	ει		καί	εἴτα		καῖ ³ τα.
	ε		καί	ἐγὼ		καῖ ³ γώ.
	ο		καί	ἐν		καῖ ³ ν.
	οι		καί	ὄνον		καῖ ³ νον.
	η		καί	οἶνον		καῖ ³ νον.
			καί	ἡμην		καῖ ³ μην.

Before an aspirate κ is changed into χ · as,

καί ὁ	} Attic	χῶ.
καί ἡ		χῆ.
καί ἡ ἄγχουσα		χῆ ³ γχουσα.

Πρό.

Before ω , ου, προώφειλες, προούφειλες.
 αυ, ωυ, προαυδαίνω, προωυδαίνω.

II. *Change of letter or syllable ; as,*

γ	into	β, as	γλήχων,	βλήχων.
λ	—	{ γ, —	μόλις,	μόγισ.
		{ ρ, —	κλίβανος,	κρίβανος.
μ	—	σ, —	πέφαμμαι,	πέφασμαι.
ν	—	λ, —	πνέμων,	πλέμων.
		{ θ, —	σῦς,	θῦς.
		{ ξ, —	σὺν,	ξύν.
σ	—	{ ρ, —	θαρσεῖν, ⁴	θαρόρειν.
		{ τ, —	σήμερον,	τήμερον.
			πράσσω,	πράττω.
α	—	ε, —	λαός,	λεός. Obs. 2.
α	} —	ω, —	ἰλαα,	ἰλεω. 2.
ο			τά, Fem. Art.	τώ.
			λαός,	λεός. 2. 5.

³ Several of these contractions are more properly written without the subscript. See page 6., near the top.

⁴ Busby, after Joh. Grammaticus, reverses this instance, making θαρσεῖν for θαρόρειν· but greater authorities are against them.

δ	into	ο,	as	πέπεμφα,	πέπομφα.	15
		{ α,	—	εὔφυνῃ,	εὔφυνᾶ.	4.
η	—	{ εἰ,	—	πήσομαι,	πείσομαι. ⁵	
		{ ο,	—	πέπηθα,	πέπονθα.	16.
ι	—	ω,	—	εἶκα,	ἔωκα.	17.

Diphthong.

αι	—	α,	—	κλαλεῖν,	κλάειν.	
ει	—	η,	—	κλειδᾶς,	κλήδας.	6.
οι	{	ω,	{	κλοιὸς,	κλωὸς.	2.
ωι				ῥωῖνῃ,	ῥωῖνῃ.	
ου	—	ω,	—	λαοῦ,	λεώ.	2.

Syllable.

τωσαν	—	ντων,	—	τυψάτωσαν,	τυψάντων.	22.
μι	—	ην,	—	βοῶμι,	βοῶην.	24.
ησα	—	ε,	—	γνοίησαν,	γνοῖεν.	27.

III. *Insertion of ν, ο, and ω, in perfect tenses.* Obs. 16.
17. 18.

IV. *Syncope.*

σ in the first future active and middle.	Obs. 12.
Antepenultima of the first aorist.	14.
α in the perfect, sometimes with the vowel or diphthong following.	19.
ι in the third plural pluperfect.	20.
η in the aorists optative, and verbs in μι.	27.
σα in σθωσαν, imperative passive and middle.	23.

V. *Paragoge.*

- γε in pronouns primitive; as, ἔγωγε, σύγε.
 ουν in pronouns and adverbs; as, ὅτιοῦν, οὐκοῦν, οὕμενον.
 ι and ν in pronouns demonstrative; as, οὗτοισι, αὐτιῇ, του-
 τοῖ, τουτουῖ, ταυτησι, τουτιῷ, τουτοῖ, ταυταῖ, ταῦτόν for τὸ αὐτό,
 τοῦτον for τοῦτο. There is sometimes an elision of ο and α.
 as, τουτὶ, ταυτὶ.
 ι in adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions; as, οὕτως,
 νυνί, οὐχί, μενί, ἐνί.
 θα in the second person singular of verbs; as, ᾗσθα.
 η in the conjunction ὅτι.

VI. *Apocope.*

θα in the imperative active of verbs in μι · as, ἴστα and ἴστη, for ἴσταθι, ἴστηθι.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It makes the vocative like the nominative in all declensions.

DECLENSIONS.

2. In the 2d, the vowel or diphthong in every termination is changed into ω · and the penultima of nouns in αος, *if long*, is changed into ε · as, λαῶς, λεῶς, N. plur. Ἰλαα, Ἰλεω, *not otherwise*; as, ταῶς, τᾰῶς. See Clarke's Homer, α', 265.

3. Some words of the 3d in ης -ηιος it declines after the 1st; and some in ως -ωιος, ους -οδος, after the 2d. - (Page 35.)

Contracts of the Third Declension.

4. In the 1st form the accusative singular of adjectives in ης pure is contracted into α · as, ἐνδεέα, ἐνδεᾶ. (Page 23.)

Proper names of this form it declines after the first declension; and one appellative ἀκινάκης. (Page 35.)

5. In the 2d and 3d forms it makes the genitive singular in ως, contracting that from εως pure; as, χοέως, χοῶς.

6. In the 3d form it contracts the accusative singular into η, and the N. A. V. plural into ης · but εως pure has both accusatives in α · as, χοέα, χοᾶ · χοέας, χοᾶς. τροφᾶς also occurs.

ADJECTIVES.

7. It forms comparisons by -ιστερος, -ιστατος · -αιτερος, -αιτατος · and, in common with the Ionic, -εστερος, -εστατος.

PRONOUNS.

8. See Rule V. on the preceding page.

It uses ἐαυτοῦ in the 2d person, and ἐαυτοῦς for ἀλλήλους.

VERBS.

9. It contracts ζάω, διψάω, πεινάω, περιψάω, and χράομαι, by η after the *Doric* manner.

10. It contracts αι, ει, ηαι, made by the *Ionic* syncope, into η in the second person singular of the present indicative

passive and middle of verbs in μ · as, ἴσταισαι, τίθεσαι, κἀθῆσαι, ἴσθη, τίθη, κἀθη. And sometimes in that of the perfect passive of barytons; as, μέμνησαι, μέμνη. (Page 110.)

11. It contracts the *Ionic* αο into ω · εο, ηο, οο, into ου, in the 2d person singular of the imperfect *indicative*; and of the present and second aorist *imperative* passive and middle of verbs in μ · as, ἴστω, ἐτίθου, ἐκἀθου, ἐδίδου.

12. In the first future of polysyllables in ιζω it drops σ · as, ἐλπιδῶ, middle ἐλπιούμαι. It does the same by those in ασω, εσω, οσω, which are afterwards contracted; as, βιβῶ. But ἐκχεῶ uncontracted occurs, Joel, ii. 28. (Page 76, bottom, and Obs. near the top of page 97.)

13. It affects the augment several different ways. (Page 73.)

14. It syncopates the first aorist; as, εὗρατο for εὐρήσατο. (Page 96.)

15. In dissyllable perfects in φα, χα, it changes ε into ο. (Page 78.)

16. It changes η into ο, according to some grammarians, in the perfect active of obsolete verbs; as, λήχω, λέλογχα, πήθω, πέπονθα, inserting ν. But they are better derived as in the List of Defective Verbs.

17. In the perfects active and passive ἀνεῖκα, ἀνεῖμαι, ἀφεῖκα, ἀφεῖμαι, and the middle εἶθα, it changes ι into ω · as, ἀφέωκα, ἀφέωμαι, ἔωθα, in which the ι is often retained; as, εἴωθα. According to some this is not a change, but an insertion of ω · an opinion which εἴωθα seems to sanction.

18. In the reduplicated perfect ἄγηχα, from ἄγω, it inserts ο · as, ἀγήοχα.

19. In the perfect and pluperfect active it syncopates κ, as also the following vowel; as,

ἐστιάκατον, ἐστιάκατε, ἐστιάκεισαν, ἐστακέναι,
ἐστια- τόν, ἐστια- τε, ἐστα- σαν, ἐστιά- ναι.

Except in the third person plural perfect, and in the participle, which contract the two vowels; as, ἐστιάκασι, ἐστακώς · ἐστιάσι, ἐσιώς.

20. The *Ionic* εα, εεε,⁶ εε, for ειν, εις, ει, 1st, 2d, and 3d sing. of the pluperfect active and middle, it contracts into η, ης, η · as, ἐλήφα-η, -ης, -η.

⁶ The contraction is used in the 2d person, though usually limited by grammarians to the 1st and 3d only.

It syncopates *ι* in the third plural of the same tense; as, ἤδεσαν for ἤδειςαν.

21. From the 2d person imperative active of verbs in *μι* it rejects the last syllable, ἵσταθι, ἵστα, ἵστη.⁷ τίθει, τίθη· δίδοθι, δίδω.

22. It changes *τωσαν* into *ντων* in the third person plural of the imperative active, retaining the preceding vowel in the 1st aorist only of barytons, and in both the tenses peculiar to verbs in *μι*· in the rest *ε* is changed into *ο*, except in the contracts, where *α* is changed into *ω*, *ει* into *ου*, and *ου* of the third remains; as,

Barytons.

1st Aor.	τυψ	-άτωσαν, -άντων.
Pres.	τυπι	} -έτωσαν, -όντων.
Perf.	τετυφ	
2d Aor.	τυπ	

Contracts.

1st Conj.	βο	} -ά	-ώντων.
	ποι		-τωσαν, -ούντων.
	χρυσ		-ούντων.

Verbs in *μι*.

Pres.	{ ἵστα τιθέ διδό }	} -τωσαν, -ντων.
2d A.	{ σιγή θή δό }	

23. In the 3d plural of the imperative passive and middle it syncopates *σα*· as,

	Passive.	} -σαν, -ν.
Pres.	τυπιέσθω	
Perf.	τετύφθω	
	Middle.	
1st A.	τυψάσθω	

⁷ In this case the long vowel is restored, but it is not always in verbs from *αω*.

⁸ θ in this place becomes τ by reason of the preceding θ.

24. In the optative active of barytons and contracts, μ is changed into $\eta\nu$ · as,

$\tauύπτοιμι$, $\tauυπτολην$.
 $\betaοῶμι$, $\betaοῶην$.
 $\ποιῶμι$,⁹ $ποιολην$.

The persons are varied in all the tenses as in the aorists passive of this mode :

$\tauυπτοί$ } $-ην$, $-ης$, $-η$,
 $\betaοῶ$ } $-ητον$, $-ήτην$,
 $ποιοί$ ⁹ } $-ημεν$, $-ητε$, $-ησαν$.

25. It uses the 2d and 3d singular, and the 3d plural of the Æolic aorist. (Page 71.)

26. It changes $οι$, the penultima of the optative active of verbs in μ from $οω$, into $ω$ · as, $διδολην$, $διδῶην$.

27. It syncopates η in $ειημεν$, $ειητε$, of the aorists passive optative of barytons, and peculiar tenses of verbs in μ of the same mode, also in $αιημεν$, $οιημεν$, of the latter; and, in both, changes $\etaσα$ in the 3d plural into $ε$ · as,

Common.		Attic.	
1st Aor.	$\tauυφθελ$	$\tauυφθει$	
2d Aor.	$\tauυπελ$	$\tauυπεῖ$	
Pres.	$\tauιθελ$	$\tauιθει$	
2d Aor.	$\thetaελ$	$\thetaει$	
Pres.	$ισταλ$	$ισταῖ$	} $-μεν$, $-τε$, $-εν$.
2d Aor.	$σταλ$	$σταῖ$	
Pres.	$διδολ$	$διδοῖ$	
2d Aor.	$δοι$	$δοῖ$	

WRITERS.

Thucydides, Lysias, Plato, Xenophon, Isæus, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Æschines, Lucian.—*Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes.*—This dialect was divided into ancient and more recent. *Thucydides, Plato, and Aristophanes* used the former.

⁹ The Doric moreover changes $οι$ of the penultima into $ω$ · as, $φιλωῶην$, $χευσῶην$.

IONIC DIALECT.

The *Ionic* dialect was peculiar to the colonies of the *Athenians* and *Achaians* in *Asia Minor* and the adjacent *islands*, the principal of which were *Smyrna*, *Ephesus*, *Miletus*, *Teos*, and *Samos*. It is admitted by writers of the *Attic* dialect, often by those of the *Doric*, but most frequently by the *poets*.

PROPERTIES.

It delights in a confluence of vowels; hence it is distinguished from the common dialect by

I. The resolution of diphthongs and contractions.

av	into	ωῦ	{	θαῦμα	θῶῦμα.
			{	αὐτός	ᾠτός.
α	}	ηῖ	{	ῥᾶδιος	ῥῆδιος.
ει				ἀλήθεια	ἀληθητή.
	{	εε	{	ῥεῖθρον	ῥέεθρον.
ει				εἰτετύφει	εἰτετύφει.
	{	εα	{	τιθείσι	τιθέασι.
ευ				εὐκομος	ῥῦκομος.
	{	ηῖ	{	χρηζω	χρητζω.
η				τύπη	τύπειαι.
				τύπη	τύπηται.
οι	—	οῖ	{	οἷς	οῖς, (Maitt. p. 103. b.)
	{	οο	{	φοβοῦ	φοβέο.
				ἀγαθουργία	ἀγαθοεργίη.
ου				λόγου, τοῦ	λόγοιο, τοῖο. Obs. 5.
				Ἄιδου, τοῦ	Ἄιδεω, τέω. 4, 5.
				διδούσι	διδόασι.
ω	—	ωῖ	{	πατρῶος	πατρώιος.
η	—	εα	{	κατηγῆναι	καταεγῆναι.
ω	—	αο	{	ἐδέξω	ἐδέξωο.

II. Syncope of

δ and τ in oblique cases.

ε in many words; particularly those in εια · as, ἰσός, ἀρχιεὺς, εὐηθίη, προμηθίη, συμπαθίη.

ι in many words; as, τέλεον, πλέων, μέζων, ξων for εἶων imperf. of εἶω.

σ in 2d persons of verbs.

κ in the perfect active.

III. Epenthesis of

α before terminations of verbs.

ε before terminations of nouns and verbs, of some in all cases; as, ἀδελφεὸς, κενεὸς, καινεὸς.

1, 4.

ι in dual cases and many nouns; as, στεινὸς, ποίη for πόα. 5.

υ as, πούλῳς.

$\alpha\iota$ before α and η as, σεληναία, Ἀθηναίη, ἀναγκαίη.

IV. Prosthesis of

ε before many words; as, εἶεις, ἐών.

Reduplication in many tenses.

12.

V. Aphæresis of

ε as, ὄριτή, κεινός.

σ as, κεδάζω, μίλαξ.

τ as, ἡγανόν.

Augment.

12

VI. Paragoge of

α in the perfect middle; as, γέγαα. See, however, page 78.

$\sigma\iota$ in the third persons of verbs.

VII. Change of letter or syllable :

β	} into ζ	$\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\theta\rho\omicron\nu$	} Ionic	$\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\theta\rho\omicron\nu$. ¹
γ		$\pi\epsilon\phi\upsilon\gamma\acute{\omega}\varsigma$		$\pi\epsilon\phi\upsilon\zeta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$.
δ		$\delta\omicron\rho\kappa\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$		$\zeta\omicron\rho\kappa\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$.
θ		$\sigma\sigma$ $\beta\upsilon\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$		$\beta\upsilon\sigma\sigma\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$.
ν	} — κ	$\nu\omicron\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$	} Ionic	$\nu\omicron\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$.
π		$\pi\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$		$\nu\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$.
		$\omicron\upsilon\delta\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\tau\epsilon$		$\omicron\upsilon\delta\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omicron\tau\epsilon$.
σ	— δ	$\delta\sigma\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$		$\delta\delta\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$.
θ	— τ	$\kappa\alpha\theta\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}$		$\kappa\alpha\tau\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}$.
φ	— π	$\acute{\alpha}\phi\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$		$\acute{\alpha}\pi\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$.
χ	— κ	$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$		$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.
		$\omicron\upsilon\chi\iota$		$\omicron\upsilon\chi\iota$.

The smooth and aspirate mute reciprocally ; as,

$\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\iota\omicron\nu$	} Ionic	$\acute{\alpha}\chi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota\omicron\nu$.
$\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\rho\alpha\chi\omicron\varsigma$		$\beta\acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$.
$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\alpha\upsilon\theta\alpha$		$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha$.
$\chi\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$		$\kappa\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$.
$\chi\acute{\upsilon}\tau\rho\alpha$		$\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\theta\rho\eta$.

¹ Change of vowel and consonant. See onward.

² The rough into the smooth.

α	into	ε	βάραθρον	} Ionic	βέρεθρον.	9.
		η	ιατρός		ιητρός.	4.
		αε	ἄθλον		ἄεθλον.	
		εα	ἡμέας		ἡμέας.	
ε	—	ω	χρεῖα	} Ionic	χρειώ.	
		α	τέμνω		τάμνω.	
		η	ἐπερωτέοντας		ἐπηρωτέοντας.	
		ι	ἔστιη		ἰστίη.	
ι	—	ω	πλέω	} Ionic	πλώω.	
		υ	βίβλος		βύβλος.	
		ω	δεῦρο		δεύρω.	
		ο	ζωή		ζόη.	
ο	—	η	βοᾷ	} Ionic	βοῇ.	
		ω	τραῦμα		τρωῖμα.	
		η	εἰρηνεος		ῆρηνεος.	
		ουν	Λητόα		Λητοῦν.	8.
ω	—	εα	Ἀρισταγόραν	} Ionic	Ἀρισταγόρεα	4.
		εα	τελώνην		τελώνεα.	4.
		εα	ἐτετύφειν		ἐτετύφεα.	
		εα	ἐτετύφειν		ἐτετύφεα.	

VIII. *Contraction in a few instances.*

οε	into	ου	ὁ ἔτερος	οὔτερος. ³	3.
οα	} —	ω	βόαξ	βῶξ.	
οη			ἀνοησία	ἄνωσια.	
			ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδώκοντα.	

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It inserts ε in all genitives plural.
2. It annexes ι to the dative plural of all parasyllabic nouns.
3. In the article, ὁ or τὸ before ε is contracted into ου · as, ὁ ἔτερος, οὔτερος.

DECLENSIONS

4. In the 1st it changes the α of all terminations (the dual and the N. A. V. plural excepted) into η, subscribing the subjunctive vowel; ου of the genitive of nouns in ας and ης into εω, αν and ην of the accusative singular into εα, and ας of the plural into εας.—

N.	G.	D.	A.	G.	D.
1. Sing. βορέ-ης,	-εω ⁴ ,	-η,	-ην or -εα.	Pl. -έων,	-ης or -ησι or
A.		N.	G. D. A.		G. D.
-αισι, -εας.	2. Sing. βί-η,	-ης,	-η,	-ην.	Pl. -έων, -ης or -ησι
or -αισι.					or -αισι.

³ See Article in the *Attic* Dialect.⁴ Βορέω, in Hesiod, by syncope for βορέεω.

5. In the 2d it changes *ov* of the genitive singular into *οιο* (and in the article, which is of this declension, into *εω*, whose dative also is in *εω*,) and *οι* of the dual into *οιῖ*.

	G.	G.D.	G.	D.	G.
Sing.	λόγ-οιο,	Dual.	-οιῖν,	Pl.	-έων, -οισι.
	D.				
	τέω,		τέέω.		

6. In the 3d by syncopating *δ* and *τ* it makes *-ις*, *-ιδος*, *-ας*, *-ατος*, of the 2d and 5th forms of the contracts. *Θέτ-ιδος*, *ιος*.

Contracts of the Third Declension.

7. In the 1st and 2d forms, the genitive and dative sing., in the 3d form, all cases, have *ε* of the penultima changed into *η*.

	G.	D.		G.	D.		G.
1. Sing.	*Αρ-ηος,	-ηῖ.	2. πόλ-ηος,	-ηῖ.	3. Sing.	βασιλ-ῆος,	
	D. A.	N.A. G.D.		N.	G.	D. A.	
	-ῆῖ,	-ῆα.	Dual.	-ῆε,	-ῆοιν.	Plur.	-ῆες, -ῆων, -ῆσι, -ῆας.

8. In the 4th form it makes the accusative in *ουν* · as, *Αητοῦν*.

9. In the 5th form it changes *α* of the penultima into *ε* · as,

G. D.
κέρ-εος, *-εῖ*, &c.

ADJECTIVES.

10. In the feminine *εια* from *υς*, *ι* is syncopated in every case; as, *όξ-έα* or *-έη*, *-έας* or *-έης*.

PRONOUNS.

11. It inserts *ε* before every termination of *οὔτις* and *αὐτός* with its compounds; G. *τουτέου*, D. *αὐτέω*. Seldom when *αν* is changed into *ωῦ* ·⁵ N. *ὠῦτός*, A. *ὠῦτόν*, particularly in the compounds; D. *σεωῦτιῶ*, *ἐωῦτιῶ*, but *ἐωῦτέου*, and its contracted form *ὠῦτέου* for *αὐτοῦ*, also occur.

VERBS.

12. It removes the augment *syllabic* and *temporal*; as, *βεβρώκει*, *ἄκουσε*, *ἔωθα* ·⁶ Herodot. Sometimes the reduplication only; as, *ἐκτιμῶ* · sometimes both; as, *τεχνέεται* for *τετέχνηται*, and from the pluperfect both augments; as, *λέτο* for *ἐλέλυτο*. On the contrary it reduplicates the present, imperfect, and both

⁵ See Rule I., Example 1st.

⁶ On the supposition that *ω* is an insertion and not a change of *ι*. The augment of this verb is *ι*.

the futures and aorists; as, *κικλήσκω, ἐνένιπτε, πεπιθήσω, κενάμω, κεκρατηγισάμην, μέμαρπον*.⁷ (Page 74.)

13. It forms the 1st, 2d, and 3d sing. and the 3d plur. of the imperfect, and both aorists active, by annexing *κον, κες, κε*, to the 2d persons singular respectively, dropping the subjunctive vowel in *σ* contracts, and shortening the long vowel in verbs in *μι*.

	Common.	Ionic.	
Imperf.	ἔτυπτες,	ἐτύπι-ες	} -κον, ⁸ κες, -κε, -κον.
	ἔπολεις,	ἐπολ-ες	
	ἔχρῶσους,	ἔχρῶσ-ος	
	ἐτίθης,	ἐτίθ-ες	
1st Aor.	ἔτυψας,	ἐτύψ-ας	
2d Aor.	ἔτυπες,	ἐτύπ-ες	
	ἔστις,	ἔστι-ας	
	ἔδως,	ἔδ-ος,	

Hence in the passive and middle *τυπι-εσκόμην, -έσκειο, -έσκετο, -έσκοντο*.

14. In the first future indicative active of the 4th, and the 2d future of every conjugation, it inserts *ε* before the three terminations sing. and 3d plural; also in the infinitive and participle, resolving *ει* into *εε* and *ου* into *εο* in the dual and plural, except in the 3d plural and the participle feminine; *ψαλ-έω, -έεις, -έει · -έετον, -έετον · -έομεν, -έετε, -έουσι*. Inf. *ψαλέειν*. Part. *ψαλ-έων, -έουσα, -έον*. In the middle voice it *only* resolves *ου* and *ει* · the latter in the 2d sing. *indicative* into *εαι*, *subjunctive* into *ηαι* · as, *τυπ-έομαι, -έαι, -έεται · -έόμεθον, -έεσθον, -έεσθον · έόμεθα, -έεσθε, -έονται · τύπ-ωμαι, -ηαι, ηται*.

15. In the perfect active it syncopates *κ* and shortens the penultima; *ἑστήκατε, ἑστέατε · τεθνηκώς, τεθνεώς*.

16. In the pluperfect active and middle it changes *ειν, εις, ει*, into *εα, εες,⁹ εε*.

17. It resolves *η* and *ου* in the 2d persons of passive and middle tenses into *εαι, εο* · in the subjunctive *ηαι*. (Page 88.)

18. To the 3d sing. of all tenses active, of the perfect middle, and of the aorists passive, of the subjunctive mode, it annexes *σι* · as,

⁷ Ἀνῶσαι retains the augment in the infinitive. Herodot.

⁸ This form is more frequently found without the augment; as, *τύπιτεσκον*.

⁹ See *Attic* dialect, p. 233., Note to Obs. 20.

Active.		Passive.	
Pres.	τύπτῃσι.	1st Aor.	τυφθῆσι. ¹⁰
Perf.	τετύφῃσι.	2d Aor.	τυπῆσι. ¹⁰
1st Aor.	τύψῃσι.	Middle.	
2d Aor.	τύπῃσι.	Perf.	τετύπῃσι.

19. In the 2d sing. of the 1st aorist middle it resolves ω into $\alpha\sigma$ · as, ἐτύψ- ω , - $\alpha\sigma$.

20. In all tenses of the indicative and optative, whose 3d sing. ends in $\tau\alpha\iota$ or $\tau\sigma$, it forms the 3d plur. by inserting α before those terminations respectively, and, of the next preceding letters, shortening the long vowel, dropping the subjunctive of the diphthong (except in the optative), changing the smooth mute into the rough, and σ into the characteristic of the 2d aorist, δ or θ · as,

Pres. & Perf. Sing.		Plur.	Imp. & Pluperf. Plur.	
τύπτε	- $\tau\alpha\iota$.	τυπιτέ	ἐτυπιτέ	- $\alpha\tau\sigma$.
πεφίλη		πεφιλέ	ἐπεφιλέ	
κεχούσω		κεχουσό	ἐκεχουσό	
κεῖ		κέ	ἐκέ	
κεκόλου		κεκολό	ἐκεκολό	
ἔψαλ		ἐψάλ	ἐψάλ	
τέτυπ		τετύφ	ἐτετύφ	
λέλεκ		λελέχ	ἐλελέχ	
πέφρασ		πεφράδ	ἐπεφράδ	
πέπλησ		πεπλάθ	ἐπεπλάθ	

When α precedes these terminations, instead of inserting another α after it, this dialect inserts an ϵ before it; as,

3d Sing.	3d Plur.	3d Sing.	3d Plur.
δύνεται,	δυνέεται.	ἐδύνατο,	ἐδυνέατο.
μηχανᾷται,	μηχανέεται.	ἐμηχανᾷτο,	ἐμηχανέατο.
ἀναπέπταται,	ἀναπεπτεύεται.	ἀνεπέπτατο,	ἀνεπεπτεύατο.

21. In common with the *Doric* it contracts verbs in $\alpha\omega$ into η · as, ὀρῆς, ὀρῆ, ὀρῆν.

22. In the contract tenses of verbs in $\alpha\omega$ it inserts ϵ after contraction; as, χρέομαι, ἐμηχανεώμην · Imperat. χρέω.¹¹ but oftener changes α into ϵ · as, χρέομαι, ὀρέομαι. Sometimes in the present subjunctive passive of barytons; as, κτεινέωνται ·

¹⁰ Also τυφθῆσι, τυπέῃσι. See Obs. 22.

¹¹ Χρέω occurs in Hippocrates, the *Ionic* of χροῦ, imperative of χρέομαι for χράομαι.

always in the aorists; as, *τυφθέω, τυπέω*. Also in the 3d plur. of the present indicative of verbs in *μι* from *αω* and the present and 2d aorist subjunctive of those from *αω* and *εω*, in the active voice; as, *ισιέασι, ισιέωσι, τιθέωσι, στέωσι, θέωσι*. Sometimes in the 3d person middle voice; as, *θήηται*.

23. It syncopates *σ* in the 2d persons passive and middle of verbs in *μι*. (Page 110.)

24. In the 3d plural of the present active of verbs in *μι* from *εω, οω, υω*, it inserts *α*, syncopating the subjunctive vowel of diphthongs; as, *τιθεῖσι, τιθέασι · διδοῦσι, διδόασι · ζευγνῦσι, ζευγνύασι*.

25. It contracts *οη*, from *οαω, οεω*, into *ω* · as, *βοήσω, βώσω, ἐννοήσας, ἐννώσας · ἐνενόηντο, ἐνενῶντο*.

Instead of the regular tenses of *κεῖμαι* and *ἀνεῖμαι* it uses those of their primitives *κέω* and *ἀνέω* · as, *κέονται, ἀνέονται, κέωνται, &c.*

It makes *λαμβάνω* borrow its tenses as if from *λαβέω* and *λάβω*. *Καταλελάβηκε, λάμψομαι, λαμφθείη, &c.* occur in Herodotus.

WRITERS.

Herodotus, Hippocrates, Arrian, Lucian, Aretæus, Homer, Hesiod, Theognis, Anacreon.

DORIC DIALECT.

This dialect was used first in *Lacedæmon* and *Argos*; afterwards in *Epirus, Magna Græcia, Sicily, Crete, Rhodes, and Lybia*. It is seldom used by *Attic*, but often by *Ionic* writers and the poets.

PROPERTIES.

I. *Contraction* of *ο* and *και*, when prefixed to vowels and diphthongs.

Common.	Doric.
τὰ ἡματα,	τᾷματα.
ὁ ἔλαφος,	ῶλαφος.
ὁ αἰπόλος,	ῶπόλος.
οἱ αἰπόλοι,	ῶπόλοι.
τοῦ ἄλγεος,	τῶλγεος.

τοῦ Εὐβούλοιο,	τῷ ὕβούλοιο.
τὰ ἄγκιστρα,	τῶγκιστρα.
τὰ ὀστέα,	τῶστέα.
καὶ ἐξαπίνης,	κῆξαπίνας.
καὶ εἴτε,	κῆπε.
καὶ ὁ Ἀδωνις,	χῶδωνις.
καὶ ὁ ἐκ,	χῶ'κ.

Other contractions :

αε	into	η	ἐτιμης. }	Obs. 22.
αει	—	η	τιμῆς. }	
εα	—	η	κρης, φρητί.	
εο	—	ευ	θεῦς, Ἀρενς, βασιλεῦς, gen.	5.
οα	—	ω	βῶκας.	

II. Change of letter or syllable ; as,

γ	into	δ	δα, δαν. ¹	
δ	—	{ θ	ψύθος, ¹ ἐπιμηθής, θάσος.	4.
		{ τ	θέμιτος, Ἀρτέμιτος.	
		{ σδ	συρίσδω, μασδός.	9
ζ	—	{ δ	γυμνάδω, ῥέδω, by Metathesis ἔρδω.	
		{ δδ	μάδδα, χρήδδω, also <i>Æolic</i> .	
		{ τ	ὀρίτων.	
		{ ττ	συρίττω, φράττω, βλιμάττω.	
		{ δ	ἄνδηρα, Ἀύμβρις.	23.
θ	—	{ ζ	Ζυμβραῖος.	
		{ σ	παρσένος, μυσιδδω, ¹ σιός. ¹	
		{ τ	ἄνητον, κλαῖσιτρον. ¹	
		{ φ	φῆρ, φλιβομαι.	17.
κ	—	{ γ	ὠγῆνος, ἔοιγμεν for ἐοίκαμεν.	
		{ τ	τεῖνος, τῆνος. ¹	11.
λ	—	{ ν ²	βέντιστος, ἦνθον, κέντο for κέλειο. ³	
		{ φ	φαῦρος.	
μ	—	β	βυρσίνη, βύρμαξ. ¹	
ν	—	σ	τύπτομες, καλὰς, ¹ μεις, also <i>Æolic</i> .	
π	—	β	ἐμβολή, ἀμβλακία.	
ρ	—	κ	μικκός for μικρός.	
		{ δ	πέφραδμαι.	23.
δ	—	{ τ	τὺ, φατὶ, Ἀρταμνιον, Ποτειδαν.	
		{ ντ	τύπιωντι, τιθέντι. ¹	
		{ ξ	ὀνειδιξῶ, κλαξῶ, ¹ ὄρνιξ.	11.

¹ Words to which the figure ¹ is affixed, undergo some change of another letter.

² When τ or θ follows.

³ See γέντο in the *Æolic*.

τ	into	{	κ	πόκα, τόκα. ¹	
		{	ρ	πόρῳς.	
α	—	{	ε	κρέτος, also <i>Ionic</i> .	
		{	ο	πόρδαλις.	
		{	ω	ὠγαθόν, ὠριστος, ὠρχομαι.	
ε	—	{	α	τράφω, τράχω.	
		{	ει	τυψεῖτον.	16.
		{	ι	σιός, ¹ χάλκιος.	
η	—	{	α	μᾶν, φάμα, ἔφαν, ἀδύ.	2, 13, 19.
		{	α	ἄμοῦ, εἴκασι.	
		{	ε	ἀνδρεφόνον.	
ο	—	{	ω	κῶρος, μῶνος, ὥρος, ὦρα. ⁴	
		{	αι	μαλακαίποδες.	
		{	ευ	τυπεῦμες. ¹	16, 17.
		{	ου	τυποῦμες. ¹	
ω	—	{	α	πρᾶτος, θυρᾶν, ἐπάξα, γελᾶν.	2, 22.
		{	ευ ⁵	ἡγάπευν, γελεῦσα.	
αι	—	{	ε	γέα, νέειν.	
		{	ει	ἀρχεῖται.	
		{	α	κλαῖδας, κλαξῶ, ¹ γαμᾶν.	24.
ει	—	{	αι	κλαῖδα, κλαῖσιτρον, ἡθαῖον.	
		{	η	ἡχον, ἡλκον.	14.
		{	η	τέλῃος.	
		{	α	Κρονίδα, Gen.	
		{	ο	λόγος, Accus.	
ου	—	{	ω	λόγως, Acc., ὠρανός, ῥιγῶν.	3, 24.
		{	οι	τύπτοισι, τύπτοισα, ὑποῖς. ¹	12, 18.
		{	ευ	τύπτειν, καλεῦσα.	
ευ	—	{	ει	Ἐλειθυῖα.	
οι	—	{	ω	Τρώαν, πωμενικός, ὦμοι.	
ω	—	{	οι	ἡροῖος.	

III. Syncope of

θ	ἐσλός.	
σ	μῶα, πᾶα.	
ε	θᾶσθε, ⁶ θᾶσαι.	
ι	τύπτες, τύπτεν, τιθέντι. ¹	15, 17.
υ	διδόντι. ¹	17.
ω	πρᾶν for πρόην. ¹	

⁴ Plato says that ὦραι was used for the ancient and *Attic* ὄραι, διὰ τὸ ὀρίξειν τοὺς καιροὺς.

⁵ This seems to come from verbs in αω made εω by the *Attic* and *Ionic* dialect.

⁶ By another syncope for θᾶσασθε.

IV. *Epenthesis* of

α	ναύαται.	
η	κικήλας.	
ι	τυψεῖ-τον, -τε • τυψεῖται · ⁷ τύψαις.	16.
σ	τυπτόμεσθα.	20.

V. *Aphæresis* of

θ in λῶ, λῆς, λῆ.

OBSERVATIONS.

M. F.

1. It makes the nominative plur. of the article *τοί, ταί*.

DECLENSIONS.

2. In the 1st it changes *ου* of the genitive singular, *ω* of the genitive plural, and *η* of every termination, into *α*. Sometimes also the genitive plural of the 2d and 3d; as,

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	G.
τελών-ας,	-α,	-α,	-αν,	-α.	} —Plur. ἄν.
ἀρετ-ά,	-ᾱς,	-ᾱ,	-άν,	-ά.	

3. Proper names in *ας* have *ο* syncopated, and are declined

N. G.
after the 1st; as, for *Μενέλαος, Μενελάου, &c. Μενέλ-ας, -α,*
D. A. V.
-α, -αν, -α.

In this declension it changes *ου* into *ω*, that of the accusative plural sometimes into *ο*, and rejects the *ι* subscript of the dative; as,

	G. D.	G. A.
Sing. λόγ-ω, -ω.		Plur. -αν, ⁸ -ως or -ος.

It also changes *ου* into *ω* in the N. and A. sing. and N. A. V. plur. contracted of the 3d; as, N. βῶς, A. βῶν. Plur. N. A. V. βῶς.

4. It changes *δ* into *τ* in nouns in *ις* -ιδος • as,

Gen. θέμιτος, μέριτος, Ἀγρίμιτος.

Contracts of the Third Declension.

5. It changes *η* and *ευ* of the N. and V. of the 1st and 3d

N. V. N. V.
forms reciprocally; as, Ἀρευς, -ευ • βασιλ-ῆς, -ῆ. εο or ου of all genitives in εος into ευ • as, χεῖλευς, πόλευς, Ὀδυσεῦς.⁹ ου into

⁷ Third sing. 1st future middle.

⁸ This is infrequent.

⁹ Odys. ω'. 397.

ω in the genitive sing. of the fourth form; as, G. Ἀχῶς. εἰς of the nominative plural into $\etaς$ without the subscript. $\varepsilon\omega$ of all genitives into α . This last but seldom.

PRONOUNS.

6. To ἐγὼ in the nom. sing. it annexes ν , $\nu\eta$, $\gamma\alpha$, $\nu\gamma\alpha$. In the penultima of the dual and plural it changes η into α , and often uses the singular accusative for the dual and plural. (See Table at the end of Dialects, page 255.)

7. In the pronoun of the 2d person it changes σ into τ , and annexes $\gamma\alpha$, $\nu\eta$. (See Table, page 256.)

8. In the 3d personal pronoun, for the accusative ε it uses the accusative of ἷς, G. ἰδς, obsolete, with μ or ν prefixed; as, $\mu\iota\nu$, $\nu\iota\nu$, which often stand not only for ε , but for $\alpha\upsilon\tau\text{-}\delta\nu$, $\text{-}\eta\nu$, δ , and also for the plural $\alpha\upsilon\tau\text{-}\omicron\upsilonς$, $\acute{\alpha}ς$, $\acute{\alpha}$. For the plural dative $\sigmaφ\iota\sigma\iota$ it uses the dual $\sigmaφ\iota\nu$, which by aphæresis becomes $\phi\iota\nu$. For the plural accusative $\sigmaφ\acute{\alpha}ς$ it uses the dual $\sigmaφ\epsilon$, by metathesis $\varphi\sigma\epsilon$, hence $\psi\epsilon$. As the demonstrative $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicronς$ is often used for the reflectives $\omicron\upsilon$ and $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$ (contracted from $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$), so $\phi\iota\nu$ and $\psi\epsilon$ are used respectively for $\alpha\upsilon\tau\text{-}\omicron\iotaς$, $\text{-}\alpha\iotaς$. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\text{-}\omicron\upsilonς$, $\text{-}\acute{\alpha}ς$, $\text{-}\acute{\alpha}$, in all genders; $\psi\epsilon$ sometimes for the accusative singular $\alpha\upsilon\tau\text{-}\delta\nu$, $\text{-}\eta\nu$, $\text{-}\delta$.

In the possessives it changes

σός	into	τεός.
δς	—	έός.
ἡμέτερος	—	ἄμός.
ὕμέτερος	—	ὕμός.
σφέτερος	—	σφός.

VERBS.

9. It changes ζ the characteristic of the present into $\sigma\delta$, δ , $\delta\delta$, τ , and $\tau\tau$. as, $\sigmaυρ\iota\sigma\delta\omega$, $\gammaυμν\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega$, $\piοι\acute{\omicron}\delta\delta\omega$, $\delta\rho\iota\tau\omega$, $\varphi\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\omega$, $\sigmaυρ\iota\tau\omega$.

10. It makes new present tenses from perfects by changing α into ω . as, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\kappa\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\piοι\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\delta\epsilon\deltaο\iota\kappa\omega$, $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\acute{\eta}\gamma\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\varphi\rho\iota\kappa\omega$,¹⁰ $\pi\epsilon\varphi\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omega$.

11. It changes σ the future characteristic of verbs in ζ ,⁴ and of some in ω pure, into ξ . as, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota\alpha\xi\tilde{\omega}$, $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\xi\tilde{\omega}$.

12. It changes $\omicron\upsilon$ in the penultima of the 1st future and 1st aorist of verbs in ω pure into $\omicron\iota$. as, $\acute{\alpha}\kappaοι\sigma\tilde{\omega}$, $\acute{\alpha}\kappaοι\sigmaο\upsilon$.

¹⁰ From $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\rho\iota\alpha$ for $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\rho\iota\chi\alpha$.

13. It changes η in the penultima of the 1st future and 1st aorist perfect and pluperfect, into α · as, *φιλασῶ, ἐτίμασα, τέθνακα, μέμναμαι, ἐμεμνάμην*.

14. It changes $\epsilon\iota$, the augment formed by annexing ι , into η without a subscript ; as, *ἦχον, ἦλκον*.

15. It syncopates ι in the 2d and 3d persons sing. of the present indicative active, and in every tense of the infinitive ending in $\epsilon\iota\nu$ · as, *τύπι-ες, -ε, τύπτεν, τύψεν, τυπέν*.

16. It circumflexes the first future active and middle, and forms it like the 2d ; as,

Act. *τυψ-ῶ, -εῖς, -εῖ · -εῖτον, -εῖτον* · $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{o}\tilde{\upsilon}^{11} \\ \text{ε}\tilde{\upsilon} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{μεν},^{12} \text{-εῖτε, -ο}\tilde{\upsilon} \left. \begin{matrix} \text{-ο}^{11} \\ \text{-ε}\tilde{\upsilon} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ντι}.$

Mid. *τυψ-οῦμαι, -ῆ, -εῖται · ούμεθον, -εῖσθον, -εῖσθον, &c.*

17. It changes ν into ς in the first person plural of all tenses indicative and subjunctive active, and of the aorists subjunctive passive ; also σ into $\nu\tau$ in the 3d plural, dropping the subjunctive vowel of the preceding diphthong, except in the futures ; as, *τύπιτομες, ἐτύπιτομες, τυψοῦμες, ἐτύψαμες, &c. τύπιοντι,*¹³ *τυψοῦντι,*¹³ *τετύφαντι,*¹³ *τυποῦντι,*¹³ *τιθέντι.*¹³ *διδόντι,*¹³ *τύπτωντι, τύψωντι.* Pass. *τυφθῶντι, τυπῶντι.*

18. It changes $\omicron\iota$ into ω in the penultima of barytons and contracts of the optative active, whose termination $\mu\iota$ the *Attic* had before changed into $\eta\nu$ · as, *Attic, τυπιόλην, ποιόλην, χρυσόλην · Doric, τυπιώην, ποιώην, χρυσώην.*

It also often changes $\omicron\upsilon$ of the penultima both of contracts and barytons into $\epsilon\upsilon$, sometimes into $\omicron\iota$ · as, Act. *φιλ-εῦμες, -εῦντι.* Imp. *ἐφίλευν, τυψ-εῦμες, -εῦντι, τυπ-εῦμες, -οῦντι*¹⁴ or *-εῦντι* or *-οντι*. Part. *τύπτεισα, φιλεῦν.* Pass. and Midd. *φιλεῖμαι.* 1st Fut. *ἄλεῖμαι.* Imperat. *φιλεῦ.* — Also *τύπιτοισι, 1st Fut. τυψοῖσι.* Particip. *τύπιτοισα.* ϵ is sometimes inserted in the subjunctive ; as, *ισοῤῥόπ-ῶσι, -έωντι · συντιθ-ῶσι, -έωντι · Archimedes.*

¹¹ See Obs. 18, and note to the same.

¹² See Obs. 18.

¹³ This person is like the dative plural of the participle of the same tense, but the *Doric* dialect makes it like the dative singular.

¹⁴ The 2d future commonly retains the υ , if the penultima be not changed into $\epsilon\upsilon$ or $\omicron\iota$, but not always.

19. It changes η into α in most tenses of the indicative and optative, passive and middle; also of verbs in μ ending in $\eta\nu$ · as, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\acute{\eta}\tau\alpha\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\nu$, $\xi\sigma\tau\alpha\nu$, $\xi\beta\alpha$.

20. It inserts σ in the 1st person plural passive; as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha$.

21. In the perfect passive of verbs in $\zeta\omega$, making σ in the future, it changes σ into δ · as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\delta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\delta\mu\alpha\iota$.

22. It contracts verbs in $\alpha\omega$ into η , in common with the *Ionian*; as, $\tau\iota\mu\text{-}\tilde{\eta}\zeta$, $\text{-}\tilde{\eta}$, $\text{-}\tilde{\eta}\nu$ · and changes the ω contracted into α · as, $\chi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\iota$, particularly in participles; as, $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu\tilde{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$.

23. In verbs in μ it changes σ of the 3d person sing. present indicative active into τ · as, $\iota\sigma\iota\alpha\tau\iota$, $\tau\iota\theta\eta\tau\iota$, &c.

24. In the infinitive it sometimes changes $\epsilon\iota$ into α , and $\omicron\iota$ into ω · as, $\epsilon\upsilon\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\nu\tilde{\alpha}\nu$, $\rho\acute{\iota}\gamma\tilde{\omega}\nu$.

25. It also changes ν and $\nu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\epsilon\nu$, dropping the subjunctive of the preceding diphthong; as,

$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota$,	} - ν ,	$\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}$	} - $\mu\epsilon\nu$.
$\tau\iota\mu\tilde{\eta}$		$\tau\iota\mu\tilde{\eta}$	
$\phi\iota\lambda\tilde{\eta}$ ¹⁵		$\phi\iota\lambda\tilde{\eta}$	
$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon$		$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\omicron}$	
$\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\epsilon}$	} - $\nu\alpha\iota$,	$\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\epsilon}$	
$\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\tilde{\eta}$		$\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\tilde{\eta}$	
$\iota\sigma\iota\acute{\alpha}$ -		$\iota\sigma\iota\acute{\alpha}$	
$\delta\iota\delta\acute{\omicron}$ -		$\delta\iota\delta\acute{\omicron}$	
$\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\nu\acute{\omicron}$		$\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\nu\acute{\omicron}$	
$\theta\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$		$\theta\acute{\epsilon}$	
$\delta\omicron\upsilon$		$\delta\acute{\omicron}$	

26. To this form it frequently annexes $\alpha\iota$ · as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$,¹⁶ &c. These often occur in *Ionian* writers.

PARTICIPLES.

27. It inserts ι after α in the masculine and feminine of participles; as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota\varsigma$, $\text{-}\alpha\iota\sigma\alpha$.

¹⁵ *Æolic* for $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\nu$.

¹⁶ Sometimes $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ after the *Æolic* manner of compensating the loss of the subjunctive vowel of the diphthong. See *Æolic* dialect.

28. It changes *via* the feminine termination into *ουσα*, according to some grammarians; as, *μεμενακοῦσα*, *ἀνεστακοῦσα*, *ἐωρακοῦσα*, but they rather belong to *present* tenses formed from perfects. See Obs. 10.

WRITERS.

Archimedes, Timæus, Pythagoras, Pindar, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Callimachus, and the *tragedians* in the choruses.

ÆOLIC DIALECT.

This dialect was used in *Bæotia*, *Lesbos*, and *Æolia* in *Asia Minor*. It is a branch of the *Doric*, and has some changes in common with it.

PROPERTIES.

I. *Change of the rough into the smooth breathing*; as, *ἄπιω* · and *removal of the accent back*, as, *ἔγω*, *πόταμος*.

To compensate the loss of the aspirate it sometimes prefixes *β* to *ρ*, when the next syllable begins with *ζ*, *κ*, *δ*, or *τ* · as, *βριζα*, *βράκος*, *βρόδον*, *βρήτωρ*. It sometimes prefixes *γ* to a vowel; as, *γέντιο* for *έντιο*, *Doric* for *ἐλτιο*, by syncope for *ἐλετο*, which is by the *Ionic* dialect for *εἴλετο*

II. *Change of letter or syllable.*

β	into	{	γ	γάλανος, γλέφαρον.
		{	μ	βάριμτον.
δ	—	β	βλήρ, ¹	Βελφονός, βελφίνες.
ζ	—	σδ ²	τράπεσδα,	Σδεύς.
θ	—	φ	φλίβω.	
ι	—	ρ	πέρρροχος	for περίοχος.
μ	—	π	πέδα, ὕππαια, ἄλιππα	for ἄλειμμα. See Rule IV.
ν	—	σ	μεις, ³ νόις, γελάις, ³	ὕψοις. ³
ξ	—	σκ ²	σκένος, σκίφος.	
π	—	{	μ	ματεῖς, μαθοῦσα.
		{	φ	Φερσεφόνα.

¹ For δέλεαρ.

² An Æolic resolution of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau \\ \xi \\ \psi \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{is } \delta\sigma \\ \text{— } \kappa\sigma \\ \text{— } \pi\sigma \end{array} \right\}$ by metathesis $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\delta \\ \sigma\kappa \\ \sigma\pi \end{array} \right.$

³ Words that undergo a complicated change.

πτ	into	σσ	πέσσω, ὄσσω, νίσσω
σ	—	{ ν ρ	τετύφων. οὔτις, ἵππος, πίσις, ³ πὸς, σιὸς, ³ for οὔτις, ἵππος, πίσις, ποῦς, θεός.
τ	—	π	σπολήν, σπαλεις, πέμπε.
χ	—	φ	αὑφένα.
ψ	—	σπ ²	σπέλλιον, σπαλιδα.
		{ ε ο	λεγόμεθεν, φερόμεθεν, ν added. μέμορθαι, ἔφθορθαι.
α	—	{ υ αι	σύγκας. μέλαις, τάλαις, hence μέλαινα, τάλαινα.
ε	—	α	ἔπισθα.
η	—	{ αι ει	θναίσκω, μιναίσκω, βλαιτή. Ἄτρεῖτες.
ι	—	η	νηλήτης, ἀκτὴν, Καφήσιος. ³
ο	—	{ ε υ	ἐδόντα, ἐδύνη. ἔνυμα, ⁴ ὕσδων, ³ Ὑδυσσεύς.
υ	—	{ ου η ι	θουγάτης, λιγούραν, οὔδωρ, κοῦμα, φοῦσα. νηός. ιψόθεν, ἵπαρ.
ω	—	{ α ο	διαπεινᾶμες. ἔρος, G. -ου, γέλος, Acc. -ον.
α	—	αι	βοάεις, γελάϊ.
ει	—	{ η η ⁵	τύπτην, καλῆν. ῆπον.
ου	—	οι	μοῖσα, Κρέοισα, Μέδοισα, ὀρθόης. ³
διά	—	ζα	ζάβολος, ζαμενής.
μετά	—	πέδα	πέδ' Ἀχιλλέα, πεδέροχομαι, πεδάμειψαν, πεδέχω, πεδάφρων.

III. *Prosthesis* of

β before ρ instead of the aspirate; as, βρουτήρ.

γ for the same purpose; as, γέντο. Also in other words; as, γνοεῖν, γνόφος, γνῶ, γδοῦπον, whence ἐριγδουπος, Il. η'. 411.

IV. *Epenthesis*. It transposes the letters in the syllable ρι, changing ι into ε and doubling ρ · as, κόπρια, μέτριος, ἀλλότριος · *Æolic*, κόπερῶρα, μέτερῶρος, ἀλλότερῶρος.

Epenthesis of

α in the genitive plur. μουσάων.

ι in μέλαις, τάλαις · participles in ας · also of the ι subscript.

⁴ Γυνή and ἑμναιος are of *Æolic* extraction, from γονή and ὁμονοεῖν.

⁵ In the augment, according to *Priscian*.

υ after *α* · as, ἀνάταν, αἴως, αὐήρ, αὐτάρ, δαῦλος, ἱαυχεν, φαύσκω.

υ after *ο* · as, Οὐδυσσέα.

a consonant to compensate the loss of the aspirate; as, ἄμμες, ὕμμες.

a consonant when the vowel or diphthong preceding is shortened; as, κτέννω, φθέρῳ, ἔμμα, ἐμμί, πενθέσσης, τιθεμμι, ἄλιππα.

σ in futures in λω, ρω.

β in ἀλιβδέειν, ἔβασον.

V. *Syncope of*

γ in ὀλιος, ῥῶξ, φόρμιξ.

σ — μῶα, πᾶα.

ι — "Αχας, πάλαος · also *ι* subscript; as, τύπηις.

ο — μύσα, βυλή, "Ιλα.

υ — "Ορανός, Συράκοσαι.

VI. *Paragoge of*

ν to the accusative sing. of the 4th form of contracts; as, Αητών.

OBSERVATIONS.

DECLENSIONS.

1. It changes *ης* in the nominative of the first declension of nouns into *α* · as, ποιητά, κομητα · and *ου* of the genitive sing. into *ωο* · as, Ἐρμειω. It inserts *α* in the genitive plural of nouns of this declension; as, αἰχμητῶων, μουνσῶων · and *ι* in the accusative plural of those in *α* and *η* · as, ῥέματις.

2. In the dative singular of the 2d it omits the subscript; as, λόγῳ · and changes *ους* of the accusative plural into *οις*.

3. In the 1st form of the contracts it rejects *σ* from the vocative sing. in *ες* · as, Σώκρατε, Αημόςθενε.

4. In the fourth form it makes the genitive sing. in *ως*, and the accusative in *ων* · as, G. αἰδ-ῶς, A. -ών.

It makes of genitive cases a new nominative of another declension from which it forms its cases; as, of γέροντος, the genitive, it makes a nominative, from which γερόντοις is the dative plural. So μελανοῦ from μέλαρος, and τίως, G. τίου, D. τίω, &c. from the genitive τινός, which has sometimes the *ν* syncopated.

It changes *σ* into *ρ* in the genitive sing. and accusative plur. of nouns in *α* and *η* of the 1st declension, the nominative sing. of the 2d, the nominative and genitive sing. of the 3d,

the genitive and accusative sing. of the 1st form of the contracts, the genitive of the 2d form, and the accusative plural of all five; as, 1st, G. ἀρετῶρ, A. ἀκοάρ. 2d, N. Τιμόθεορ. 3d, σκληροτήρ, G. χρώματορ. Plur. A. ὠδῖναρ. 1st form of contracts, G. μέλορ, A. κλέορ. 2d, G. πόλιορ.

VERBS.

5. It changes the *ει* of the 2d and 3d sing. of the present indicative active, and of the infinitive, into *η* · as, τύπτ-ης, -η, -ην.

6. It annexes *θα* to the 2d persons in *ης* · as, ἤσθα, τύπτησθα.

7. It inserts *σ* in futures of the fourth conjugation in *λω*, *ρω* · as, τέλωσ, ὄρωσ.

8. It changes *α* of the penultima of the perfect passive into *ο* in the infinitive; as, μέμορθαι, ἐφθορθαι.

9. It changes *ᾱν* and *οῦν* in the infinitive of contracts into *αις* and *οις* · as, βοᾷς, χρυσῶις.

10. It gives many contracts the form of verbs in *μι*, both with and without a reduplication; as, φιλῆμι, νικῆμι, ἀλάλῆμι, ἀκάχῆμι · hence the third plurals οἴκεντι, φιλεντι, Imperf. ἐφίλην · and participles present νοεῖς, ποιεῖς, &c.

11. It changes *η* in the present of verbs in *μι* from *αω*, into *αι* · from *εω* into *ε*, doubling *μ* · as, γέλαιμι, γέλαις, γέλαι, &c. τίθεμμι, -ης, -ησι.

12. It often changes the short into the long vowel in these verbs; as, τίθ-ητον, -ήμεν, τίθητι, ἴσθηθι, δίδωθι, ἐτιθήμην.

13. In *φημι* it makes the 3d sing. φατι, and the 3d plural φασι.

WRITERS.

Alcæus, Sappho.

BŒOTIC DIALECT.

Under the *Æolic* is comprehended the *Bæotic* dialect, which has the following distinct peculiarities:

It changes

β into δ ὀδελός.

γ — β βάνα¹ for γυνή.

¹ The *η* which the *Doric* changes into *α*, the *Bæotic* does not change into *ει* · and, on the contrary, what the *Bæotic* changes into *ει*, the *Doric*

κ	into	ξ	ἔξον, ἐξῆσαι, ² Perf. Act.
σ	—	ξ	ἀπέκειξα.
α	—	{ ε	λεγόμεθεν, ν added.
		{ ι	τρέπεζαν.
ε	—	ι	ἰών.
η	—	ει	μεις, ¹ Θειβαθεν, τίθειμι, εἰρωες.
ω	—	οι	ἡροῖος.
αν	—	ασι	ἐξῆσαι, ² 1st Aor. Act.
ασι	—	αν	τέτυφαν.

OBSERVATIONS.

VERBS.

1. It inserts σα in the 3d plural of the imperfect and both aorists indicative active.

Common.	Bæotic.
ἔτυπιον,	ἐτύπιτοσαν.
ἔτυψαν,	ἐτύψασαν.
ἔτυπον,	ἐτύποσαν.

And in the imperfect of contracts; as,

Common.	Bæotic.
ἐβῶν,	ἐβοῶσαν.
ἐφίλουν,	ἐφιλοῦσαν.
ἐχρύσουν,	ἐχρυσοῦσαν.

2. It sometimes makes the 3d plural of the 1st aorist in ασι · as, ἐτύψασι.

3. It sometimes makes the 3d plural of the perfect in αν · as, τέτυφαν, πέφρικαν.

4. It makes the 2d aorist imperative active in ον like the first; as, τύπ-ον, -άτω.

5. In the optative active it changes ε of the 3d plural into σα · as,

Common.	Bæotic.
τύπτοι	-σαν.
τύψαι	
τύποι } -εν,	

does not change into α · as, ἰδύ, *Doric* ᾰδύ, never εἰδύ, *Bæotic* · ἰρωες, *Bæotic* εἰρωες but not ᾰρωες, *Doric*. So Hort. Adonidis. Aldus. 1496. p. 209. But ᾰρωα occurs in Pind. Pyth. Od. iii. v. 13.

² Some grammarians make this the perfect by changing κ into ξ, others the 1st aorist, by changing αν into ασι.

6. In the 3d plural of both the aorists passive, and of the imperfect and 2d aorist active of verbs in μ , it syncopates $\sigma\alpha$, shortening the preceding long vowel ; as,

Common.	Bæotic.
ἐτύφθησαν,	ἔτυφθεν.
ἐτύπησαν,	ἔτυπεν.
ἴστασαν,	ἴσταν.
ἐτίθεσαν,	ἔτιθεν.
ἐδίδοσαν,	ἔδιδον.
ἔστησαν,	ἔσταν.

7. It changes η , in the penultima of verbs in μ from $\varepsilon\omega$, into $\varepsilon\iota$ and uses the *Ionic* reduplication ; as, $\tauέθειμι$, $πεφλκειμι$.

No WRITERS extant ; nor would this dialect have been known, nor the *Cretan*, *Spartan*, *Macedonian*, *Tarentine*, *Pamphylian*, and *others*, had not writers occasionally introduced them ; as, in *Aristophanes* we find a *Bæotian* woman speaking in her own dialect.

Superadded to the use of all the dialects and figures of orthography and prosody, the POETS have a few peculiarities :

I. They make nouns indeclinable by adding $\varphi\iota$ to the nominative of parisyllabic nouns, and to the genitive of imparisyllabics, rejecting ν and σ from the terminations ; as, $\alphaὐτόφῑ$, $\deltaακρυόφῑ$, $\κοιτυληδονόφῑ$, for $\alphaὐτός$, $δάκρυον$, $κοιτυληδ-ών$, $-όνος$. Neuters of the 1st form of the contracts reject $ο$ only from the genitive ; as, $ὄρεος$, $ὄρεσφῑ$. To the Attic genitive in ω they add $ο$ as, G. $Μῆνωο$ for $Μῆνω$.

II. They form the dative plural from the singular by changing ι into $\varepsilon\sigma\iota$ or $\varepsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ as, $\etaῖροϋ$, $\etaῖρώεσῑ$ or $\etaῖρώεσσῑ$ and change $οιν$ into $οιῦν$ in the dative dual.

III. In verbs they insert α before α contracted, and ω before ω , if the penultima be long ; but $ο$ before ω if the penultima be short. Thus $\βοάεις$, $\βοᾷς$,—Poet. $\βοάας$ \cdot $\pi\etaδᾶω$, $\pi\etaδῶ$,—Poet. $\pi\etaδῶω$ \cdot ¹ $\βοάω$, $\βοῶ$,—Poet. $\βοόω$.

IV. They redouble letters to make a short syllable long by position ; as, $\ἐτέλεσσα$ for $\ἐτέλεσα$, 1st aorist active : and also

¹ Hence 2d aor. act. subjunctive, $\deltaῶ-ω$, $-ως$, $-ωι$ \cdot $-ωτοϋ$, $-ωτοϋ$ \cdot $-ωμεν$, $-ωτε$, $-ωσι$.

change the quantity of vowels by inserting *ι* to form a diphthong; as, *ἔμεο* *Ionicè*, *ἔμειο* *poeticè*; and by changing *ω* into *ο*· as, *τύπιτομεν* for *τύπιωμεν*, subjunctive active.

V. They change *barytons* into verbs in *μι*· as, *ἐχῆμι*, *βῆθιμι*, from *ἐχω*, *βῆθω*.

VI. From regular verbs in *ω* are formed by the poets verbs defective in *αθω*, *εθω*, *ειω*, *ησσω*, *ῆω*, *οιαω*, *ουω*, *ξω*, *σγω*, *σθω*, *σχω*, *σπω*, *σω*, *υθω*, *υσσω*, *ωσω*, *ωσσω*, *ωθω*, *ωω*.

DIALECTS OF THE PRONOUNS.

Ἐγώ.

Singular.

	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
N.	_____	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐγώνη} \\ \text{ἐγών} \\ \text{ἐγώνγα} \\ \text{ἐγώγα} \end{array} \right.$	<i>Bæotic.</i> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἔγων} \quad \text{ἰὼ} \\ \text{ἰώγα} \\ \text{ἰώνγα} \end{array} \right.$	_____
G.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐμοῖο} \\ \text{ἐμέο} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐμεῦ} \\ \text{μεῦ} \end{array} \right.$	ἐμεῦ	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἔμεϊο.} \\ \text{ἔμέοθεν.} \\ \text{ἔμέθεν.} \end{array} \right.$
D.	_____	ἐμῖν	_____	_____
A.	_____	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμῃ} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \end{array} \right.$	_____	_____

Dual.

N. A.	_____	ἄμμε	ἄμμε	νῶϊ.
G. D.	_____	_____	_____	νῶϊν.

Plural.

N.	ἡμέες	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμες} \\ \text{ἄμμες} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμες} \\ \text{ἄμμες} \end{array} \right.$	_____
G.	ἡμέων	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμῶν} \\ \text{ἄμέων} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμῶν} \\ \text{ἄμέων} \end{array} \right.$	ἡμέλων
D.	_____	ἄμῃν	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμῃν} \\ \text{ἄμμιν} \\ \text{ἄμμι} \end{array} \right.$	_____
A.	ἡμέας	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμᾶς} \\ \text{ἄμῇ} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμᾶς} \\ \text{ἄμῇ} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \end{array} \right.$	_____

Σύ.

Singular.

	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
N.	_____	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\upsilon \\ \tau\upsilon\gamma\alpha \\ \tau\upsilon\nu\eta \end{array} \right.$	_____	_____
G.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\omicron\iota\omicron \\ \sigma\acute{\epsilon}\omicron \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon} \\ \tau\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon} \\ \tau\epsilon\omicron\iota\omicron \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon} \\ \tau\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\epsilon\iota\omicron. \\ \sigma\epsilon\iota\omicron\theta\epsilon\nu. \\ \sigma\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\theta\epsilon\nu. \\ \sigma\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\nu. \end{array} \right.$
D.	_____	$\tau\omicron\iota, \tau\iota\nu, \tau\epsilon\iota\nu$	_____	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\iota\nu. \\ \tau\epsilon\iota\nu. \end{array} \right.$
A.	_____	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\acute{\epsilon} \\ \tau\upsilon \end{array} \right.$	_____	_____

Dual.

N. A.	_____	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\epsilon$	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\epsilon$	_____
G. D.	_____	_____	_____	_____

Plural.

N.	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\varsigma$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma \\ \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma \end{array} \right.$	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\epsilon\varsigma$	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\iota\epsilon\varsigma.$
G.	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$	_____	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\omicron\nu \\ \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu \end{array} \right.$	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu.$
D.	_____	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\iota\nu \\ \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\iota \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\iota\nu \\ \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\iota \end{array} \right.$	_____
A.	$\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\alpha\varsigma \\ \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\epsilon \\ \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\alpha\varsigma \\ \tilde{\upsilon}\mu\mu\epsilon \end{array} \right.$	_____

Ού.

Singular.

G.	$\acute{\epsilon}\omicron$	$\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$	$\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\iota\omicron. \\ \epsilon\omicron\theta\epsilon\nu. \\ \epsilon\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\nu. \end{array} \right.$
D.	$\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota$	_____	_____	_____
A.	$\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\iota\nu^1 \\ \nu\iota\nu \end{array} \right.$	_____	_____

¹ $\mu\iota\nu$ and $\nu\iota\nu$ are both singular and plural, and of all genders. See Doric dialect, Obs. 8.

Dual.

N. A.	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
	_____	_____	_____	σφέε.

Plural.

N.	σφέες	σφές	_____	σφεῖες.
G.	σφέων	_____	_____	σφέων.
D.	σφι	φιν	_____	{ σφι. σφιν.
A.	σφέας	ψέ	_____	

ARTICLE.²

Singular.

N.	_____	ἄ	_____	_____
G.	τέω	τῶ, τᾱς	τᾱρ	τοῖο.
D.	τέω	τῶ, τᾱ	_____	_____
A.	_____	τᾶν	_____	_____

Dual.

N. A.	_____	_____	_____	_____
G. D.	_____	_____	_____	τοῖιν.

Plural.

N.	_____	τοί, ται	_____	_____
G.	τέων	τᾶν	τάων	_____
D.	{ τοῖσι, τῆς τεοῖσι, τῇσι	_____	_____	τοῖσδεσι &
A.		τῶς	τῶρ τὰρ	τοῖσδεσσι.
	_____	τὸς	_____	_____

The dialects, which by some are annexed to the relative $\delta\varsigma$, by others to the relative $\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, belong properly to $\delta\iota\sigma\varsigma$, used for $\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$.

From $\delta\iota\sigma\varsigma$ comes regularly the Gen. $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon$, I. $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\omega$, D. $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon$, P. $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon$, $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\sigma$, Dat. $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\omega$, I. $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\omega$, P. $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\omega$, Plur. Gen. $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\omega\upsilon$, I. $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\omega\upsilon$, Dat. $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\sigma\iota$, I. $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\sigma\iota$, $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\sigma\iota$. $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\sigma\iota$ and $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\sigma\iota$ are used by the Attics for $\delta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\sigma\iota$.

² To every case of the article the Attics add the particles $\delta\epsilon$ and $\gamma\epsilon$. also $\gamma\epsilon$ to the pronouns $\epsilon\gamma\omega$, $\sigma\upsilon$, &c.

DIALECTS OF THE VERB SUBSTANTIVE εἰμί.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	3
I.	—	—	—	—	—	εἰμὲν	—	{ ἔασι. ἐῖασι.
D.	ἐμυι	—	ἐντι	—	—	{ εἰμὲς ἐμὲν	—	{ ἐντί. ἔοντι.
P.	—	έσσι	—	—	—	—	—	ἔασσι.

Imperfect Tense.

A.	ῆ	ῆσθα	ῆν	ῆστον	ῆσιν	—	ῆσθε	—
I.	{ ἔα ἔσπον	ἔης	{ ἔην ἔσχε	—	—	—	ἔατε	{ ἔσαν. ἔσπον.
D.	—	—	ῆς	—	—	{ ῆμεν ῆμες	—	ῆν.
P.	ῆα	ἔησθα	ἔην	—	—	—	—	ἔσαν.

Future.

A.	—	ἔσει	—	—	—	—	—	—
I.	—	ἔσειαι	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.	—	ἔσση { ἔσειται ἔσσειται	—	—	—	{ ἔσόμεθα, ἔσονται. ἔσόμεθα, ἔσονται.	—	—
P.	ἔσσομαι { ἔσση ἔσσειαι	—	—	—	—	ἔσόμεθα, ἔσονται.	—	—

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

A.	—	—	—	—	—	{ ἔστων. ¹ ἔσέσθων.
D.	—	ῆτω	—	—	—	—
P.	ἔσσο	—	—	—	—	—

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present Tense

A.	—	—	—	—	εἴμεν, εἴτε, εἴεν. ²
P.	—	έοις	έοι	—	—

¹ See σα syncopated in the *Attic* dialect, Obs. 27.² See η syncopated in the *Attic* dialect, Obs. 27.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

I.	—	—	ἔη		—	—		—	—	ἔωσι.
D.	—	—	—		—	—		ῶμεσ	—	{ ὦντι.
P.	—	—	ἔησι		—	—		—	—	{ ἐῶντι.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

- I. ἔμεναι, ἔμμεναι.
 D. ἔμεναι, ἔμμεναι, ἔμεν, ἔμμεν, ἤμεν, ἤμεσ, εἶμεν.

Future.

- D. ἐσεῖσθαι, ἐσσεῖσθαι.
 P. ἐσσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present Tense.

- I. ἐών.

Future.

- P. ἐσσόμενος.

DIGAMMA.

The ancient Greek language had a sound similar to that of a *v* or a *w*, which was called the *Æolic Digamma*, because it remained longest in use among the *Æolians*, and was denoted by a character resembling two gammas, placed one above the other, thus, F or f. It was prefixed to several words beginning with a vowel, which in the more familiar dialect had the smooth or rough breathing, and was sometimes also inserted in the middle between two vowels. It is supposed that the digamma, which had the force of a consonant, was more or less frequently employed by Homer in certain words, of which οὔ, οἶ, ἐ, εἴδω, φοίκα, εἰπεῖν, ἀναξ, Ἰλιος, οἶρος, οἶκος, ἔργον, ἴσος, ἐκαστος, are some of the most common, but that it was neglected by the transcribers of his works. Hence the reason appears why such words so often have a hiatus before them; as, αὐτοῦς δὲ ἐλώρια for δὲ **ϝ**ελώρια, Ἀτρεΐδης τε ἀναξ for τε **ϝ**άναξ · and also why they are so rarely preceded by long vowels or diphthongs shortened; as, αἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἄλλαῖ εὐδον for ἄλλαῖ **ϝ**εῦδον · and so often by short syllables made long, as if by position, even where the cæsura does not fall upon them; as, Ἀπόλλωνος ἐκάτοιο for Ἀπόλλωνος **ϝ**εκάτοιο, εὐ μὲν τόξον οἶδα for τόξον **ϝ**οἶδα.

ABBREVIATIONS.

ἀπο	ἀπο	μῆρ	μεν
αυ	αυ	ᾠ	ος
γὰ	γὰρ	ς	ου
γ	γγ	ᾠς	περὶ
γρ	γεν	ρα	ρα
ρ	γρ	ρ	ρι
ῖ	δὲ	ρρ	ρο
δ	δι	ρρ	σθ
δι	δια	ρρ	σθαι
ει	ει	σ	σσ
ε	εἰ	ς	στ
ἐκ	ἐκ	χ	σχ
ἐν	ἐν	ρ	ταί
ἐπ	ἐπ	ρρ	ταυ
ἐξ	ἐξ	ρ	τῆς
ευ	ευ	ρ	το
ην	ην	ρ	τοῦ
καὶ	καὶ	ρ	υν
λλ	λλ	ρρ	ὕπο

A TABLE, exhibiting the pages of the First Edition of the Grammar to which reference is made in the Notes appended to the Exercises, and the corresponding pages of the Second Edition.

The large figures denote those Examples of the Exercises, which have notes referring to the Grammar; the small figures in the next column show the pages of the First Edition referred to in the respective notes; and the small figures in the third column, the corresponding pages of the Second Edition.

No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.	No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.	No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.
2	60	71.72	26	85	103	69 }		
	61	72		79	98	70 }	79	98
3	64	76	27	22	26	71	108	127
4	64	76		62	74	74	5	5
	65	77		63	75	77	61	73
5	60	72	28	10	10	78	60	72
	61	72		11	12	79	117	136
	110	129	29	35	40	81 }		
	61	73		19	22	82 }	79	98
6	108	127	30 }	11	13	83	30	34
	60	72	31 }	10	11		8	8
	66	79	33 }	11	13	84	106	125
	66	78		11	12		61	73
7	113	132	32	40	46	85 }		
	67	79		22	26	87 }	79	98
8	67	79.80	35	37	41	88	75	91
9	91	110		17	20	89	63	75
11	60	72	36	41	46		62	74
	74	90	37	40	48		61	72
12	60	72	38 }				75	91
	66	79	39 }	43	50	94	62	74
	72.73	88.89	40 }	35	40		63	75
13	65	76	41 }			102	109	128
	60	72	43	37	41		63	74
16	67	79.80		110	129		61	72
17	67	79.80	44	35	43	103	62	74
20	68	80		61	73	104	62	74
	67	79.80	45	41	49		63	75
	77	95		114	133	105 }		
	78	96	46	35	40	106 }	117	136
	77	95		39	46	108	63	75
	197	216	47	42	49		62	74
21	62	74	49	72	85		9	10
	115	134		35	40	111	60	72
24	110	129	52	37	43	112 }	15	17
	106	125	53	42	49	115 }	7	7
	62	74	55	35	43	116	110	129
	63	75	57	61	73		75	91
	67	80	58	11	12	118 }	61	73
25	116	135		110	129	119 }	9	110
26	11	12		37	43	121	119	38
	15	17	60	79	98		63	75
	17	20	68	61	73	122	20	24

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122	19	22	231	19	22	417	19	22
125	5	5	232	17	21	432	10	10
127	5	5	234	14	16	433	75	91
133	62	74	236	63	75	448	15	17
	63	75	240	111	130	449	15	17
135	40	46	242	62	73	453	109	128
136	17	20	245	19	22	451	63	75
	63	75	246	16	19	463	117	136
	61	73	247	11	12	475		
140	62	74		119	138	476	16	19
	66	78	248	61	73	480	16	19
141	86	104		19	22	481	15	17
	60	72	254	10	10	485		
	94	113	255	96	115	486	17	20
142	15	18		61	73	487		
143	19	22	260	74	90	510	15	17
144	63	75		10	10	512		
145	9	9		19	23			
146			262	7	7		20	23
150	117	136	263	9	9	519	19	22
147	62	74	268	63	74	521	113	132
154	15	17	277	65	77		62	74
156	7	7	279	15	17		59	71
157			285	9	9	547	61	73
159			295	19	22	558	16	19
160	107	126	298	5	5	560	106	125
163	113	132		63	75		61	73
169	21	25	300	9	9	578	44	52
181	15	17	301	108	127	579	43	50
183	17	20	303	85	103	588	14	16
184			305			596	15	17
190	106	125	316	64	76	597	20	23
193	109	128	319	59	71	599		
	111	130		16	19	600	20	24
196	110	129	322	60	72	601		
198	106	125		117	136	615	14	17
199	68	80		118	137	623	7	7
	76	92	333	65	77	633	15	17
204			344	63	75		65	76
205				110	129	637	61	73
207	65	76		113	132	639	16	19
209			358	107	126		15	18
210	66	78	374	85	103	645	43	50
214	5	5	384	113	132	647	20	23
215	117	136	389	107	126	661	105	124
216	94	113		118	137	664	43	51
219	115	134	398	108	127	666	7	7
221	9	9	400	111	130	667		
			414	20	23	684	15	17
				107	126	685		

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689	16	14	761	21	25	1008 }		
701	16	19	266 }			1009 }	63	74
	12	19	767 }	20	23	1038	39	46
	13	14	824	50	58	1043	32	36
714	78	96	868	20	24	1051	68	80
	61	73	958	15	18	1063	15	17
756	15	18	985	50	58	1208	85	103









